

PERSONNEL
— OF THE —
Texas State Government,
— WITH —
SKETCHES
— OF —
Representative Men of Texas.

L. E. DANIELL.

Gc
976.4
D22p
1637351

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02439 0723

PERSONNEL

— OF THE —

Texas State Government,

— WITH —

SKETCHES

— OF —

Representative Men of Texas.

L. E. DANIELL,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

'Tis not in mortals to command success, but
We'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

—ADDISON'S CATO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
MAVERICK PRINTING HOUSE,
1892.

Dedicatory Preface.

Histories in general treat, but gingerly, and with too great reserve of those traits, customs and likings, not to say virtues, which contribute in no small degree to afford us a clear view, and correct understanding withal, of the character of a race of people. Should we undertake to form a correct estimate of the moral, social and industrial character of any distinctive portion of the human family, we should therefore, be constrained to search closely other than the prosy pages of general history. Oftimes, in view of the poverty of such as respects important data, the painstaking searcher after truth is compelled to repair, ere his task is done, to those repositories of fundamental facts, known as memoirs and biographies. With the aid of such a series of compilations and sketches as are herein grouped, and herewith presented, the historian of the future—mayhaps a Macaulay—who, from motives of patriotism and ambition, shall essay the task of embalming yet more imperishably the virtuous deeds of the most gifted sons of the Commonwealth of Texas—those of such composing her brilliant galaxy, that have stood by her fortunes with undiminished zeal and unflagging devotion, in seasons of adversity as well as in times of sunshine, “when a friend in need was a friend in deed”—of those of her high-spirited sons, whose examples of thrift, energy and enterprise, are each a vivid inspiration to the living present, the record of whose lives represent the sum of the best thought and energy,

and the loftiest aspirations of the day and age—of those, moreover, whose successive triumphs under adverse circumstances of situation, have brought them more nearly within easy reach of a glorious destiny—and again, of those whose willing hands and tireless industry, have aided in the herculean task of building for our imperial State an enviable record of history, will surely find his way made smoother and his task the easier, for the reason of the light shed by the torches lit and herein set aglow.

To the rising young men of this generation, and, those even who are to follow in their footsteps in the ages to come, every page of this instructive work, will be found to contain pregnant hints of the manner and methods most serviceable to one, who would achieve honorably, fame and fortune. Entertaining for you, sir, in common with others, sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, and, believing as well, that, in the character of your life and the record of your business career, we have a most fit exemplification of those virtues common to the possession of typical and exemplary business men only, I, therefore, respectfully take the liberty of dedicating this work to your memory.

Dedicated to the memory of R. M. Page, Esq., of Fort Worth, Texas.

BY THE AUTHOR, 1891.

Preface.

By very nature it is a labyrinth and chaos, this that we call Human History; an *abatis* of trees and brushwood, a world-wide jungle, at once growing and dying. Under the green foliage and blossoming fruit-trees of To-Day, there lie, rotting slower or faster, the forests of all other Years and Days. Some have rotted fast, plants of annual growth, and are long since quite gone to morganic mould; others are like the aloe growths that last a thousand or three thousand years. You will find them in all stages of decay and preservation; down deep to the beginnings of the History of Man. Think where our Alphabetic Letters came from, where our Speech itself came from; the Cookeries we live by, the Masonries we lodge under! You will find fibrous roots of this day's Occurrences among the dust of Cadmus and Trismegistus, of Tubalcain and Triptolemus; the tap-roots of them are with Father Adam himself and the cinders of Eve's first fire. CARLYLE.

Samuel Johnson, too had hypochondrias; all great souls are apt to have,—and to be in thick darkness generally, till the eternal ways and celestial guiding-stars disclose themselves, and the vague Abyss of Life knit itself up into firmaments for them. Temptations in the Wilderness, Choices of Hercules, and the like, in succinct or loose form, are appointed for every man that will assert a soul in himself and be a man. * * * Our sorrow is the inverted image of our nobleness. The depth of our despair measures what capacity we have for sympathy; what capability and height of claim we have to hope, Black smoke as of Tophet filling all your universe, it can yet by true heart-energy become flame, and brilliancy of Heaven. Courage!—CARLYLE.

Should this unpretentious volume be, even remotely, instrumental in arousing the public mind from its present torpor and indifference to the manifestation of a vital interest in Texas history and heroes, living and dead—heroes of peace as well as heroes of the sword—and should it cause one young man of ability, now chilled by disappointments and about to turn aside from life's great struggle, to take fresh courage and press on with resolution to the achievement of an honorable career, the author will consider that his labor has not been altogether in vain.

It contains sketches and portraits of the Provisional Governor, President *ad interim*, Presidents of the Republic of Texas, Governors of the State down to and including Governor James S. Hogg, United States Senators and members of the National House of Representatives from Texas, Judges of the State Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Commission of Appeals, members of the State Railroad Commission and Twenty-second Legislature, heads of State governmental departments and eleemosynary institutions, a few Texans now deceased, who were active for good in their day and generation, and a number of gentlemen, now living in the State, who adorn the walks of professional, commercial and private life.

The portraits of the executives of Texas are copies of the famous paintings of William Henry Huddle, purchased by the State and now in the capitol at Austin.

Some new light, faint and glimmering though it may be, is thrown upon events that marked the Texas revolution and upon the era of reconstruction that succeeded the war between the States—periods now much involved in murkiness and concerning which there is much popular misconception as to the parts played by various actors, and results and their causes. Nothing that approaches history has been attempted. Here and there, merely, rays of new light have been shot down into these confused chasms of Texas history, in some instances somewhat changing the aspect of men and scenes long supposed to be familiar, and in other instances presenting bits of personal history of more, or less, general interest.

It remains for the genius of a Sir Walter Scott to make truly visible to the mind's eye old scenes, now hopelessly grown dim, and to recall from the shores that border upon the slumberous lake of oblivion the shades of those heroes who from the days of the Marquis de la Salle down to recent memory made the soil of Texas the theater of deeds that might adorn the proudest pages

of history and well deserve perpetuation in song and story. The materials exist upon every hand for the highest literature. They will be utilized at some time.

The meager outlines of the lives and characters of early Texans here presented will be scanned with patriotic interest by the reader. The biographies of the men of to-day equally, however, deserve attention.

The fathers did much that was needful to be done, but not all. They saw the early morning; those who have succeeded them approach the full meridian of the day, have also done much, are now doing much and yet have much to do. It may be averred, without exaggeration, that at no period in the history of this country has the demand for the exercise of a wise and patriotic statesmanship been more imperative. Issues are to be settled that can not be safely transferred to posterity.

The development of natural resources and the march of progress, along all lines, during the past thirty years is without parallel in any other period of thrice the length in the annals of Human History. Therefore some knowledge, however imperfect, of the men who have passed through these rapidly shifting scenes—not merely as spectators, but as active participants—can not but prove at once of interest to their colaborers and of profit to the generation that must soon succeed them in the workshop, the field, the mart, the halls of legislation and the forum.

The author trusts that, at least, the matter contained in this volume will forcibly impress upon the minds of the young the lessons that the only rewards worth securing are those that attend a useful and virtuous life, and that every man may compel success if he will keep the fires of ambition always aglow, never yield to misfortune and resolve not to be as clay in the hands of the potter.

THE AUTHOR.

Contents.

ABBOTT, JO	176
ADKINS, W. L.	337-338
ANDERSON, J. G.	478-480
ATLEE, E. A.	185-186
AUSTIN, STEPHEN F.	341-356
BAKER, M. J.	331-332
BARKER, W. L.	611-612
BATTS, R. L.	246-247
BELL, P. H.	34
BLAKE, J. W.	556-557
BODET, GEO.	623
BOGGS, J. S.	339
BRAMLETTE, W.	156-157
BREWER, W. T.	229-230
BREWSTER, C. G.	404-406
BRIETZ, A. C.	244-246
BROWN, T. J.	262
BROWNING, J. N.	289-290
BRYAN, W. J.	533-534
BRYAN, M. A.	535-539
BRYAN, GUY M.	539-545
BUCKMAN, W. C.	573-575
BUNDY, Z. T.	418-420
BURNET, DAVID G.	20-21
BURNEY, R. H.	186-188
CADDE, C. E.	272-273
CAIE, J. C.	570-571
CAIN, A. S.	252
CARLISLE, J. M.	590-594
CARTER, A. M.	188-190
CHILTON, HORACE G.	161-163

CHILTON, F. B.	379-397
CLARK, EDWARD	38
CLARK, JAMES	191-192
CLEMENS, WM.	192-194
COCHRAN, JOHN H.	330
COKE, RICHARD	47- 50
COLLARD, W. E.	94
COLLINS, N. G.	371
CONNELLIE, C. U.	332-333
COYNER, C. L.	588-590
COOPER, S. B.	475-476
CRAIN, W. H.	177
CRANE, M. M.	194-195
CRANFORD, J. W.	184-185
CROSS, F. C.	568-570
CROUCH, B. L.	400-401
CULBERSON, C. A.	104-106
CULBERSON, D. B.	174-176
CUMMINGS, DR. J.	671-674
CUNNINGHAM, W. M.	460-464
CURREY, JOHN T.	275-276
DARDEN, S. H.	596-598
DAVIDSON, W. L.	87
DAVIS, J. J.	328-329
DAVIS, E. J.	46
DAUGHERTY, W. C.	563-565
DERDEN, DAVID	284-285
DEWEES, J. O.	598-603
DIBRELL, J. B.	481-483
DIX, J. J.	335-336
DODGE, H. W.	338-339
DOUGHTY, J. M.	663-664
DOWE, S. T.	506-507
DREISS, A.	547-548
DUMBLE, E. T.	124-126
DUNCAN, G. C.	321-322
DUNCAN, J. M.	497-502
EARNEST, F. B.	609-611
ELLIS, S. M. L.	458-459
ERSKINE, B. H.	271
EVERHART, E.	160
FELDER, M. M.	674-677
FIELDS, J. D.	490-491

FINLAY, GEO. P.	375-379
FINLEY, R. W.	130-132
FINCH, H. A.	195-196
FISHER, H. C.	98- 99
FISHER, STERLING	550
FOSTER, L. L.	102-104
FOWLER, J. P.	371-372
FRANK L. N.	196
FREEMAN, W. F.	253
FRENCH, J. H.	361-365
FULTON, G. W., SR.	12- 19
FULTON, JAMES C.	19- 20
FULTON, G. W., JR.	250-252
GAINES, R. R.	81
GARRETT, C. C.	95- 96
GARWOOD, H. M.	196-198
GARZA L.	449-456
GIBBS, BARNETT	57- 59
GLASSCOCK, G. W.	210-212
GRAVES, F. R.	256-258
GRAY, GEO. H.	650-663
GRESHAM, WALTER	237-241
GRICE, F.	668-671
GOETH, C. A.	473-475
GOODMAN, J. L.	312-313
GORHAM, J. C.	617-622
GOUGH, J. R.	276-279
GUEYDAN, F.	586-588
HAMBLÉN, W. P.	254-255
HAMILTON, A. J.	42- 43
HARDEMAN, W. P.	146-153
HARKNESS, R. M.	562-563
HARRISON, R. H.	88- 93
HARRISON, R. S.	128-130
HENDERSON, J. P.	29- 33
HENRY, J. L.	82
HICKS, E. M.	549-550
HINES, H. C.,	572-573
HOBBS, GEO.	510-511
HOBBY, EDWIN	93
HODGES, WM.	294
HOFHEINZ, R. J.	401-402
HOGG, JAS. S.	71- 80
HOLDEN, E. G.	664-667

HOLLINGSWORTH, J. E.	122-124
HOUSTON, SAM	21- 26
HUBBARD, R. B.	50- 52
HUDDLE, W. H.	526-527
HUDSON, R. W.	561-562
HURLEY, T. J.	411-412
HURT, J. M.	86- 87
HUTCHINS, JAMES VAN ZANDT,	545-547
INGRAM, J. M.	200-202
IRELAND, JOHN	53- 56
JACKSON, J. A.	679-680
JESTER, GEO. T.	232-237
JONES, ANSON	28- 29
JONES, A. C.	594-596
JONES, J. C.	397-400
KEARBY, J. G.	202-203
KENDALL, W. A.	138-140
KENEDY, M.	642-650
KESSIER, A. L.	503-505
KILGORE, C. B.	165-173
KIMBROUGH, R. S.	203-205
KING, RICHARD	436-449
KING, J. J.	267
KING, R. Y.	320-321
KING, C. R.	571-572
KIRK, J. M.	629
KLEBERG, M. E.	496
KLEBERG, RUDOLPH	495
KLEBERG, R. J., SR.	492-494
KLEIBER, J. I.	254
KLEBERG, ROBT. J.	496-497
KUYKENDALL, W.	557-558
LAMAR, M. B.	26-28
LAMOUR, J.	525-526
LANHAM, S. W. T.	182
LAWRENCE, R.	143
LEWIS, E. B.	269-270
LITTLE, GEO. H.	513-515
LLOYD, LEVI	333-334
LONG, J. B.	164-165
LOUGHERY, R. W.	368-371
LOWE, M. F.	457-458

LUBBOCK, F. R.	39-41
LUBBOCK, T. U.	205-206
LUBY, J. O.	512-513
LYTLE, JOHN T.	408-409
MABRY, W. F.	113-114
MALONE, F. J.	486-487
MALONE, WM. F.	279-281
MAKEMSON, W. K.	523-524
MARR, D. P.	94-95
MARTIN, C. W.	334-335
MATHIS, T. H.	615-617
MAXWELL, T. O.	144-145
MAYNARD, W. E.	433-435
MELSON, J. McCULLOCH	270
MERCHANT, W. B.	566-567
MERIWETHER, W. T.	518-519
MILLER, W. A. H.	413-414
MILLS, R. Q.	178-179
MILNER, R. T.	231
MITCHELL, N.	365-368
MOODY, JAMES I.	256
MOORE, L. W.	178
MORRIS, C. H.	456-457
MORRIS, R. H.	584-586
MORSE, C. S.	82-85
MOTT, M. F.	206-208
MURRAH, P.	41-42
MURRAY, A. C.	340
MURRELL, J. C.	326-327
McCALL, J. D.	106-108
McCALL, T. P.	565-566
McCUNNINGHAM, D.	291-292
McDANIEL, B.	559-560
McELWEE, W. C.	300-301
McGAUGHEY, W. L.	110-111
McGREGOR, J. D.	292-293
McGUIRE, J. F.	142
McKINNEY, A. T.	241-242
McKINNON, W. H.	301-302
McLANE, C. A.	502-503
McLEAN, W. P.	101-102
NEAVITT, T. J.	606-608
NEIGHBORS, B. G.	409-410
NELSON, J. P.	667-668

NEUMANN, O. G.	575-578
NIMITZ, C. H.	311-312
NUTT, R. E.	489-490
O'BRIEN, JOHN	488-489
O'CONNOR, D. M.	624-628
OGDEN, C. W.	614
ORNELAS, P.	603-606
OWSLEY, A. C.	327-328
PAGE, W. B.	208-209
PAGE, R. M.	421-433
PARROTT, R. B.	372-375
PATTERSON, N. C.	505-506
PEASE, E. M.	35-36
PEELER, J. L.	472-473
PEEPLES, D. L.	414-416
PENDLETON, G. C.	183-184
PEREZ, E. G.	560-561
PERRY, GEO. F.	274
PETER, JOSEPH	308-311
PHELPS, E. M.	612-613
POPE, W. H.	198-199
POTTER, C. L.	212-213
PRESNALL, J. H.	554
PRESTON, JOHN	136-137
PRITCHETT, H. C.	111-113
RAINEY, FRANK	134-135
RANDLE, J. A.	527-529
REAGAN, JNO. H.	99-101
REEVES, W. W.	140-141
RENFRO, E. D.	261
RIDDLE, LEE	265-266
ROBERTS, O. M.	52
ROBERTSON, JAMES H.	477-478
ROGAN, E. H.	295-296
ROGAN, CHAS.	319-320
ROGERS, B. F.	282-283
ROGERS, C. M.	581-583
ROSS, L. S.	59-60
ROWE, ROBERT	515-517
RUDD, J. D.	243-244
RUNNELS, H. R.	37
RUSK, T. J.	578-581

SANCHEZ, S.	550-552
SANCHEZ, A.	552
SANCHEZ, N.	552-553
SANDERS, G. W.	517-518
SAYERS, J. D.	180-181
SCHREINER, CHAS.	465-467
SCOTT, HENRY	483-486
SELLERS, F. M.	323-324
SELMAN, B. G.	306-307
SHAPER, HENRY	297-300
SHAW, N. A.	259-260
SHEEKS, DAVID	681-682
SIDBURY, E. D.	529-530
SIDBURY, C. M. MRS.	531-532
SIMPSON, S. P.	508-509
SIMKINS, E. J.	213-215
SIMS, H. T.	216-217
SMITH, HENRY	1-12
SMOOT, R. K.	226-229
STAFFORD, ROBT.	519-523
STAYTON, J. W.	80-81
STEPHENS, J. H.	218-221
STEWART, CHAS.	163
STRANGE, S. N.	296
SWAN, A. K.	303-306
SWAYNE, J. W.	285-288
SWEARINGEN, R. M.	114-122
TARLTON, B. D.	97
TEEL, T. T.	467-472
TERRELL, A. W.	313-319
THOMPSON, F. E.	555
THOMPSON, T. C.	558-559
THROCKMORTON, J. W.	44-46
TIBLIER, CLAUDE	406-408
TIVEY, J.	678
TOWNSEND, M. H.	221-222
TREVIÑO, J. M. G.	586
TURNER, D. MCNEILL	417-418
TYIER, G. W.	223-224
URBAHN, A.	336-337
VAN ZANDT, ISAAC	356-360
VESTAL, W. A.	258-259

WAGGENER, L.	158-159
WALKER, T. MCFARLAND	509-510
WATERS, R. H.	260
WEISIGER, R. N.	225-226
WEST, B. F.	678-679
WHATLEY, L. A.	126-128
WHEELER, T. B.	61- 71
WHITE, J. P.	86
WILLIAMSON, W. A.	624
WILCOX, A. W.	402-404
WILSON, J. McCULLOUGH	267-268
WILSON, LOUIS P.	324-326
WILSON, H. W.	677
WOOD, GEO. T.	33
WOOD, JNO. H.	629-641
WOOD, TOBIAS D.	641
WOMACK, E. B.	307-308
WORSHAM, B. M.	154-155
WORTHAM, W. A.	132-133
WORTHAM, W. B.	108-110
WURZBACH, C. L.	248-249
YORK, M. G.	263-264



WILLIAM L. G. H. H. H.

WILLIAM L. G. H. H. H.

WILLIAM L. G. H. H. H.

HENRY SMITH.

Henry Smith was born in Kentucky in 1784 and went in early life to Missouri. In 1821 he entered Texas, and, after spending some time in the settlement near Bolivar on the Brazos River, became in 1827 a permanent resident of the jurisdiction of Brazoria where he held successively the offices of Alcalde and Political Chief of the Department and farmed and surveyed lands. He was wounded in the head at Velasco in 1832; was a member of the convention in 1833, and an Alcalde and acting political chief the following year; was a member of the General Consultation in 1835; and was appointed Provisional Governor of the new State, which it was then expected would remain a member of the Mexican Confederation. A serious misunderstanding between the Governor and a violent faction in the Executive Council opposed to independence led less than a quorum of that body to pass a resolution deposing him; but he declined to surrender the reins of government and continued to faithfully and ably discharge the duties of his office until the Provisional Government was displaced by the new Government *ad interim*, created by the Plenary Convention that met in March, 1836, and issued the declaration of Texan independence.

At the election in the fall of 1836, Governor Smith was put forward as a candidate for President, but declined to run and urged his friends to vote for Houston. Owing to poor mail facilities, many did not learn of his refusal and he secured a large vote any way. He was invited by President Houston to the office of Secretary of the Treasury and filled that position with marked ability. At the close of Houston's term Governor Smith retired to his home in Brazoria County. He also served as a member of the Republican Congress. In 1850 Governor Smith emigrated to California, where he died in 1851.

At the time of his death he was making preparations to return to Texas.

Governor Smith successively married three sisters (Gillette) in 1815, 1822 and 1839. Two brothers of these ladies, Rev. Roswell and Samuel Gillette, were early residents in Brazoria County.

A younger brother, James S. Gillette, came to North Texas at a later day—represented Lamar County in the Legislature, and was Adjutant-General of the State during the administration of Governor Pease. By his second marriage, Governor Smith had five daughters, viz: Harriett G., who, March 12, 1840, was united in marriage in Brazoria County to Colonel George W. Fulton, a native of Philadelphia, a soldier of the Texas revolution, afterwards a distinguished civil engineer in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky and the west, and since 1867 a large stock-raiser residing at Fulton, on Aransas Bay. Jane, the second daughter of the Governor, married Pulaski J. Fisk in Brazoria, and was thrown from a horse and killed in 1845 under the most distressing circumstances, causing a shock to her father which cast a shadow over the remainder of his life. She left an infant eight months old who died in Galveston in 1854 of yellow fever. Sarah, the Governor's third daughter, died in 1851. Emily and Sophronia died in youth at Brazoria.

The intrepid and immortal Travis was, from first to last, an admirer and devoted friend of Henry Smith. Governor Smith also enjoyed the confidence, esteem and support of General Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk, Wharton, Archer, Williamson, and other patriots who stand, Saul-like, in the early history of Texas. From the beginning, Henry Smith, by spoken word, act and pen, urged that Texas should declare her independence and fight for the establishment of a separate Republic. At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Columbia, held at the town of Columbia, August 15, 1835, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That a consultation of all Texas, through her representatives, is indispensable.

Resolved, That a committee composed of fifteen persons, to be called the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, for the jurisdiction of Columbia, be elected.

Resolved, That we invest the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, as our agents, with full power to represent the jurisdiction of Columbia, to use the most efficient means to call a consultation, and to use all means in their power to secure peace and watch over our rights.

Henry Smith was elected as one of the members of the Committee of Safety. Travis wrote as follows:

SAN FELIPE, August 24, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR—I received yours of the 15th yesterday, and am much gratified at the result of your meeting at Columbia. I hope all Texas will follow the example. This neighborhood is unanimous for a grand council of all Texas, but I am told—is violently opposed to it, and has sworn that it shall not be held; that there shall be a counter meeting and counter resolutions at Columbia. This is only rumor, however, as I have not seen him lately. * * * I admire the spirit of the people of Velasco. Let the towns be once garrisoned and we are slaves. Give my respects to Wharton, and believe me as ever, your friend,

TRAVIS.

To Henry Smith.

Advices were received to the effect that large garrisons would be at once established at San Felipe, Nacogdoches, Tenoxtitlan, Anahuac and Velasco, and that General Cos had already reached San Antonio with several hundred men, his object evidently being to expell large numbers of Americans from the country and overawe the remainder. The people were ripe for action—rapidly organizing—and everything indicated a speedy appeal to arms. Travis wrote:

Principle has at last triumphed over prejudice, cowardice and selfishness. The tories are ronted, horse and foot. The unqualified submission men are ashamed to hold up their heads. You will be agreeably surprised to hear that the whole upper country has come out almost unanimously for a convention. Nacogdoches and the whole east have come out for it. I have just heard similar accounts from Matagorda. We are to have a great meeting here on the 12th on the subject, when I think it will be carried by an overwhelming majority. All will become united in resistance to a military government. Coahuila and Texas have been created into a military government, and Colonel Bradburne is now at Monclova organizing the same. * * *

Tidings of this kind sent a thrill of joy through the heart of Henry Smith, who saw in them the glimmerings of the early independence of Texas. At the election for delegates to the Consultation, or Convention, Brazoria selected Henry Smith, John A. Wharton, Edwin Waller and J. S. D. Bynum. The Consultation met at San Felipe, October 16, 1835, and, a quorum not being present, adjourned until November 1, and on the 3d of November organized and went to work. There was much variance of opinion and more or less bitterness of spirit between those

in favor of independence, of whom Henry Smith, John A. Wharton and Branch T. Archer were champions and recognized leaders, and those who favored Texas remaining a part of Mexico and fighting for the Federal Constitution of 1824. News was received of a number of small battles in which the Texan forces were victorious, and suitable resolutions of thanks were passed by the Consultation. The adoption of a declaration, setting forth to the world the causes that had impelled the people of Texas to take up arms and the objects for the attainment of which they were fighting, was discussed on the 4th, 5th and 6th; Wharton, Henry Smith and their supporters favoring a declaration of independence, and others a declaration in favor of the Constitution of 1824. A test vote on the 6th stood, for independence, 15; for the Constitution of 1824, 33; and on the 7th, resolutions in accordance with the views of the majority were adopted. On motion of John A. Wharton, it was

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be empowered to issue writs of election to fill any vacancies that may occur in this body; to provide for the representation of those jurisdictions not yet represented; or to cause a new election in toto for delegates to the Convention of the 1st of March next.

It was under this important resolution that the Council, December 15, 1835, called the Convention of Independence, clothed with plenary powers, to meet in Washington March 1, 1836. In pursuance of a resolution submitted by Mr. Millard, of Liberty, a committee of twelve, one from each municipality represented in the Consultation, was appointed by the president to draw up and submit a plan or system for a "Provisional Government for all Texas." The president appointed Messrs. Millard, Henry Smith, Jones, Wilson, Dyer, Hoxey, Lester, Arrington, Robinson, Everett and A. Houston. The constitution prepared by this committee, reported November 9 and adopted by the Convention with slight modifications on the 11th, is a model document. Henry Smith chiefly drew the plan for the civil and A. Houston for the military government. On the 12th of November the Consultation proceeded to the election of officers to carry out the organic law as established the preceding day. Henry Smith received 31 votes for governor and Stephen F. Austin 22. James

W. Robinson was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Stephen F. Austin, Branch T. Archer and William H. Wharton were selected as Commissioners to the United States; General Sam Houston was elected Commander of the armies of Texas, and a General or Legislative Council, consisting of thirteen members (one for each municipality), was created. The Consultation adjourned sine die November 14, and on the 15th Governor Smith sent his first message to the Council. It reviewed the situation in a masterly manner and was full of wise recommendations, and closed with the following expressions :

I conclude, gentlemen, by expressing the hope that the Supreme Ruler of Nations will smile upon your Council, and that by our united efforts we will be enabled to place Texas in a situation to become what the God of Nature designed her to be—a land of liberty and of laws, of agriculture and commerce; the pride and support of our lives, and a legacy of price unspeakable to posterity.

As soon as Governor Smith received the dispatch of Travis, dated Commandancy of Bexar, 3 o'clock p. m., February 23, 1836, announcing: "The enemy in large force is in sight. We want men and provisions. Send them to us. We have 150 men and are determined to defend the Alamo to the last," he had it printed in hand bill with the following:

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN—The foregoing official communication from Colonel Travis, now in command at Bexar, needs no comment. The garrison, composed of only 150 Americans, engaged in a deadly conflict with 1000 of the mercenary troops of the Dictator, who are daily receiving reinforcements, should be a sufficient call upon you without saying more. However secure, however fortunate our garrison may be, they have not the provisions nor ammunition to stand more than a thirty days siege at farthest. I call upon you as an officer, I implore you as a man, to fly to the aid of your besieged countrymen and not permit them to be massacred by a mercenary foe. I slight none! The call is upon all who are able to bear arms to rally without one moment's delay, or in fifteen days the heart of Texas will be the seat of war. This is not imaginary. The enemy from 6000 to 8000 strong are on our border and rapidly moving by forced marches for the colonies. The campaign has commenced. We must promptly meet the enemy or all will be lost. Do you possess honor? Suffer it not to be insulted or tarnished! Do you possess patriotism? Evince it by your bold,

prompt and manly action. If you possess even humanity, you will rally without a moment's delay to the aid of your besieged countrymen.

HENRY SMITH,

February 27, 1836.

Governor.

Governor Smith did all that the unsettled state of affairs would permit to secure relief for the beleaguered garrison, but without effect, and the brave defenders of the Alamo perished like Leonidas and his three hundred in the pass of Thermopylæ. Governor Smith was a wise, vigilant and patriotic executive.

A majority of the council were opposed to Texas declaring her independence, and a bitter faction comprising less than one-third of the members circulated misstatements and opened a breach between that body and the Governor that grew wider and deeper until finally less than a legal quorum attempted to depose him. This faction was composed of men who had all to lose by Texas becoming a Republic, and all to gain by speculating in lands under the loose Mexican government. Hon. John Henry Brown, of Dallas, in his full and accurate "Life and Times of Henry Smith" publishes all the correspondence connected with this unhappy controversy, and to any impartial reader it not only exonerates Governor Smith, but shows forth his noble character in bold relief against the black background of intrigue that was meant to overshadow it. The annihilation of Johnson's and Grant's followers on and beyond the Nueces, and the perfidious slaughter of Fannin and his four hundred men were largely the bitter fruits of the Council's intermeddling usurpation of powers lodged by the organic law with the Governor and General-in-Chief of the Army. Even after Santa Anna had overwhelmingly defeated the Mexican Republican forces at Zacatecas, and his minions had overthrown with the bayonet the State government of Coahuila at Monclova, the Council passed resolutions pledging co-operation with the Mexican liberal or federal party, and support of the Constitution of 1824, that too when both had been crushed out of existence. About this time, however, Stephen F. Austin, who had theretofore favored fighting for the Constitution of 1824 (fearful that Texas could not secure necessary support from the United States) wrote from New Orleans, urging with resistless force a declaration of independence. This was the

straw that broke the Council's back, and no further effectual opposition came from that quarter.

The following is Austin's letter:

NEW ORLEANS, January 7, 1836.

General Sam Houston :

DEAR SIR—In all our Texas affairs, as you are well apprised, I have felt it my duty to be cautious in involving the pioneers and actual settlers of the country by any act of mine until I was fairly and fully convinced of the necessity and capability of our country to sustain it. Hence it is that I have been censured by some for being overly cautious. Where the fate of a whole people is in question it is difficult to be over cautious or too prudent. Besides these general considerations, there are others which ought to weigh with me individually. I have been, either directly or indirectly, the cause of drawing many families to Texas; also the situation and circumstances in which I have been placed have given considerable weight to my opinions. This has drawn a heavy responsibility upon me; so much so that I have considered it my duty to be prudent, and even to control my own impulses and feelings. These have long been impatient under the state of things which has existed in Texas, and in favor of a speedy and radical change. But I have never approved of the course of forestalling public opinion by party or partial feelings, or by management of any kind. The true course is to lay facts before the people and let them judge for themselves. I have endeavored to pursue this course.

A question of vital importance is yet to be decided by Texas, which is a declaration of independence. When I left Texas I thought it was premature to stir this question, and that we ought to be very cautious of taking any step that would make the Texas war purely a national war, which would unite all parties against us, instead of it being a party war, which would secure to us the aid of the federal party. In this I acted contrary to my own impulses, for I wish to see Texas free from religious intolerance and other anti-republican restrictions, and independent at once; and, as an individual, have always been ready to risk my all to obtain it; but I could not feel justifiable in precipitating and involving others until I was fully satisfied that they could be sustained. Since my arrival here I have received information which has satisfied me on the subject. I have no doubt that we can obtain all and even much more help than we need. I now think the time has come for Texas to assert her natural rights, and were I in the convention I would urge an immediate declaration of independence. I form this opinion from the information now before me. I have not heard of any movement in the interior in favor of Texas or of the Constitution. On the contrary, the information from Mexico is that all parties are against us, owing to what has already been said and done in Texas in favor of independence, and that we have nothing to expect from that quarter but hostility. I am acting on this information, if it be true, and I have no reason to doubt it. Our present position in favor of the republican principles of the Constitution of 1824 can

do us no good, and it is doing us harm by deterring that kind of men from joining us that are most useful. I know not what information you may have in Texas as to the movements of the federal party in our favor, nor what influence they ought to have on the decision of this question, this being a matter on which the convention alone can determine. I can only say that, with the information now before me, I am in favor of an immediate declaration of independence. Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi at last accounts, marching on rapidly with a large force against Texas. We must be united and firm, and look well to the month of March and be ready. I shall try to be at home by that time. Yours respectfully, S. F. AUSTIN.

March 1, 1836, a convention with plenary powers (called by an ordinance adopted by the Council December 15, 1835,) met in Washington, on the Brazos, and in less than twenty-four hours thereafter sent forth to the world the Declaration of Texan Independence. On the 17th, the Constitution of the Republic was adopted, and on the 18th, the convention completed its labors by electing David G. Burnett, President; Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice-President, and filling, in like manner, all the other executive offices created by the new organic law. The stormy Provisional Government was at an end and the Government *ad interim* had succeeded it. Governor Smith, as Secretary of the Treasury under General Sam Houston, who was elected President of the new-born Republic in the fall of 1836, brought order out of chaos and did much to put the fiscal affairs of Texas in a sound and healthful condition.

The third Congress assembled on the 5th of November, 1838. On the 10th of December President Houston delivered his farewell address, and Mirabeau B. Lamar was installed as President, and David G. Burnett as Vice-President. On that day Governor Smith ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury, and on the 14th the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be voted to the Honorable Henry Smith, late Secretary of the Treasury, for his able and statesmanlike report furnished this House in accordance with its resolution, and also for the ability and integrity with which he has managed the finances of the country and presided over the treasury department during his connection with the same.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, this the 14th day of December, 1838.

JOHN W. ELDRIDGE, Clerk.

Governor Smith retired to his farm and devoted himself to the maintenance of his family. His domestic life was a model of felicity, and it was a source of much annoyance that his friends preceding every election urged him to re-enter public service. These demands became so pressing that in 1840 he yielded so far as to stand for a seat in Congress, and was overwhelmingly elected. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and made such an able and exhaustive report as to lead to the enactment of much wise and greatly needed legislation by the succeeding Congress in 1841-2. This closed his public career.

In 1841, in anticipation of the presidential election to occur in September, a widely-spread call was made upon Governor Smith by the friends of General Houston to stand for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket. Doubts arising as to the Governor's willingness to become a candidate, a very large meeting assembled in the city of Houston on the 15th of April, of which Dr. Alexander Ewing was president and Francis R. Lubbock (since Governor and Treasurer of the State) was secretary. Francis R. Lubbock, James W. Scott, George Fisher, Dr. Wm. M. Carper and Dr. C. H. Jaeger were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. They reported the following, which were adopted with great enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, A doubt exists on the part of the political friends of General Houston as to the willingness of Hon. Henry Smith, of the county of Brazoria, to be considered a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of this Republic at the election in September next; and,

WHEREAS, The good of the country requires a union of action in regard to the election for Vice-President, and the nomination of a suitable candidate to be supported for said office, with effect, by the political friends of General Sam Houston; and,

WHEREAS, Several candidates are already mentioned for said office; therefore, to insure a successful issue to said election, by the majority of the friends of General Houston, in electing a man of their choice as the Vice-President of this Republic, who, in case of being called by the Constitution to fill temporarily the Executive chair, would pursue the steps and carry out the measures of General Houston; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of one hundred and one be appointed by the chair to request the Honorable Henry Smith to allow his name to be placed before the people as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of this Republic.

The committee of one hundred and one promptly communicated these proceedings to Governor Smith, accompanied by an urgent letter. He replied on the 1st of May, declining to be a candidate, and supporting the candidacy of Dr. Anson Jones, who later determined not to run, and General Edward Burleson was elected.

In the early part of 1849 Governor Smith started, with his sons John G. and James Smith and Stewart, a negro servant, for California in search of the "golden fleece," as he declared in a letter to his son-in-law, Captain George W. Fulton, then living in Baltimore, Maryland. The journey was long and full of stirring incidents common to a trip across the plains at that day. One of the most singular events was the fact that accident made Governor Smith and Lieutenant-Governor James W. Robinson (his most bitter enemy during the troublesome days of the Provisional Government) traveling companions during a greater part of the way. In the vast western wilderness they came to know each other better, and former asperities gave place to sentiments approaching friendship. The golden sands of California could not efface from his heart and brain the memory of Texas, and had Governor Smith lived he would have returned to the land to which so many fond associations bound him. Providence decreed that he should find a resting place in California. The following letter gives an account of his death:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., March 17, 1851.

MY DEAR BROTHER—It is with emotions of the deepest sorrow and heartfelt grief that I undertake to inform you of the melancholy event of the night of the 4th of this month. My father (who will be ever dear to my memory) departed this life, seemingly in good health and to all appearance while asleep. He seemed to have died without a struggle, as I found him lying in an easy position with his eyes closed. He died in this canyon, far remote from any human habitation, without anyone near him except Stewart, who says father ate a hearty supper and retired early to rest, without complaining, and that he did not know of his death until the next morning. Brother James and myself were ten or twelve miles further up the canyon, prospecting for gold, leaving our father and Stewart to keep camp. Our provisions becoming short, I returned for a new supply. On reaching the camp and not seeing my father about, I asked for him. Stewart said he was dead. "Great God!" I exclaimed, "is it possible?" I stepped into the tent, and behold, there lay my father, a lifeless corpse! Stewart said he had been dead two days. I then hurried back to let James know what had happened.

Our way lying through mountains and being very rough, we did not reach camp until the next morning at 9 o'clock. We were fortunate enough to have some lumber, out of which I went to work making the coffin, while James was employed in digging the grave. We interred the body about sunset that evening as well as our circumstances would allow. We buried him by a cluster of sycamore trees, on one of which, standing at the head of the grave, I inscribed his name and country, the day of his death, etc.

I should have mentioned that James visited the camp on the 1st and left father in good health and spirits, believing that we would soon make a rich discovery. But alas, we know not what the future conceals in wait for us. He is now on earth no more forever. We will take his remains back to Texas with us when we return. He was greatly disappointed in regard to this country, and said that if he was back home he would be satisfied to remain there. * * * I wish, Mr. Fulton, you would take charge of the estate. Father, on his way to this country, made some presents of some lands to some of the government officers, who had treated us very kindly. I cannot specify the property, but their papers will show for themselves. I have written a letter to send home to Texas.

Truly your brother,

JOHN G. SMITH.

To George W. Fulton, Baltimore.

As a fitting close to this short and imperfect sketch of Henry Smith, the following recent letters are reproduced: On the 25th of May, 1882, the venerable Thomas H. Brennan, of Milam County, after referring to Governor Smith's earlier services, wrote of the meeting held in Brazoria in 1832:

Henry Smith read a paper he had prepared foreshadowing the independence of Texas. After this he became prominent in Brazoria and the surrounding country. I know of no reasons why he was elected Governor but his ability, his force of character and his fitness for the position. He was in favor of a Republic from the beginning in 1835, while many good and true Texans opposed it.

Dr. Ashbel Smith, in 1882, among other things, wrote:

Bear in mind I am not comparing him with county court statesmen and political shysters, but men whose thoughts govern the actions of others, and I have rather attempted to portray him, not as he was to us who were endeared to him and he to us, but as he will be estimated, without emotion, by posterity.

After allusion to his early connection with the government, Dr. Smith says of him :

Governor Smith possessed natural powers of a high order. His strength

of will and moral courage were of the highest type, and he was conscious of possessing these imperial qualities. He was of medium stature, and as he approached the middle period of life, became stout; always erect, and so free from nervous restlessness that he must have been a good physiognomist who could, from his manner, interpret his thoughts. He was a calm, well poised man.

Dr. Smith closes in these words:

The administration of the finances of the Republic of Texas under both terms of Houston's administration, Henry Smith having organized the Treasury Department at the inception of the government in Houston's first term, was characterized by eminent ability and crowned with extraordinary success. Even slander never questioned the integrity of the first Secretary, through whose hands passed the entire revenue of the Republic. Henry Smith went into the Treasury Department poor; his style of living was simple and inexpensive; he came out of office and gave up the keys of his department poor. His unblemished name is a possession which the State inherits from the Republic of Texas.

Readers who may desire to know more about the life and character of this truly great and good man are referred to "Life and Times of Henry Smith, First American Governor of Texas," written by Hon. John Henry Brown, of Dallas, and published in that city in 1887.

The following short biographical sketch of

COL. GEORGE W. FULTON, SR.,

who married Miss Harriett G. Smith, eldest daughter of the Governor, will prove of interest to the general reader and the small band of early Texan heroes who yet survive and who knew and loved Governor Henry Smith:

Geo. W. Fulton, Sr., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1810. His parents were George Fulton, a native of Scotland, and Mrs. Ann Fulton, nee Miss Ann Ware, one of the fairest daughters of the State of Delaware. C. C. Fulton, deceased, late proprietor of the Baltimore American; W. W. Fulton, Edington Fulton and Alexander Fulton are brothers of the distinguished subject of this brief biographical notice. Geo. W. Fulton, Sr., received a good English education in the schools of his native city, learned the trade of watchmaker and mathemati-



Very truly yours

G. M. Kulton

cal instrument maker, and in 1828 emigrated from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Montezuma, Indiana.

Upon arriving at Montezuma, a youth with life and its battles for success all before him, and with nothing to depend upon for assistance except his own stout heart, clear brain and skillful, willing hands, he looked about him for a place of entertainment and secured accommodation at one of the hotels that the little place could boast. Seated in front of this hostelry, he watched with interest and amusement the progress of the village workmen in hanging a large sign in front of the door of a rival hostelry. This work of art had emblazoned upon it the name of the hotel and was adorned with a large bird declared to be an eagle. Looking at this *chef d'œuvre*, Fulton could not conceal his amusement, and upon mine host inquiring the cause of his merriment, said that the bird upon the sign bore not the least resemblance to an eagle and proceeded to point out the glaring defects of the picture. Boniface, evidently pleased and anticipating the possibility of eclipsing his neighbor across the way, replied "Perhaps you think that you could paint a better?"

"If I couldn't I would feel ashamed of myself," said young Fulton.

"Then," replied the other, "there is a large unpainted sign inside the house, and you may try your hand. If your sign is better than this I will pay you for it."

Fulton had never done any work of the kind, but possessed fine artistic talent and started about his task with zeal. Within a few days his sign was completed. The lettering was excellent, the picture of a ship under full sail perfect, and the hotel proprietor was profuse in his expressions of delight. The old sign was at once replaced by the new, which the simple country folk for 20 miles around came to town to see and admire. Fulton's fame as a sign painter spread apace and he soon had a number of orders to fill. He, however, followed his newly acquired trade only a short time and then engaged in the more congenial business of teaching school at Montezuma and Eugene, Indiana. His patrons were well pleased with the able and earnest manner in which he performed his duties as a school teacher and he became a favorite with the kind-hearted, hospitable yeomanry of that part of

the Hoosier State. The best chair beside the blazing hearth was reserved for him and he was an honored and welcome guest at every board. Invitations came from so many quarters for him to spend a week, that the villagers made it a custom to meet every Saturday and shoot at a mark to determine with whom he should stay. It often happened that the winner was the man he did not wish to win, but such mishaps by no means cast a serious cloud over that happy period in Mr. Fulton's life, as he regarded all his patrons as friends, and merely preferred the society of some to that of others.

He became bookkeeper for J. & S. S. Collett, of Eugene, Indiana, and after holding this position for six or eight months engaged in business on his own account, following his trade, as watchmaker, at Eugene and Terre Haute. When news reached Vincennes, Indiana, where he had resided a number of years, of the invasion of Texas by Santa Anna, he organized a company of sixty men, joined Copano Miller's regiment in Indiana, landed at Matagorda Bay March 4, 1837, and served until June, 1837, when the Texas army was disbanded. He then started to Houston in his captain's uniform, which he humorously describes as a pair of pantaloons, worn out at the knees and patched behind, and a coat without a tail and worn threadbare at both elbows, and arrived at his destination July 1, 1837. He expended all the money he had earned in the army in buying two plain suits of clothes and a few other necessary articles of clothing. After a survey of the field, Captain Fulton applied to John P. Borden, who had been appointed to the office of Land Commissioner of Texas, and assured him of his (Captain Fulton's) capacity to fill the place he sought. As the Land Office would not open for some time, Mr. Borden appointed him to collect the archives in West Texas and soon after made him draughtsman in the General Land Office.

Captain Fulton subsequently made, on his own account, an investigation of the country around Live Oak Peninsula, and engaged in locating land claims in Refugio County. Upon returning to Houston he formed a copartnership with Governor Henry Smith that continued until that gentleman's death. March 12, 1840, Captain Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Harriett G.



Engraving by Wm. K. ...

MRS. HARRIET O'FARRELL

Smith, daughter of the Governor. Captain Fulton, in a letter written to Hon. John Henry Brown, of Dallas, in 1886, thus speaks of his immortal father-in-law:

My first acquaintance with Governor Henry Smith was in the autumn of 1837, and occurred under circumstances that brought out strongly his kindly disposition. I was at that time without funds, except a few hundred dollars in government warrants, which I was very anxious to convert into a more convenient medium for travel. The Governor, then Secretary of the Treasury, had set his face against the issue of treasury notes, and consequently no one would buy my warrants. In order to assure myself as to the prospect of converting my funds at an early date, I concluded to call on the Secretary. After introducing myself and explaining my business, he remarked that he would not issue unless positively ordered to do so by Congress or the Executive. I, of course, was very much disappointed, which he noticed, and after a few questions, one of which was the amount that would suffice for the present, handed me the amount I had named. I thanked him cordially and handed him my warrants, which he pushed away, saying: "I don't want those things." Much surprised, I remarked: "I am a stranger to you sir, and you certainly want security of some kind." "Well sir," he replied, "I am going to take your face." And he did.

After marrying into his family, three years after this, I resided six years with him and had many opportunities of hearing reminiscences of the then recent events of the revolution, in conversations between himself and his co-laborers of those times. It seems strange that the names of Wharton, Archer, Hoxey, Williamson and their co-laborers in accomplishing the independence of Texas are now the most infrequently named, and Henry Smith, their chosen leader, the most infrequently of all. The ruling passion of Henry Smith was patriotism. No one could be more forgiving of personal injury; no one less so for real or imagined wrong to Texas. Diplomacy was unknown to him. He had no use for language but to express his inmost thoughts. This was exhibited in his famous tirade to the council of January 9, 1836. The people of Texas at that time knew him well, and appreciated his services in bringing about their independence. He was named the candidate for President in opposition to Austin. His rough experience as Provisional Governor made him undesirous of further authority and he urged the election of General Houston. So far as the limited mail facilities of that period would permit, he notified the different localities of his determination; yet he received a considerable vote. Many of the survivors of revolutionary times have expressed their disgust and surprise that the name and memory of Henry Smith have been so uniformly slurred over by the various histories of Texas. In a private letter of August 15, 1837, the Governor says:

"When I left the capital it was with the view of not resuming the duties of my office, and I had sent in my resignation. His Excellency, however,

refused to accept it and in a friendly note urged my continuance. I replied to the note and at the same time took French leave. Since my return from the west he has sent a special messenger with a request that I return as soon as possible, and urges that my return is indispensable. I feel extremely anxious to be released and entirely untrammelled from public office. The citizens of this, my own county, say that they are willing for me to resign, provided I will consent to represent them in Congress, but not otherwise; from all of which it would seem that I have lost all self-control, and belong exclusively to the public. I have determined to set about my emancipation presently, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to make a precipitate retreat to the west."

The extract above given explains his persistent refusal to permit his name to be used as a candidate for office. The citizens of Brazoria County, however, upon his refusal to become a candidate for Vice-President, insisted on his representing them in Congress, which, with great reluctance, he finally consented to do. It may be truly said of Henry Smith that the offices he held, almost from his first entrance into Texas, were thrust upon him. From Alcalde to Political Chief, the people kept him, previous to the revolution, continually in their service, and it was a common remark among the citizens of Brazoria County that "Henry Smith would never try a case he could compromise." The Hon. Charles L. Cleveland, of Galveston, who, when a lad, was an apprentice in the newspaper office at Brazoria, informed me several years ago that most of the articles in that paper advocating independence were written by Henry Smith, the type many times being set by himself and he being well acquainted with Smith's handwriting. Is it not time Texas history should be remodeled? G. W. F.

The only living descendants of Governor Smith at this time (1891) are Mrs. Harriett G. Fulton, her four children and their children, viz:

1. Annie Ware Fulton married Eldridge G. Holden and has three daughters: Harriett Fulton, Nana and Linda.
2. James C. Fulton married Fannie Dunlap and has six children: Harriett Smith, George, Allie Nold, James C., Henry Smith and Fannie.
3. Harriett Smith Fulton married Charles M. Holden and has four children: George Fulton, Annie May, Charles M. and Winfield L.
4. George William Fulton married Leonora Caruthers and has three daughters: Mary E., Jewell and Ella.

When the year 1879 arrived Henry Smith had been twenty-eight years in his grave and a new generation had grown to manhood. The Texas Legislature was in session, and on Washing-





ton's birthday, February 22, 1879, the representatives of the people received a portrait of Governor Smith, painted by his granddaughter. The presentation was made by Hon. George P. Finlay, of Galveston, who said:

MR. SPEAKER — The pleasant duty devolves upon me to present to this House, in trust for the State of Texas, this splendid portrait of Henry Smith, the first Governor of Texas. This picture is the workmanship of Mrs. Annie W. Holden, daughter of Colonel George W. Fulton, of Aransas County, and granddaughter of Governor Smith, whose fame is this day celebrated by these memorial ceremonies. Governor Smith was a Kentuckian by birth, and in his youthful ambition sought in an early day in Texan history to cast the vigor and strength of his youthful and impetuous manhood on the side of struggling freedom in this western wilderness. He poured out his first libation of blood in the cause of Texan Independence at the battle of Velasco in 1832, where Texas soil received that baptism which brought with it the salvation of her people and laid the foundation of our giant young Republic. Governor Smith in all the positions of Alcalde, Secretary, Political Chief, Governor, Secretary of the Treasury and Member of Congress, from 1831 to 1842, came squarely up to the stature of progressive manhood and true nobility of character, and he now lives in the affectionate remembrance of his compatriots as the knightliest among the knightly. The monuments of the past are crumbling into decay, and the crowding feet of coming thousands are treading paths blazed through this erstwhile wilderness by the hardy pioneers of half a century ago. Here and there the present generation are gathering from fading memory something of historic beauty, to tell us how valiantly our veterans lived, how like Titans they wrought a nation's freedom. So to-day comes to us from the gentle hands of fair woman, the faithful muse of history, this substance of the dead, left to remind us of the valiant living. Take it then as a sacred gift, and with Houston, Travis, Austin, Burleson, Crockett, Bowie and the departed hosts who stood in the forefront of battle when the red blood of freemen flowed in liberty's cause, let it adorn the walls of Texas' stately Capitol to tell coming generations of their fame. The golden sands of California enshrine his dust, but Texas alone is guardian of his fame.

Representative Coleman, of Harrison County, in an appropriate speech, received the portrait on behalf of the State.

In 1838 Captain Fulton was appointed by President Houston Collector of Customs of Aransas District and served through Houston's administration. During the time Captain Fulton and Governor Smith were associated together they located all the bay fronts of the northern shores of the Nueces and Corpus Christi, Copano and Aransas bays, much of which Captain Ful-

ton and his sons still own. In 1846 he went from Texas to Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of educating his children. He was on the editorial staff of the Baltimore Sun from 1846 to 1849, and Railroad editor of the Cincinnati Commercial from 1859 to 1860. In 1850 he was appointed General Superintendent of the York and Cumberland (afterwards Northern Central) Railroad, and served during the years 1850-1-2. He held the position of General Superintendent on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad in 1853, and on the Central Ohio Railroad in 1853-4-5, and on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad) in 1855-6-7. He was receiver of the Columbus and Piqua Railroad in 1858, and in 1859 engaged in the manufacture of coal oil. In 1861 he took charge, as General Superintendent, of the Kentucky Central, extending from Covington to Nicholasville, and filled the position for two years. Afterwards, until 1865, he was assistant engineer on the Cincinnati Suspension bridge under John A. Roebling, the famous architect and engineer who planned and commenced the erection of the great Brooklyn bridge, completed after his death by his son. On retiring from the position of General Superintendent of the Central Ohio Railroad in 1855, the employees of that road presented Captain Fulton with an elegant, massive, solid silver service, which he preserves in the parlor of his mansion at Fulton on Aransas Bay. After an absence of twenty-one years, he, in December, 1867, returned to Texas and located at his present home. In 1872 he became a member of the largest cattle firm in the State and did business in Southwest Texas under the firm name of Coleman, Mathis & Fulton. In 1879 Coleman and Fulton bought out Mathis, organized the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company and secured a charter in 1880. The capital invested in 1881 was \$520,000 and it was subsequently raised to \$883,800. Captain Fulton is President of this company.

In matters of politics and religion he is broad and liberal in his views and has never sought (nor would he under any circumstances accept) an office. Since 1831 he has been a Royal Arch Mason and has always been a consistent member of the noble Masonic fraternity. Captain and Mrs. Fulton celebrated





JAMES C. FULTON.

their golden wedding March 12, 1890. Rare and costly presents were received from friends living in all parts of the Union. One love cup is valued at over \$2000 and many other articles are of large value. Their worth to Captain and Mrs. Fulton, however, is not measured by dollars and cents, but by the sentiments of affectionate regard that prompted the donors to send the treasured gifts.

The Fulton home on Aransas Bay is one that rivals in beauty that of Blennerhasset, even as described in the richest language of poesy by the brilliant counsel of that unfortunate gentleman. The mansion house combines much that is attractive and imposing in modern architecture. It is superbly furnished throughout and supplied with every convenience. The grounds are artistically laid off and tastefully ornamented. The surrounding landscape presents pleasing variety, the view of the bay is grand and, turn where it will, the eye finds something to interest and charm. The breeze, blowing from far away tropic lands and cooled by its wandering journey across the Gulf of Mexico, steals through the trees and flower gardens, adding new freshness to the rich and sensuous incense gathered in spicy groves, and fans the cheeks of those who sit upon the balconies with Sabeian odors soft as those blown to sea from the shores of Araby the blest.

With his sons and daughters grown to manhood and womanhood around him; with the faithful companion of his eventful life-journey by his side; with an extensive library at hand, enabling him to converse with the great and good of all ages; with such an abode, blessed by peace and love; the cares of business weighing not heavily on his hands; honored for his virtues by all who know him, it is not surprising that in the autumn-time of life George W. Fulton, Sr., sees with satisfaction the twilight gathering about him all calm and beautiful and mild; a season of delightful repose after the heat and burden of the day.

JAMES C. FULTON.

James C. Fulton, son of Colonel George W. and Mrs. Harriett G. Fulton and grand son of Governor Henry Smith, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 2, 1848, and educated at Cincin-

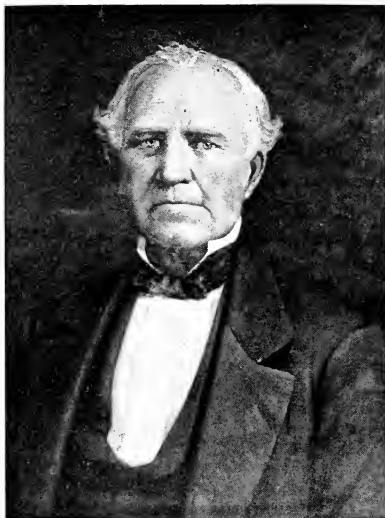
nati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky, making civil engineering a special study. He also served as a machinist until he mastered that trade. Mr. Fulton came to Texas in December, 1868, and located at Live Oak Point. He now resides in the town of Rockport. He established a planing mill in 1881 and has since been engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., and in 1890 added a lumber yard to his mill. His plant is the largest of the kind, save one, in the State. Mr. Fulton is a stockholder in and Secretary of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company, a stockholder in and President of the Ocean View Hotel Company, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Aransas Pass. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Fulton is a Randall Democrat, but, while feeling a lively interest in public affairs, is in no sense of the word a politician and has filled no other office than that of County Commissioner of Aransas County. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances Dunlap, of Goliad. They have six children, Hattie Smith, George W., James C., Allie, Henry Smith and Fannie Fulton, aged respectively eighteen, twelve, nine, six, three and one and a half years. Mr. Fulton is one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of Rockport, and has done his full part in bringing about that tide of prosperity that is now bearing Rockport forward to the position of a thriving city. He is polished and courteous in manner and a gentleman who is liked and admired by a large circle of friends.

DAVID G. BURNET.

David G. Burnet was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1788. In 1806 he joined Miranda's expedition against Venezuela, served in the capacity of lieutenant and commanded a launch in an attack upon a coast village. The enterprise not proving successful, he returned to New York, but joined Miranda again in his attack upon Caracas in 1808. Miranda was captured but Burnet escaped. In 1813 he became a citizen of Ohio; in 1817 engaged in mercantile business at Natchitoches, Louisiana; became a citizen of Texas in 1826, and the next year obtained an



DAVID G. BURNET
President ad-interim
1836



SAM HOUSTON
President 1836 and 1841
Governor 1859

Empresario contract, which he soon sold, not being able to carry it out with his limited means. Early in 1831 he married Miss Estis, of New York, and sailed for Texas. He represented Liberty in the Convention of 1833, and introduced a number of the most important resolutions that were adopted by that body. In 1834 he was appointed District Judge for the Department of the Brazos, and held court at San Felipe. At the organization of the Government *ad interim*, March 16, 1836, he was elected President of the young republic of Texas. In 1838 he was elected Vice-President. President Lamar's health being precarious, Congress, in 1841, gave him leave of absence and Burnet administered the government during the remainder of the term. During Governor Henderson's administration, Burnet was Secretary of State. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate, but not admitted to his seat. Mrs. Burnet died in 1858, and an only son, who entered the Confederate service as captain of artillery, was killed March 31, 1865, while in command of a battery at Spanish Fort, near Mobile, Alabama. After the breaking up of his family by death, Judge Burnet found a home in the family of Mr. Preston Perry, of Galveston, where he died December 5, 1870, aged eighty-three years.

On the evening of the day of his inauguration as President came the news of the fall of the Alamo and its brave defenders. This was followed in quick succession by tidings of the defeat of Grant, the battle of the Coleta, the surrender of Fannin, and the horrible massacre at Goliad. Nothing daunted, he went to work, brought order out of chaos, made provision for supporting the army, and before the close of his administration saw the war happily ended and Texan independence firmly established.

SAM HOUSTON.

General Sam Houston was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1793. When fourteen years of age his father died, leaving a widow and nine children in straightened circumstances. The family removed to Blount County, Tennessee, where young Houston spent his time alternately at school, at farm work and

as clerk in a store. He left home and joined a band of Cherokee Indians hunting in the neighborhood, but returned and taught school until he earned enough money to pay a few small debts. In 1813 he served as a soldier. At the battle of the Horse Shoe, fought on the Tallapoosa River, March 24, 1814, Major Montgomery, the first to ascend the enemy's breastworks, fell riddled with bullets. Ensign Houston, who was just behind him, was badly wounded with an arrow and two rifle balls and it was nearly a year before he was able to make the journey to his home. Houston's intrepid gallantry won for him the life-long friendship of General Jackson. In November, 1817, he was appointed Indian agent, but soon after resigned his agency and commission as lieutenant in the army and commenced the study of law. In 1819 he was elected District Attorney for Davidson County, and at the same time Major-General of Militia. In 1823 he was elected to Congress; was re-elected in 1825. At the close of his second term was elected Governor of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority, and in January, 1829, married a Miss White. No man was so popular in the State. A brilliant career lay before him. He and his lovely bride seemed to be living happily together. One morning in April the people of Nashville were startled with the intelligence that Mrs. Houston had returned to her father's house at Gallatin, and that Houston had resigned his office and left the city the night before, never to return. What led to these sad and strange events remains to this day a profound mystery, the two persons most deeply interested never having vouchsafed an explanation.

Houston rejoined his friends, the Cherokees, then living on the Arkansas River, and October 29, 1829, was admitted to citizenship among them. In 1832 he went to Washington to look after the interests of certain Indian tribes and succeeded in having a number of corrupt agents removed. His efforts were opposed and resulted in a personal encounter with an Ohio Congressman. Houston was arrested and fined five hundred dollars, but President Jackson remitted the fine and gave him a commission as Confidential Indian Agent, with instructions to negotiate treaties with tribes in the Southwest. In December, 1832, he went to Nacogdoches and thence to San Felipe, where he met

James Bowie, who invited him to visit San Antonio and have a talk with some Comanche chiefs then camped near that city. From this time Texas became his home, and for thirty years he was the most striking and colossal figure in her history. He was a member of the convention held at San Felipe in 1833, and chairman of the committee that drafted a constitution for the State as it was to be when separated from Coahuila. Owing to the subversion of the Mexican Constitution, Texas never became a Mexican State. Houston succeeded in defeating a project formed in 1834 for introducing large bodies of Creek Indians into East Texas. He was a member of the General Consultation at San Felipe in 1835, and upon the organization of the Provisional Government, November 13 of that year, was elected commander of forces in the field. Houston remained in San Felipe some time assisting the Executive Council in framing ordinances for the government of the army. December 17, in obedience to orders from Governor Smith, he set out to join his troops and carry into effect certain military operations recommended by that gentleman. On arriving at Refugio he was shown an act of the Council that empowered Colonel Johnson to lead an independent force against Matamoros, and learned that Colonel Fannin had similar authority. Considering that his power as Commander-in-Chief had been disregarded, he returned to Washington and reported to Governor Smith. The citizens and a few soldiers at Refugio elected Houston to the convention that was to assemble in March at Washington. Houston took his seat in the convention on the first of March. The Declaration of Independence took place on the second, and on the fourth he was elected Commander-in-Chief, and on the sixth left for the army, then on the banks of the Gaudalupe. It is needless to give the details of the retreat from Gonzales to the San Jacinto River.

April 21, 1836, Santa Anna was joinend by General Cos, with five hundred additional troops. In obedience to Houston's orders, Deaf Smith, with a few companions, burned Vince's bridge over Simm's Bayou, thereby rendering impossible the arrival of further Mexican reinforcements. The Texans were eager for battle and with the bridge destroyed knew that the hour had come for victory or death. At 12 m. a council of officers was

held in Houston's headquarters and a few minutes after 3 p. m. the bugle sounded and the troops paraded for action. Burleson's regiment occupied the center, Sherman commanded the left wing, and the artillery, under Hockley, and the cavalry, under Lamar, were on the right. As the Texans rushed to the charge they shouted: "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" The enemy, after discharging a few volleys, fled in the utmost disorder. Six hundred and thirty Mexicans were killed, two hundred and thirty-eight were wounded and seven hundred and thirty were made prisoners. The Texan loss amounted to eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Santa Anna was captured the following day. Notwithstanding the massacres at the Alamo and Goliad, he was treated with magnanimity; his personal baggage was restored and he was permitted to have the society of his staff. General Houston was in the front ranks in the battle, his commanding form being conspicuous where the struggle seemed most desperate. He was severely wounded in the foot. Obtaining a leave of absence, he embarked May 5 upon a government vessel and sailed for New Orleans, where he secured skillful surgical aid. On the 4th of June he wrote to Lamar:

My wound has improved; some twenty or more bones have been taken out of it; my general health improves steadily, but it is only within the last four or five days that I have been enabled to sit up any portion of the day.

He returned to Texas in July, and in September was elected President of the Republic. By the Constitution the first President held office only two years, and was ineligible at the next ensuing election. He was succeeded by Vice-President Lamar, but was re-elected in 1841. Both of his administrations were gloriously successful, and established his fame as a statesman upon a foundation no less secure than his reputation as a soldier. He secured an armistice with Mexico that lasted until the annexation of Texas to the United States under the administration of his successor President Anson Jones. He was elected to the Annexation Convention but did not take his seat. At the first session of the Legislature in 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1847, and again in 1851. Houston voted against the extension of the thirty-six degrees and

thirty minutes line across the continent, and insisted upon maintaining the Missouri Compromise as first adopted, thus virtually voting to exclude slavery from the Pacific Coast; and in 1854 he boldly opposed Squatter Sovereignty. About this time he affiliated with the Know Nothing, or American party. In 1857 he announced himself an independent candidate for Governor and was beaten by H. R. Runnels, the regular Democratic nominee. Governor Runnels was nominated for re-election two years later. General Houston made a vigorous canvass of the State, and in his speeches boldly avowed his devotion to the Union and reiterated his love for Texas and was elected over Governor Runnels by a handsome majority. Houston was pronounced in his opposition to secession, and it soon became evident that a majority of the Legislature were in favor of that measure. The Secession Convention met in Austin January 27, 1861, and February 1 passed the ordinance withdrawing the State from the Union. The convention reassembled March 2. Houston, seeing it was too late to further oppose secession, quietly urged his friends to do all that was possible to induce the convention to refrain from joining the State to the Confederacy recently formed at Montgomery, and advised that Texas reassume her position as a free and independent Republic. The convention, however, on the 5th of March, passed a bill uniting Texas to the Confederate States of America. All State officers were required (on the 14th) to take the oath to support the new government. This Houston refused to do. He was joined by his Secretary of State, Mr. Cave. They were displaced from office and Lieutenant-Governor Edward Clark succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. Houston made no serious opposition to retiring to private life. He, however, published an address in which he said:

I protest in the name of the people of Texas against the acts of this Convention, and pronounce them null and void. * * * I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene. Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain of the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is, perhaps, meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to

their fathers, and the government which they had reared rent in twain, and none like them are now left to reennite it again. I stand almost the last of a race who learned from them the lessons of human freedom.

His last appearance before a public audience was in Houston, March 18, 1863. The following is an extract from his speech:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS — With feelings of pleasure and friendly greeting I once again stand before this, an assemblage of my countrymen. As I behold this large assemblage, who, from their homes and daily toil, have come to greet once again the man who has so often known their kindness and affections, I can feel that even yet I hold a place in their high regard. This manifestation is the highest compliment that can be paid to the citizen and patriot. As you have gathered here to listen to the sentiments of my heart, knowing that the days draw nigh unto me when all thoughts of ambition and worldly pride give place to the earnestness of age, I know you will bear with me, while with calmness, and without the fervor and eloquence of youth, I express those sentiments which seem natural to my mind in view of the condition of the country. I have been buffeted by the waves as I have been borne along time's ocean, until, shattered and worn, I approach the narrow isthmus which divides it from the sea of eternity beyond. Ere I step forward to journey through the pilgrimage of death, I would say that all my thoughts and hopes are with my country. If one impulse arises above another, it is for the happiness of these people; the welfare and glory of Texas will be the uppermost thought while the spark of life lingers in this breast.

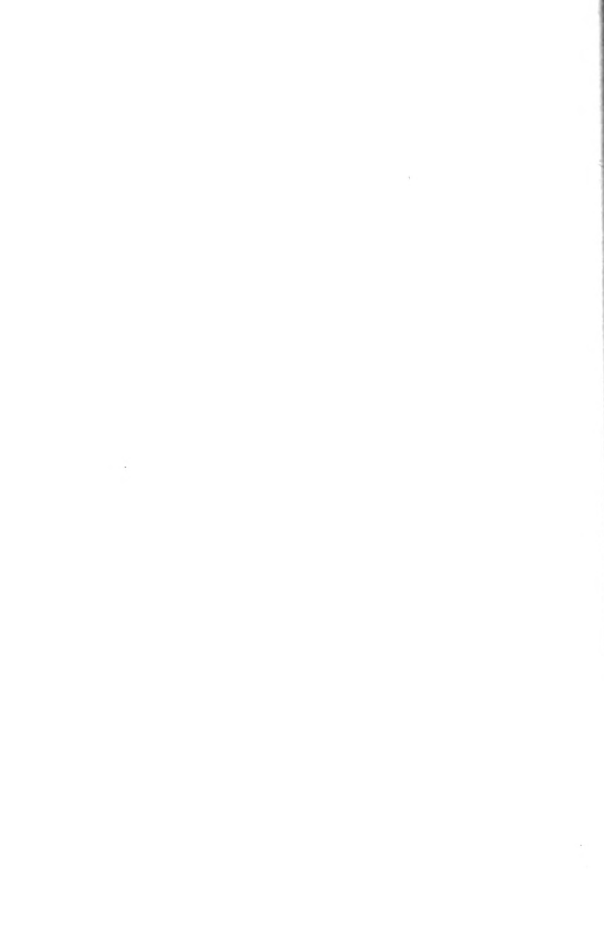
He died on the 26th of July, 1863. The autumnal sadness of his latter days calls forth the sympathetic tear, and the memory of his valor, eloquence and unselfish patriotism inspires admiration and affection. Peace to his ashes.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

Mirabeau B. Lamar was born in Louisville, Georgia, August 16, 1798; belonged to an old Huguenot family; in early life was private secretary to Governor Troupe; in 1828 was editor of a States' rights paper, and in 1835 came to Texas and advocated a declaration of independence. He revisited his native State, but learning of the invasion of the country by Santa Anna, hurried back and enlisted as a private soldier in the Texan army. In the preliminary skirmish at San Jacinto he distinguished himself by an act of heroic gallantry, and on the next day, when the



MIRABEAU B. LAMAR
President
1838



battle was fought, commanded the cavalry. At the first election Lamar was elected Vice-President, and when General Houston's first term was out, was elected President of Texas. At the commencement of the Mexican war Lamar was appointed Division Inspector under General Henderson. At the storming of Monterey he behaved with conspicuous gallantry. In 1847 he was Post Commander at Laredo. On his return to Texas he was elected to the Legislature. In 1851 he married for his second wife Miss Maffit, and settled on a plantation near Richmond, Fort Bend County. After this he was for a short period United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation. He died at his home in Texas December 19, 1859. Mr. Lamar was not only a statesman and an intrepid soldier, but a poet who has left behind him a number of short poems of rare beauty. The following poem is from his pen:

THE DAUGHTER OF MENDOZA.

O! lend to me, sweet nightingales,
Your music by the fountains;
And lend to me your cadences,
O! rivers of the mountains,
That I may sing, my gay brunette—
A diamond spark in coral set,
Gem for a prince's coronet—
The daughter of Mendoza.

How brilliant is the morning star,
The evening star, how tender—
The light of both is in her eyes,
Their softness and their splendor.
But for the lash that shades their light
They were too dazzling for the sight,
And when she shuts them all is night—
The daughter of Mendoza.

Oh! ever bright and beauteous one,
Bewildering and beguiling,
The lute is in thy silvery tones,
The rainbow in thy smiling.
And thine is, too, o'er hill and dell
The bounding of the young gazelle,
The arrow's flight and ocean's swell—
Sweet daughter of Mendoza.

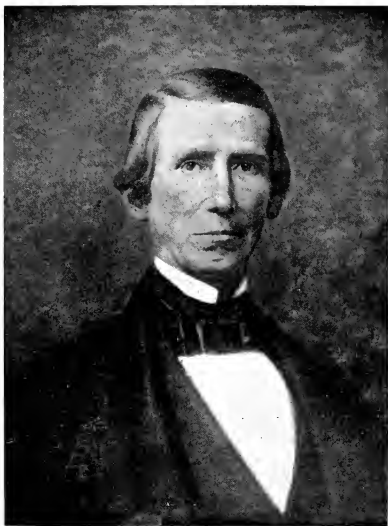
What though perchance we meet no more;
What though too soon we sever;
Thy form will flit like emerald light
Before my vision ever.
For who can see and e'er forget
The glories of my gay brunette?
Thou art too bright a star to set,
Sweet daughter of Mendoza.

ANSON JONES.

Dr. Anson Jones was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1798; was licensed to practice medicine in 1820, and after spending two years in Venezuela, came to Texas and settled in Brazoria in 1833. At a public meeting held in 1836 he advocated Texan Independence, and introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling the convention that met in Washington in March, 1836. When hostilities commenced he enlisted in Captain Calder's company, and was soon appointed surgeon in Burleson's regiment. In 1837 he represented Brazoria County in Congress; in 1838 was Minister to the United States, and the same year was elected to the Senate, of which he was chosen President to act in the absence of the Vice-President of the Texan Republic. During Houston's second term he was Secretary of State, and in 1844 was elected President of the Republic. To his skillful statesmanship was due in a large measure the success of the negotiations that led to the annexation of Texas to the United States before half of his term of office had expired. On retiring to private life he repaired to his plantation in Washington County, where he resided eleven years. In 1857 some of his friends brought him forward as a candidate for election to the United States Senate, but he was defeated, Wigfall and Hemphill being selected as Senators. Although Dr. Jones anticipated the result, the blow fell upon him with crushing force and superinduced a dejection of spirits that led to his untimely death. In 1857 he sold his plantation in Washington County, intending to establish himself on the coast between Galveston and Houston. January 7, 1858, while in the old Capitol at Houston, he said sadly to a



ANSON JONES
President
1844



J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,
Governor
1846

friend: "Here, in this house, twenty years ago, I commenced my political career in Texas, as a member of the Senate, and here I would like to close it." Shortly after a pistol shot was heard in his room and he was found in a dying condition. On the admission of Texas as a member of the Union nearly every man who had played a distinguished part in her political history was rewarded with some State or Federal office. Dr. Jones, who had performed his duties as Secretary of State and President with such marked ability and unselfish patriotism—hastening the end of his term as Chief Executive that Texas might find security in the Federal Union—alone seemed to be overlooked. A sketch of Dr. Jones, prepared by Ex-President Burnet, appeared in the Texas Almanac. Referring to the deaths of Rusk and Jones, President Burnet said:

Both these distinguished patriots had succeeded in all the objects of an honorable ambition, probably even beyond their own aspirations. What, then, are the unfortunate circumstances that so prey upon the mind as to render life a burden, even in the midst of family endearments, of friends, and honors, and distinctions? All we can say in explanation is to refer to the undoubted fact that Dr. Jones was subject to occasional paroxysms of mental gloom and deep despondency, which he could not overcome or control, and which often well nigh destroyed his balance of mind. During the latter years of his life, this unhappy temperament had gradually assumed more and more the character of a disease, under the influence of a physical derangement to which he was subject. Those who have any knowledge of this painful mental depression will need no further explanation, and those who best understand the intensity of suffering from this cause, to which the most sensitive and noble minds are chiefly subject, will be the last to cast reproach upon the memory of the unhappy victim.

JAMES PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

J. Pinckney Henderson was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, on the 31st of March, 1809, and descended from a family whose name is prominent in the early history of that State. His early educational advantages were good, and he was for several years a student at the University of the State at Chapel Hill. He studied law and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age. At the age of twenty-two, he was appointed

aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, to Major-General Dorrett, of the North Carolina militia, and was afterward elected colonel of a regiment.

In the fall of 1835, Colonel Henderson removed to Mississippi, and, having settled at Canton, began the practice of law with the brightest prospects of success. But he had scarcely tested the opportunities offered him in this new field before his attention was attracted to the struggles of the province of Texas to throw off the oppressive and degrading yoke of Mexican rule. His sympathy was at once enlisted in the cause of the patriots who had hoisted the banner of liberty and the Lone Star, and he determined to devote his energies to their interest. Judge Foote, who was at that time a prominent lawyer and politician in Mississippi, in referring to a speech which he made to an assembly of Texas sympathizers at Canton, in the spring of 1836, thus describes Colonel Henderson at that period:

When I stepped down from the rostrum it was gracefully ascended by a young gentleman whom I had never seen before. The person of that young gentleman was noble and commanding; his voice presently proved itself to be both strong and musical; his eyes and whole countenance flashed forth the light of commingled thought and passion. That young orator swept the audience before him like a whirlwind. "Who is he?" exclaimed many voices, and the response was, "That is Mr. Henderson, a young lawyer of uncommon promise and of easy fortune, who has just emigrated from North Carolina and settled among us." To the honor of Madison County, be it said that several thousand dollars were at once subscribed, and various young men resolved to go forth to the rescue of their brethren in Texas. I was soon introduced to General Henderson, for by such title is that young orator now distinguished. I spent a day in his society, and have never seen him since. Next morning he started to Texas.

Soon after his arrival in Texas, Colonel Henderson was commissioned by President Burnet to return to the United States and recruit for the Texan army. He proceeded to his old home in North Carolina and raised a company which he transported to Texas at his own expense. He returned in November, 1836, and was immediately appointed by President Houston Attorney-General of the Republic, and in December following he was made Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy in that office occasioned by the death of Stephen F. Austin.

Early in the year 1837, Colonel Henderson was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the courts of France and England. He was commissioned to solicit the recognition of the independence of Texas by these powers, and was invested with plenary authority, as ambassador, to conclude treaties of amity and commerce with them. His mission was successful. Both of these powers soon recognized the independence of the Republic and entered into cordial treaty relations with the new nationality.

In 1840 Colonel Henderson returned to Texas and was welcomed by a universal outburst of applause and the warmest congratulations of his countrymen. A grand dinner was given him at Galveston, and demonstrations of public gratitude and esteem were tendered him by several other towns, which he modestly declined. At the expiration of General Lamar's Presidential term, he was strongly urged to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but being somewhat under the constitutional age required for that office he declined the candidacy.

Colonel Henderson now settled at San Augustine and resumed the practice of his profession, but in 1844 he was sent by his government to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary to act in concert with Mr. Van Zandt, the Texan Charge d'Affairs, in negotiating a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of State, favored their cause, and they had but little difficulty in accomplishing their object. The treaty was at first, however, rejected by the United States, but through the exertions of the Texan ministers and their friends in Congress, it was subsequently ratified.

In June, 1845, he was elected one of the members from San Augustine County to the convention which framed the Constitution of the new State. In November, 1845, he was elected Governor of Texas.

When the bill providing for the annexation of Texas passed the United States Congress it was evident that war with Mexico was inevitable: The Mexican Minister at Washington demanded his passports and left the country, and a Mexican army immediately crossed the Rio Grande. Texas was called upon to furnish four regiments of volunteers. They were soon organized, and

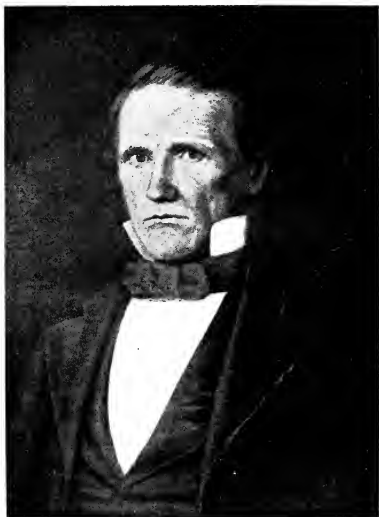
Governor Henderson was authorized and requested by the Legislature to take command of the new regiments of Texas troops; but at the time of their departure for the seat of war he was confined to his bed. A week later he started in a carriage, without an escort, though it was necessary to pass in close proximity to a large body of Mexican troops, and safely joined the United States army. On the third day of the battle of Monterey he led the Second Texas regiment in person, and during the attack was cut off from his men while reconnoitering, and was compelled to crawl upon his hands and knees, as Bonaparte did while at Vienna, in order to reach his command. Hon. Jefferson Davis, whose command was near that of General Henderson, in describing this circumstance, says:

On the third and last day of the attack, when night was closing around us, and we were near to the Main Plaza, we learned that we were isolated; that orders had been sent to us to retire; that the supports had been withdrawn, and that we were surrounded by a large number of the enemy. A heart less resolved, a mind less self-reliant than Henderson's might have doubted, wavered, and been lost. The alternative was presented to him of maintaining a post which he was confident we could not hold, or of retiring, when it was doubtful whether we could cut our way through the enemy; he asked no other question than, "Are we ordered to retire?" On learning that such was the fact he decided, at whatever hazard, to obey; and narrowly on that occasion escaped with his life. The sense of duty rose with him superior to all other considerations; and he obeyed an order which he might have been justified in disobeying, because of the dangers to which it would subject him.

Again says Mr. Davis:

He was gentle as a lamb in the hour of peace and in the midst of his friends; but bold as a lion in the face of danger and when confronted by an enemy.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by General Taylor to negotiate with General Ampudia for the surrender of Monterey, and for his services in that battle Congress voted him a sword. He was soon after appointed a major-general in the army of the United States, and was therefore entitled to the pay of that office as well as his salary as Governor of Texas; but he declined to accept a dollar of his salary or any compensation from Texas while he held his position in the United States army.



GEO. T. WOOD
Governor
1877

After the close of the war he resigned his commission in the army and resumed his duties as Governor of Texas; and at the expiration of his term, declining a renomination, he returned to the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1857, when, upon the death of General Rusk, he was almost unanimously chosen his successor in the United States Senate. He accepted the position with reluctance. His health had become feeble. In deference to the entreaties of his friends he delayed his departure for the Federal capital. His health continued to decline; but, impelled by an unswerving sense of duty and a desire to be upon the field of his labors, he undertook the journey, and, having tarried a short time amid the orange groves of Cuba, with painful exertion he reached Washington and took his seat in the Senate. But he occupied it only a few days before a fatal reaction ensued, and his spirit passed away.

While in Paris he met Miss Frances Cox, daughter of Mr. John Cox, of Philadelphia, who was residing in Paris for the purpose of educating his daughters, and they were married in the city of London in 1839. She was a lady of fine intellectual and social accomplishments, and was highly esteemed by the citizens of San Augustine, where she long resided.

GEORGE T. WOOD.

George T. Wood was born in Georgia; removed to Texas in 1836 and served several terms as a member of the Texas Congress, and was for some time brigadier-general of militia. In 1846 he raised a regiment and served with distinction in the Mexican war. After his term expired he returned home and was elected to the State Senate. In 1847 he was elected Governor, and upon the expiration of his term of office retired to private life. Governor Wood died in Panola County in 1856.

P. HANSBOROUGH BELL.

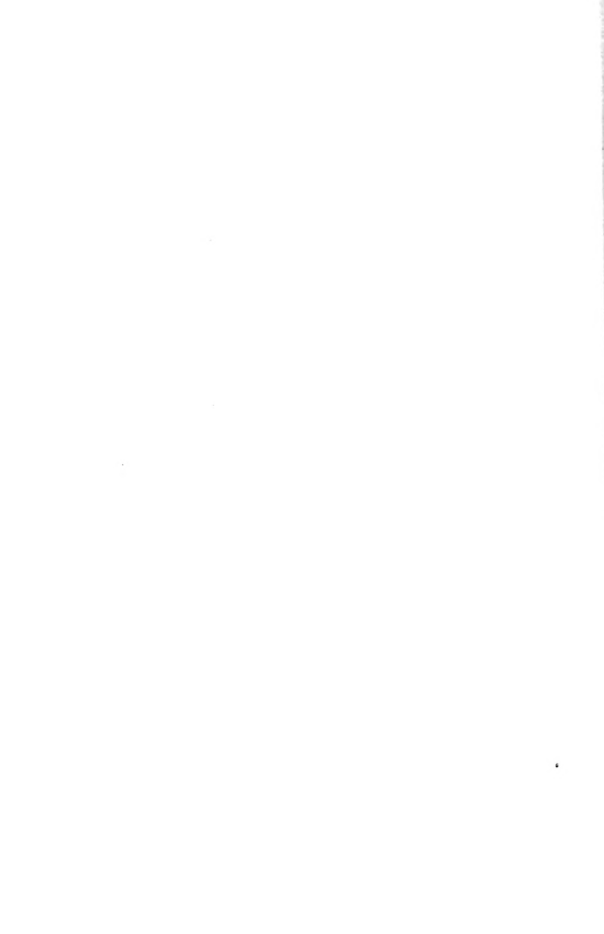
P. Hansborough Bell, a native of Virginia, landed at Velasco in 1836, and made his way to Green's, where the Texan army was then encamped. He fought at San Jacinto as a private and proved himself a worthy scion of the Old Dominion. In 1839 he was inspector-general. In 1845 he was captain of rangers. During the war between the United States and Mexico he distinguished himself as a brave colonel of volunteers. He was Governor of Texas from 1850 to 1853 and afterward represented the western district in the United States Congress. At the expiration of his second congressional term he married and settled in North Carolina, where he has since resided. As a recognition of his patriotic services, and as an aid to him in his old age, the Twenty-Second Texas Legislature, in 1891, voted him a donation of land and a liberal pension.

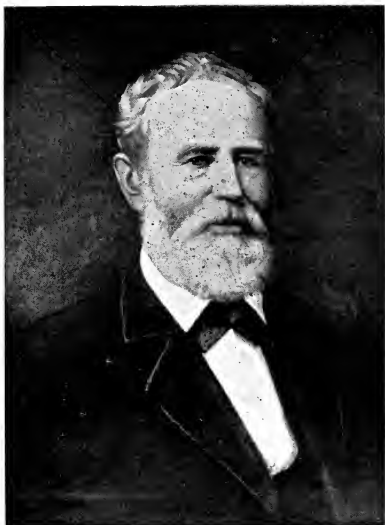


P. HANSBOROUGH BELL.

Governor.

1849.





E. M. PEASE
Governor
1853 and 1867

1637351

ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE.

The subject of this memoir was born in Enfield, Connecticut, on the 3d of January, 1812. At the age of fourteen years he was placed as a clerk in a country store.

While in New Orleans on business in the fall of 1834 he was allured by the glowing accounts which he heard of the country west of the Sabine, and determined to seek a home and fortune in its virgin wastes. He proceeded to Velasco and thence to the frontier settlements on the Colorado, and located at Mina, now the town of Bastrop, where he began the study of law in the office of Colonel D. C. Barrett, who had just entered upon the practice of the profession. He was soon afterward appointed secretary of the committee of safety for the jurisdiction of Mina.

The first sounds of the Texas Revolution in 1835 kindled the most ardent sentiments of patriotism and awakened every energy of the people. Mr. Pease was engaged in the first skirmish of the war at Gonzales, and was soon afterward made Secretary of the Council of the Provisional government, and held that position until the government *ad interim* intervened in March, 1836. During the summer of 1836 he served successively as chief clerk of the Navy and Treasury departments, and for a short time acted as Secretary of the Treasury upon the death of Secretary Harde-man.

In November, 1836, he was appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and drafted the laws organizing the judiciary of the Republic, and the laws creating and defining the duties of the various county officers. At the close of the first session of Congress in December, 1836, President Houston tendered him the position of Postmaster-General, but he declined the office and returned to the study of law in the office of Colonel John A. Wharton, of Brazoria.

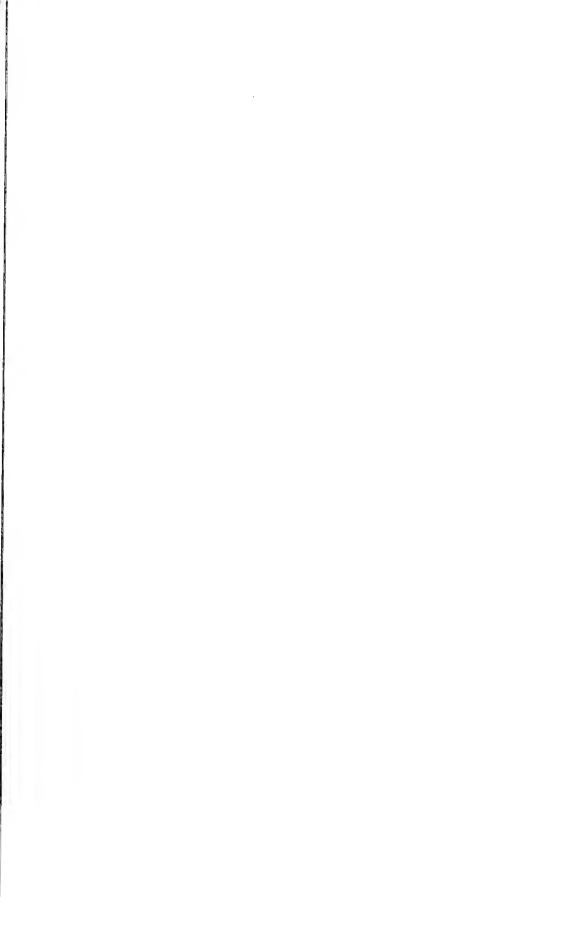
In April, 1837, he was admitted to the bar at the town of Washington, but soon afterward accepted the office of Comptroller of Public Accounts. He resigned this position in the ensuing December and retired to Brazoria, where he resumed the practice

of law in copartnership with Colonel John A. Wharton. In 1838 John W. Harris became associated with them, and after the death of Colonel Wharton, which occurred soon after, the firm of Harris & Pease continued for many years, and became one of the most distinguished in the State. During this period Mr. Pease served as district attorney for a short time, and after annexation, in 1846, was elected to the First Legislature from Brazoria County. In the business of this assembly he took an active part, and was the author of the laws regulating proceedings in the district courts and of many other laws of importance enacted during that session. He was re-elected to the House in the Second Legislature, and as chairman of the judiciary committee originated the probate laws of 1848.

In 1850 he was elected to the Senate in the Third Legislature, and served during the regular session, but being absent from the State when an extra session was convened by Governor Bell during that year, he resigned and terminated his legislative services.

In 1853 he was elected Governor of the State and was re-elected in 1855. Governor Pease always acted with the Democratic party until the policy of secession drove him from it in 1861. He remained in Texas during the war, but took no part in public affairs, and after its close acted with the Republican party. In 1867 he was appointed Provisional Governor of the State by the military authorities and held that office until 1869, when he resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and the commander of the district in regard to the reorganization of the State government. He represented Texas in the convention at Cincinnati in 1872, which nominated Horace Greely for President. In 1874 the office of collector of the port of Galveston was offered him by Secretary Bristow, which he declined, but accepted the position in 1879 when it was tendered him by President Hayes, which was his last public service. He was afterward vice-president of the First National Bank of Austin, and died at Lampasas on the 26th of August, 1883.

He was married to Miss L. C. Niles, of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1850.





HARDIN R. RUNNELS
Governor
1857

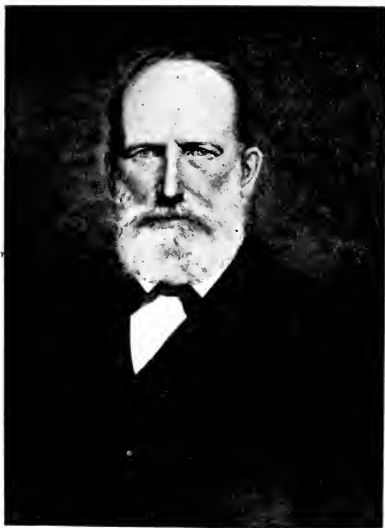
HARDIN R. RUNNELS

Came to Texas from Mississippi in 1841 and established a cotton plantation on Red River; represented Bowie County eight years in the legislature; was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1853-5; in 1855 was elected Governor, and died at his home in Bowie County in 1873.

EDWARD CLARK.

Edward Clark was a native of Georgia. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845; was secretary of the House in the First Texas Legislature, and Senator in the Second; was Secretary of State under Governor Pease; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 and became Governor on the retirement of General Houston in 1861. Governor Clark died at his home in Marshall, Harrison County, a few years since, leaving a widow and a number of children as survivors of his immediate family.

Governor Clark was a man of the highest integrity, a devout Christian, and a gentleman whose civic virtues endeared him to the people among whom he spent his long and useful life. A number of the most important provisions incorporated in the Constitution of 1845 were either introduced by him or adopted as a result of their advocacy by him. He also made an excellent record as a State Senator and presiding officer. He was a man plain and unostentatious. As a speaker he laid no claim to oratory, but went straight to the gist of his subject and was listened to with close attention by his colleagues. His wife and a number of children survive him and now reside in the town of Marshall.



EDWARD CLARK

Governor

1861



F. R. LUBBOCK.

FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK.

Francis R. Lubbock is a South Carolinian—a descendant from an ancient English stock. He was born on the 15th day of October, 1815. Early in life, and without the advantages of a thorough education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, being neither congenial nor successful, were soon abandoned. He removed to New Orleans at the age of eighteen and two years later came to Texas, then a Republic. His first public service was in the office of clerk of the House of Representatives, at Houston, in 1837, and at the next session of the Republican Congress he was made chief clerk. President Houston early recognized in Mr. Lubbock rare business traits and capacity for public service and made him his Comptroller. About that time what is known as the Bonnell Command was organized for the protection of the extensive frontier from depredations of hostile savages, and Mr. Lubbock was transferred from the office to the field, as adjutant of the command.

In 1841 Mr. Lubbock was again appointed Comptroller by President Houston, but in the same year resigned, as he was elected district clerk of Harris County. He served as district clerk until 1857, a period of sixteen years. He was, in 1857, nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the State Democratic convention at Waco, and subsequently elected at the polls. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Texas, and for his term of two years devoted his entire time to the interests of the State and the promotion of the cause of the Confederacy. Ninety thousand men were put into the Confederate States army by Texas during his term of service. He declined to be a candidate for a second term, preferring to enter the military service of the Confederate States, and cast his lot with the brave Texans he had assisted in putting in the field. On the very day that he ceased to be Governor he entered the army as assistant adjutant-general and was assigned to duty with General Magruder. In a short time General Tom Green requested that he be assigned to him, which was done. General Green was killed about the time Colonel

Lubbock arrived in Louisiana, and he was assigned to General John A. Wharton, commanding the cavalry in the trans-Mississippi department. While with General Wharton in Louisiana, Colonel Lubbock was tendered a position on the staff of President Davis. This distinguished honor he accepted at once, and hastening to Richmond was commissioned colonel in the regular service of the Confederate States and became one of President Davis' military family and household. An intimacy and lasting friendship soon grew up between them. He was with President Davis when captured and imprisoned by Union troops after the fall of the Confederacy.

Colonel Lubbock was incarcerated in Fort Delaware and kept in solitary confinement until the end of the year 1865. He was one of the pall bearers who lovingly and reverently bore the mortal remains of the Chieftan of the Lost Cause to their last resting place. He had been one of the trusted lieutenants of Mr. Davis in the hours when success seemed ready to wreath his brows with laurel; he was with him amid the gathering clouds of adversity, and he stood beside him as a noble and undaunted companion amid the gloom of defeat and the crumbling ruins of the Confederacy. Their friendship never suffered diminution. Returning to Texas upon being released from imprisonment, Governor Lubbock remained at his old home (Houston) for a year, and in 1867 settled in Galveston. In 1878 he was elected State Treasurer and filled that office until succeeded by Hon. W. B. Wortham in January, 1891.

Governor Lubbock is, as will be seen, essentially a self-made man. His career in public life—one continued success—has been most extraordinary. It is a part, and a large part, of the history of Texas. He yet retains much of the bonyancy and elasticity of youth. His eye is undimmed, his carriage erect, and his step light and firm. He has displayed the highest ability as a public servant; he has shown in hours of trial the spirit of a brave soldier and patriot; and he has discharged with fidelity every trust confided to him by the people. During his long service as State Treasurer millions upon millions of dollars of public money passed safely through his hands, and it is but just to say that no



PENDLETON MURRAH
Governor
1863

State in the Union ever had a more upright or thoroughly efficient Treasurer.

Governor Lubbock is the oldest living mason initiated in the Republic of Texas, and has been a member of Holland Lodge No. 1 of Houston for about fifty-three years. He is also a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

PENDLETON MURRAH.

Governor Pendleton Murrah was a native of South Carolina; a lawyer by profession. He went in early life to Alabama and came from that State to Texas and settled in Marshall, Harrison County. In 1857 he represented the county in the legislature and was elected Governor of Texas in 1863. Upon the fall of the Confederate States of America, in June, 1865, Governor Murrah left Austin and sought refuge in Mexico. He died in Monterey the following July.

He was considered an eminent lawyer and accomplished orator at a time when the Texas bar boasted a galaxy of legal and forensic talent unsurpassed by that of any other State. During the Knownothing excitement Murrah was the Democratic nominee for Congress and opened the campaign with his usual energy and ability. The Knownothing, or American party, was a secret, oath-bound political organization, and it was an impossibility to estimate the strength that it had attained. This strength, however, was greatly underestimated by Murrah and his friends. They believed that the excitement was of an ephemeral character and was confined to a few individuals who hoped to secure office by playing the roles of political agitators. Therefore, in a speech delivered at the court house in Marshall, Mr. Murrah assailed the leaders and principles of Knownothingism with all the vigor of which he was capable, hoping to give the American party, so far as his district was concerned, its *coup d'grace*. One of the leading citizens of the county arose and declared that the gentlemen who composed the American party had been insulted, and called upon all members of the party to follow him from the court room. There was a moment of breathless expect-

tation, succeeded by the audience arising well nigh en masse and moving toward the door. Soon Mr. Murrah and two or three friends alone remained. They were dumbfounded. The scene they had witnessed was a revelation. They realized that there was no hope of Democratic success, and that the Knownothing party would sweep the district. Mr. Murrah declared his intention to at once withdraw from the race. Colonel R. W. Loughery, then editor of the Texas Republican, urged him to continue the campaign, and that with increased vigor.

If you retire now in the face of the enemy your political history will have reached its end to-day. Although defeat is certain, nevertheless make a gallant fight, and when the Knownothing party is condemned by the sober second thought of the people, and the Democratic banner again leads to victory, you will be remembered and honored.

Mr. Murrah followed this advice and, as we have seen, was later elected Governor of the State.

A. J. HAMILTON.

Andrew Jackson Hamilton was born in Madison County, Alabama, on the 28th of January, 1815, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1841.

In 1846 he emigrated to Texas, and located at La Grange. In 1849 he was appointed by Governor Bell Attorney-General of the State, and from that time made Austin his permanent residence. He served as the representative of Travis County in the Legislature of 1851, and again in 1853. In 1856 he was an elector on the Buchanan ticket, and in 1859 was elected to a seat in the United States Congress, as an independent candidate, in opposition to General T. N. Waul, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. He was a strenuous opponent of the policy of secession, and retained his seat in Congress after the other members from the seceded States had returned to their constituencies. He returned to Austin in the latter part of 1861, and was made the Union candidate for the State Senate, to which he was elected; but Texas had now cast her lot with the Confederacy, and he declined to take the required oath of qualification.

In 1862, being still opposed to the purposes and progress of the war on the part of the South, he left the State and, making his way through Mexico, repaired to the city of Washington, and was immediately appointed brigadier-general of the Texas troops in the Union service. In 1865 he was made Provisional Governor of Texas by President Johnson, as the most suitable person he could find in the State to effect his conservative plan of reconstruction. In 1866 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and was a prominent member of the Reconstruction Convention of 1868, in which he was the author and chief promotor of the electoral bill and franchise measures, which were engrafted in the new constitution. In 1870 he was the Conservative candidate for Governor, but was defeated by E. J. Davis, the Republican nominee, in a contest so close as to give excuse for the intervention and decision of the military authorities. Returning now to the seclusion of private life, he eschewed any further active participation in the political events of the period, and, falling into a decline of health, died in Austin during the month of April, 1875.

His decisions as a judge of the Supreme Court, while comparatively few, are noted for learning, dignity and force. Chief among these is his opinion on *ab initio*, rendered in 1868 in the case of Luter v. Hunter, 30 Texas, 690, and in Culbreath v. Hunter, 30 Texas, 712, known as the sequestration cases, in which he held that the States composing the Confederacy occupied a higher ground than the Confederate government, having been in their origin peaceful, legitimate and constitutional; that they continued to exist, notwithstanding the war, without a hiatus or interregnum, and that the United States government had not interfered with the mere civil laws of the States, whether enacted before or during the war, except as to such laws as naturally resulted from the war, and such as were unconstitutional or in hostility to the United States. It would have been well indeed if the doctrine enunciated in these cases had been accepted by the dominant party; the hostility of the heart would have ceased with the hostility of the sword.

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

James W. Throckmorton, ex-Governor of Texas, was born in Sparta, Tennessee, on the 1st day of February, 1825. His father, Dr. William E. Throckmorton, was a physician of high standing and an excellent gentleman, and, having removed to Texas, was one of the first settlers of Collin County, where he died in 1843. The county of Throckmorton was named in his honor.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and removed to Texas in 1841. In 1844 he began the study of medicine at Princeton, Kentucky, under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. James E. Throckmorton, and having prepared himself for the medical profession, returned to Texas and enjoyed for a number of years an extensive practice and the reputation of being a skillful physician. During the war with Mexico he volunteered his services to the army and was made surgeon of Major Chevallie's Texas Rangers. He afterwards resumed his practice in Collin County, and pursued the duties of his profession until the year 1859, when, in consequence of failing health induced by the exposure and irregularity attending an extensive medical practice, he determined to follow the dictates of a natural taste and prepare himself for the bar and, having studied the general principles of law, entered upon a successful legal career.

He was married to Miss Annie Ratten, whose father moved to Texas from Illinois at an early day.

In 1851 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected in 1853 and 1855, and in 1857 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years.

He had been reared a Whig in politics and was one of the electors of Texas on the Scott ticket in 1852, but on the dissolution of that party at the end of the campaign, spurning the doctrine of the Knownothings, which was then urged in opposition to Democracy, he affiliated with the party of Jefferson, which he believed to be the only palladium left of American liberty and of the principles upon which the American government was founded,

and it was as a Democrat that he was elected to the Texas legislature.

Mr. Throckmorton strenuously opposed secession, but when that step was taken he went with his State and was a brave Confederate officer.

He commanded a company in one of the first regiments organized in the State, and participated in the capture of Forts Washita and Arbuckle, on the Texas frontier. He was afterward captain of a company in the famous Sixth regiment of Texas cavalry, and rendered important service in the Missouri campaign. He led his company in the Indian fight at Chustenallah and in the two days' battle at Elkhorn.

In the latter part of 1862 he was transferred to Corinth, Mississippi, where his command was reorganized, and, declining reelection to the captaincy in consequence of broken health, he returned to Texas, where he was for some time disabled by disease for active duty. He afterward performed efficient service in the campaign in Louisiana, and his health again failing, he retired once more, and was afterward appointed by the Governor of Texas to the command of State troops, with the rank of brigadier-general, in which position he acquitted himself with honor and efficiency. He was soon afterward elected to another term of four years in the State Senate, and as soon as the session of that body was over he resumed his command in the field.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was elected a member of the reconstruction convention assembled under President Johnson's proclamation, and was chosen president of that body. In June of the same year he was elected Governor of Texas, under the new constitution, by a large majority, and was inaugurated on the 8th of August. As Governor, his course was wise and conservative. His efforts were directed to the building up of the waste places scourged by the besom of civil war, and to the restoration of peace and friendship between the dissevered and discordant sections of the country. But his efforts were soon thwarted by the partisan and revengeful process of reconstruction adopted by the Federal Congress, which superseded the more pacific and just designs of the President. On the 9th

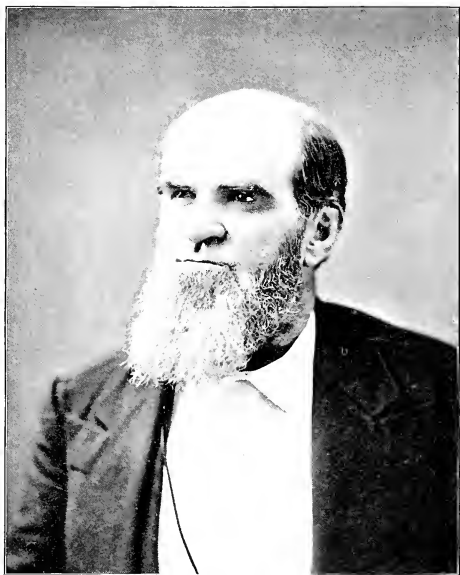
of August, 1867, he was deposed by a missal containing three lines from an officer of the United States army at New Orleans, who was temporarily in command of the military district of Louisiana and Texas.

In 1874, on the restoration of the ballot box to the people, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress by a large majority of the voters of his district, and was re-elected in 1876.

After serving several terms in Congress, he resigned a few years ago, and has since held no office.

E. J. DAVIS.

Born in Florida; came to Texas in 1848; 1850-52 was deputy collector of customs on the Rio Grande; in 1853 was district attorney, and 1855 to 1860 was district judge. He left Texas and entered the Federal lines when war was declared between the States, and in 1862 raised a regiment of cavalry for the Union army. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. After the war he returned to Texas and was elected to the first reconstruction convention in 1866. He was also a member and president of the second reconstruction convention. In 1869 the State government was in the hands of the military authorities. By order of General Reynolds an election was held for Governor and other officers. Davis was elected and became Governor January 18, 1870, and held the office until January 13, 1874. He resumed the practice of law in Austin, where he died.



RICHARD COKE.

RICHARD COKE.

Richard Coke has long been a colossal figure in Texas politics. It has been the good fortune of few men so soon to acquire by their merits and so long retain such an exalted place in the esteem, confidence and affection of the people. Time and time again has he been re-elected without opposition and amid the greatest enthusiasm to the high position which he has so well honored and graced by his abilities and virtues. He is a Virginian by birth—a scion of a fine old cavalier family, who consecrated their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, their talents, and their swords to the cause of American freedom. He was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829; completed his education at William and Mary College, and was admitted to the bar when just twenty-one years of age. In 1850 he removed to Texas and located at Waco, McLennan County, where he has since resided. He served in the Confederate army during the late war, first as a private and then as captain, making a gallant and faithful soldier. He was district judge of his district in 1865, and the following year was nominated by the Democratic party and elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, but served only one year in the latter capacity, being removed by General Sheridan as an impediment to reconstruction. This unjust treatment endeared him to his people.

At the general election held in December, 1873, in pursuance of an act of the legislature and the proclamation of E. J. Davis, then Governor of Texas, the Democrats elected the entire delegation of Congressmen, a large majority of the members of the State legislature, and at the same time elected Richard Coke Governor of Texas by a majority of nearly fifty thousand votes. The Supreme Court was at that time composed of partisans, some of whom were of military importation; and the leaders of the Republican party, having procured an individual to act as designated, concocted a fictitious case to enable the court to decide upon the political question as to the validity of the election. For this purpose one Jose Rodriguez, a Mexican, applied to Chief Jus-

tice Wesley Ogden of the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging in his petition that he was restrained in his liberty by one A. B. Hall, sheriff of Harris County, upon the charge of having voted illegally at the late election. The case came up on the trial of the writ under the style of *Ex Parte Rodriguez*, reported in 39 Texas, 705, and Hon. Frank M. Spencer, district attorney for Harris County, was, in the absence of the Attorney-General, appointed by the court to represent the State. A number of gentlemen representing the Austin bar obtained the consent of the court to assist him. These were M. A. Long, C. S. West, Thomas E. Sneed, W. M. Walton and A. W. Terrell; while A. J. Hamilton represented the relator. The counsel for the State promptly challenged the jurisdiction of the court upon the ground that the case was fictitious and was invented for the purpose of extorting from the court an opinion as to the constitutionality of the election. This position was substantiated by the sworn testimony of Judge George Goldthwaite, of Houston, who was cognizant of the facts, and by the personal averment of the district attorney, who asked permission of the court to expose the fraud, or that Rodriguez be discharged. The motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction was overruled, whereupon the district attorney, representing the Attorney-General, indignantly withdrew from the case. The court then proceeded to the extremity of the issue and declared the election illegal and void, upon which Governor Davis issued his proclamation prohibiting the assembling of the newly elected legislature. That body, however, promptly convened on the day appointed for its meeting; yet the Governor declined to receive any communication from it, and appealed to General Grant, then President of the United States, but he declined to interfere. Davis finally vacated the Governor's office and Governor Coke took peaceable possession of it.

On the 15th of January, 1874, Governor Coke and Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard were duly inaugurated and installed in their respective offices, and the legislature immediately enacted an amendment to the constitution reorganizing the Supreme Court and increasing the number of judges to five, upon the adoption of which Governor Coke promptly reorganized the court and re-

moved the three judges of *Ex Parte Rodriguez* fame. His appointments to the bench and to all other important positions were highly judicious, and during his administration the entire machinery of the State government, wrenched from partisan control and the clogs of imbecility and corruption, was again brought into smooth and harmonious motion. New avenues of prosperity were opened up to the people, new enterprises were stimulated, and new hopes inspired. Railroad communications of the most vital importance were established, and a constant tide of immigration flowed into the State.

The people of Texas smarted under the constitution forced upon them by military authority and its allies in the State, and it was under the auspices of the administration of Governor Coke that the excellent Constitution of 1875 was framed and adopted, and which forms the present organic law of the State. This Constitution effected a change in the tenure of office, and in April, 1876, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were re-inaugurated; but in May Governor Coke was elected to the United States Senate. He, however, continued to perform the duties of the gubernatorial office until December, and on the 4th of March, 1877, took his seat in the Senate, to which he has been repeatedly re-elected.

In his second message to the legislature in January, 1875, in referring to the state of affairs existing at the time of his first inauguration and the great change wrought by Democratic policy, he said:

The circumstances under which you assemble are auspicious. How striking the contrast with those which surrounded your first convention, one year ago! Then darkness and gloom brooded over the land, and over the hearts of the people. Forebodings of danger to popular liberty and representative government caused the stoutest and most patriotic among us to tremble for the result. A conspiracy bolder and more wicked than that of Catiline against the liberties of Rome had planned the overthrow of free government in Texas. The capitol and its purlieus were held by armed men under command of the conspirators, and the treasury and department offices, with all the archives of the government, were in their possession. Your right to assemble in the capitol, as the chosen representatives of the people, was denied, and the will of the people of Texas scoffed at and defied. The floors of the halls in which you now sit had been examined by the conspirators, and it had been ascertained that the armed forces en-

trenched in the basement beneath could pierce them with their missiles, if necessary to attack you. The President of the United States was being implored to send troops to aid in overthrowing the government of Texas, chosen by her people by a majority of fifty thousand. The local and municipal officers throughout the State, in sympathy with the infamous designs of these desperate and unscrupulous revolutionists, taking courage from the boldness of the leaders at the capitol, were refusing to deliver to their lawfully elected successors the offices in their possession. A universal conflict of jurisdiction and authority, extending through all the departments of government, embracing in its sweep all the territory and inhabitants of the State, and every question upon which legislative government is called to act, was imminent.

Governor Coke then proceeded to review, in a masterly manner, the events of the perilous crises through which the commonwealth had been safely steered; contrasted the troublous past with the prosperous and peaceful present, and concluded his message by many wise recommendations as to needed legislation.

Since entering the United States Senate, he has won a high place among the foremost statesmen of America and has rendered inestimable service to his country.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD.

Richard Bennett Hubbard, late minister of the United States to the Japanese Empire, was born in Walton County, Georgia, in the year 1834. He enjoyed excellent early advantages and graduated at Mercer University in 1851. Having afterward attended a course of law lectures in the University of Virginia, he graduated in the law department of Harvard College in 1852, and soon afterward removed to Texas and located in Tyler, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and has since continued to reside.

In 1855 he canvassed the State in the interest of the Democratic party against the Knownothing organization. In 1852 he was sent as a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Mr. Buchanan for the presidency, and canvassed Texas in advocacy of his election. Through the influence of General Rusk and J. Pinckney Henderson, he was appointed by



R. B. HUBBARD.

Mr. Buchanan United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, and discharged the duties of that office until 1858, when he resigned it and was chosen to represent his county in the legislature. In 1860 he was elected one of the delegates from Texas to the Charleston convention, in which he was a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane, and exerted all his powers to secure their election in the heated campaign which ensued.

He favored secession, and when hostilities began he raised and commanded the Twenty-Second Regiment of Texas Infantry and served in the field until the close of the war. He then returned to Texas and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits on his farm in Smith County, until his political disabilities were removed, when he resumed his practice and has since devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession.

He was chosen by the Democratic convention of 1872 one of the electors for the State at large on the Greely ticket. In 1874 he was the president of the Democratic State convention which assembled at Austin, and was made chairman of the State executive committee. He was also a candidate for the nomination for Governor; received the next highest vote to that which nominated Governor Coke, and was afterward the choice of the convention for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The new Constitution of 1875 vacated all the offices of the State, and in the following convention at Galveston he was renominated for Lieutenant-Governor and re-elected.

In December, 1876, he was elevated to the gubernatorial chair in consequence of the election of Governor Coke to a seat in the United States Senate.

In 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency, and was chosen temporary chairman of that assembly.

During the presidential campaign of 1884, at the request of the Democratic national committee, he canvassed the State of Indiana for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and his services were recognized in his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Empire of Japan.

Ex-Governor Hubbard has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Hudson, daughter of a distinguished physician of Lafayette, Alabama, and his second wife Miss Janie Roberts, of Smith County, Texas.

ORAN M. ROBERTS.

Oran M. Roberts was born in South Carolina in 1815. He was educated at the University of Alabama; studied law, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar. He served one term in the legislature, and in 1841 came to Texas, located at San Augustine and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was district attorney in 1844, and the next year district judge. After the annexation of Texas to the Union Judge Roberts resumed the practice of law, which he continued until 1857, when he was elected one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court. He was president of the secession convention held in 1861, and in 1862 entered the Confederate army, raised a regiment, and was assigned to duty in Walker's division. While in the army he was elected Chief Justice of Texas. He was in the first reconstruction convention in 1866, and chairman of the committee on judiciary. The legislature at its ensuing session elected Judge Roberts and Judge Burnet to the United States Senate, but they were not permitted to take their seats. Judge Roberts resumed the practice of his profession, and in conjunction taught a law school at Gilmer. Upon the reorganization of the Supreme Court by Governor Coke in 1874, Judge Roberts was returned to his position as Chief Justice of the State, and was re-elected under the newly adopted constitution in 1876. He was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Governor in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880. Governor Roberts having been selected, in connection with ex-Chief Justice Robert S. Gould, a professor in the law department of the University of Texas, returned to Austin and entered upon the discharge of his duties at the first opening of the University, September 15, 1883, and has since occupied that position.



O. M. ROBERTS.



Yours Truly
Jno Twiss

JOHN IRELAND.

The distinguished subject of this sketch was born in Hart County, Kentucky, January 1, 1827. The place of his birth was on the banks of the Nolin River, near Millerstown. He was raised on a farm, and obtained an "oldfield school" education to which he greatly added in after years. He has always been a tireless student. His parents were Patrick and Rachel Ireland. He had six sisters and seven brothers, of whom only two sisters and one brother survive. At the age of eighteen he was, by special act of the legislature of the State of Kentucky, declared of age. This act was procured by the business men of Mumfordsville, Kentucky, to enable him to qualify as constable of that county, which office, as well as that of deputy sheriff, he held some years with great satisfaction to the people.

He then studied law under Robert D. Murray and Henry C. Woods, and obtaining license in Kentucky he removed to Texas in the winter of 1852-3, and in April, 1853, located in Seguin, Texas, which has ever since been his unofficial home.

At Seguin he entered upon the practice of law. He was successful and did a good practice up to the breaking out of the war. During this time he was elected mayor of Seguin, and at the call of the people for a constitutional convention in 1861—known in history as the secession convention—he was elected a delegate, voted for secession, and signed that now historic document, the ordinance of secession. During the progress of the war, when it was demonstrated by the result of the battles of Pea Ridge, Donaldson, and Fort Henry that troops were needed, he promptly volunteered as a private soldier. He rose rapidly, and was elected successively captain of his company, major of his regiment, and then lieutenant-colonel. He was kept on duty on the coast of Texas during the remainder of the war, and consequently saw but little more active service—that is fighting. At the close of the war he was elected a member of the constitutional convention under the Johnson reconstruction policy, and at the election ordered by that convention he was chosen district judge. This

position he filled with much satisfaction until removed in 1867 by the military "as an obstruction to reconstruction." From that time he took an active part in politics. In 1872 he was elected a member of the House in the Thirteenth Legislature, a body famous in history for having achieved much for the people of Texas, despite a Republican Senate and Governor. His constituency appreciated his services, and the next year (1875) returned him to the Senate. Here, as in the House the year previous, he was distinguished by vigorous opposition to the amendments of the constitution allowing the legislature to give public lands to the railroads, and in his fight against all subsidies, and especially that granted the International and Great Northern Railroad, he was very determined and relentless.

Such statesman-like qualities could not fail to elicit applause and marks of appreciation from an intelligent constituency. In 1875 he was tendered, and at first declined, but at the persuasion of friends, finally accepted a place as associate justice on the Supreme Court bench, but was retired in April the following year, the newly adopted constitution requiring the court to consist of only three judges.

His decisions are found in the 43d, 44th and 45th volumes of Texas Reports. His assiduous habits and fondness for close analytical investigation, his thorough legal training, his firm and well-grounded ideas of right and wrong, and his natural strength of mind made him an excellent supreme judge, and his decisions manifest a steady and profound search for truth and justice. His opinion in *Lewis v. Aylett*, 45 Texas, 190, first settled the principle in Texas jurisprudence that real estate can not pass by a nuncupative will. In this case he traces the power of devising real estate from its origin in the Statute of Uses, and through its enlargement by the abolition of feudal tenures, when the custom of making nuncupative wills was engrafted upon it, but restricted to certain cases of imperative necessity. He showed that there was nothing in the jurisprudence of Texas that warranted the extension of the power of nuncupative devise to real property under the tenures of the State, and said in regard to the competency of devisees to establish a verbal devise of personal estate:

Every dictate of humanity and the daily lessons of life warn and teach us of the folly and impropriety of placing not only the fortunes, but the lives of the sick, aged, and afflicted at the mercy and avarice of the corrupt and the vicious. That a code of laws should allow devisees to go before a clerk or judge on an *ex parte* proceeding and prove a verbal will, giving to strangers an estate, leaving kindred and family without provision, cannot be readily admitted and would deserve universal condemnation.

In 1882 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic State convention for Governor of Texas and was elected by a majority of forty-eight thousand votes. The free grass system resulted in the enclosure of large bodies of land by the leading stockmen of the State, often enveloping and shutting in the smaller herdsmen and excluding them from access to the water courses. This produced an organized system of fence cutting, which was soon employed against lawful owners as well as intruders upon the public lands, and so outrageous and general grew this evil that the Governor convened an extra session of the legislature in January, 1884, to enact legislation to stamp it out. Governor Ireland being clothed with the necessary powers, adopted vigorous measures, displayed masterly executive ability, and in a short time fence cutting became a thing of the past.

At the Houston convention in 1884 he was renominated by acclamation and without opposition, and in November following was re-elected by the then unprecedented majority of over one hundred thousand votes. His second administration was no less successful than the first. During the time that he occupied the executive chair many grave issues arose, but he was always equal to the emergency of the hour, and displayed that quickness and correctness of apprehension, faithfulness to duty, firmness of character, courage and ability that had theretofore distinguished him as a private citizen, soldier, lawyer, judge and public servant.

The fact that Texas now owns a magnificent granite capitol (a structure that ranks among the finest public buildings in the world) is due to the exertions of Governor Ireland. The contract with Messrs. Farwell & Taylor was for a building to be constructed of Texas limestone. It soon became apparent that a sufficient quantity of suitable limestone could not be procured in the State and the contractors proposed to the capitol board to

substitute Indiana limestone. The board voted to accept the proposition, but Governor Ireland, whose approval was necessary to make the agreement binding, interposed an emphatic negative. By his firm stand and sound business judgment he succeeded in securing a contract under which Texas granite (quarried at Burnet) was used. The capitol is an enduring monument to his statesmanship, integrity and zeal in behalf of the interests of the people of Texas.

During his two administrations taxes were greatly reduced and the tide of prosperity given additional impetus, and that, too, without creating a deficiency in the treasury.

Upon the assembling of the Fourteenth Legislature, the second Tuesday in January, 1874, Governor Ireland was elected president of the Senate and for a week, during that perilous time when an armed conflict between the supporters of Governor Coke and E. J. Davis seemed inevitable, he directed the operations of the patriots who succeeded in re-establishing constitutional government. The Travis Rifles had been ordered out by Davis but reported to Governor Ireland and, together with the sheriff of Travis County, acted under his orders. The peaceful inauguration of Governor Coke and the Democratic administration is due to Governor Ireland.

Governor Ireland has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Faircloth, nee Wicks, by whom he had one child, the present wife of Mr. E. Carpenter. His wife died in 1855, and in 1857 he was married to Miss Anna Penn. By this marriage there were four children, one of whom survives—Rosalie, the wife of E. S. Hurt.

Though advancing in years, the sage of Seguin is still vigorous and takes an active interest in public affairs. Since his second term of office as Governor expired, he has led a quiet life in his old home at Seguin.



BARNETT GIBBS.

BARNETT GIBBS.

Barnett Gibbs is the son of Judge D. D. Gibbs and Mrs. Sallie Dorsey Gibbs, of Mississippi. He is a grandson of General George W. Gibbs, of Tennessee, and was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, May 19, 1851. He received his literary education at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, and at the University of Virginia, and his professional education at the Law School of Lebanon, Tennessee. He immigrated to Texas in 1873 and located in Dallas.

Colonel Gibbs is essentially a self-made man; both his fortune and position as a public man were acquired by his own unaided exertions, the former by the exercise of a remarkable business sagacity. He came to Texas a young man without means or prestige or influential friends, and with nothing but his profession, a strong constitution, a clear head and an indomitable ambition to rise in the world, and to-day he has \$350,000 invested in real estate, stocks, etc., and there is no man in Texas, not even considering his comparative youth, who is better known and respected in social, business and political circles.

It will be seen from the date of his birth that Mr. Gibbs is too young to have participated in the memorable struggle of 1861-65. His father, however, died in the Confederate army, and his brother lost a leg.

The citizens of Dallas early showed their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' legal talent by electing him city attorney. This position he held six years. He was then elected to the State Senate, from which position he was advanced by the popular will to the honorable position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. This office he filled during the incumbency of the gubernatorial chair by Hon. John Ireland, from 1882 to 1886. During the absence of Governor Ireland it often became necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor to assume the reins of government, and as acting Governor of Texas he acquitted himself with great credit, evincing remarkable qualities as a statesman and politician. Colonel

Gibbs is the youngest Lieutenant-Governor Texas ever had, the youngest acting Governor, the youngest senator, and represented the largest senatorial district in the State.

It is unnecessary to say that he is a staunch Democrat. The active part he has played in the political history of the State is well known. His friends, recognizing in him the requisite qualities to represent the State of Texas with credit and ability, brought him out for Congress, and he made the race before the convention with Colonel Wellborn for the lower house. The contest resulted in locking the convention, and as usual, a compromise was affected by bringing in the traditional "dark horse," named by Gibbs, and he withdrew in Mr. Abbott's favor.

The active participation of Mr. Gibbs in the memorable canvass known as the "prohibition" campaign is a part of the history of Texas. He was incessant in his efforts to defeat the measure, and the laying of that spectre was, in a large measure, due to his powerful influence.

Mr. Gibbs, having shown himself to be public spirited and keenly alive to the interests of his adopted State, it is quite natural that he should have taken an active part in the gigantic scheme of securing a suitable harbor on the coast of Texas. Indeed he was the prime mover, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the several conventions known as deep water conventions at Fort Worth, Denver and Topeka.

Colonel Gibbs is a prominent Odd Fellow, being past grand master of the order in Texas.

His wife was Miss Sallie Haynes, a daughter of the late J. W. Haynes. They have two children living—Sallie and Willie.

In personal appearance Mr. Gibbs is no ordinary man. Large, fine looking, dignified, he would be observed in any assembly of men. He is rather blunt in his manners, especially to strangers, but among friends genial, companionable and of a convivial turn. He is six feet one inch in height, and weighs 220 pounds; has large, dark eyes, surmounted by a heavy brow and shock of coarse jet-black hair, dark complexion, and features indicative of character and strength of purpose.

He is one of the most active and influential of the Democratic





L. S. ROSS.

leaders in Texas. He has shown himself a friend of the people and an able and faithful public servant, and should he continue to give his attention to political matters a brilliant future awaits him.

L. S. ROSS.

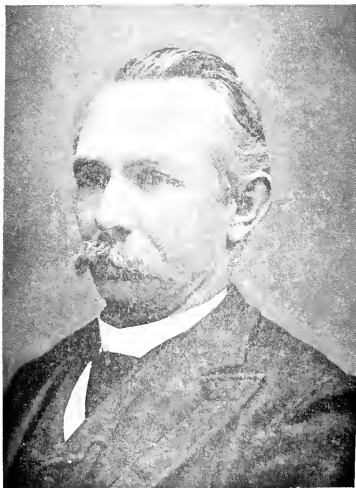
Ex-Governor L. S. Ross was born at Benton's Post, Iowa, in 1838. His father, Captain S. P. Ross, and family came to Texas in 1839 and located in Milam County; removed to Austin in 1846, and in 1849 permanently established themselves near Waco on a farm. Captain S. P. Ross was a well known Indian fighter, and in hand to hand combat killed Big Foot, the dreaded Comanche chief. In 1856 L. S. Ross attended Baylor University and the same year was sent to the Wesleyan University, at Florence, Alabama. Returning home in 1858 to spend the summer vacation, he assembled a company of one hundred and thirty-five Indian warriors and hurried to the support of Major Earl Van Dorn, who was leading the Second United States Cavalry against the Comanches; joined forces with that officer, and in October of that year played a conspicuous part in the battle of Wichita, and, by an act of daring bravery, rescued a little white girl eight years of age, who had been with the Indians perhaps from infancy. He named her Lizzie Ross. In after years she married a wealthy Californian, and died at her home in Los Angeles in 1886.

The Indians were completely routed in the battle, but both Van Dorn and Ross were badly wounded. When sufficiently recovered, the subject of this sketch resumed his studies at Florence; graduated in 1859; hastened back to Texas, and in 1860, at the head of Pease River, as captain of a company of sixty rangers, employed to guard the western frontier, administered a blow that forever crushed the warlike Comanches. In the battle he killed Peta Nocona, the last of the great Comanche chieftains; captured all the effects of the savages, and restored to civilization Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been captured by the Comanches at Parker's Fort in 1836. Very few of the Indians escaped the fury of the rangers. As a recognition of his services, Governor Sam Houston appointed Ross an aide-de-camp

with the rank of colonel. Ross tendered his resignation as colonel to Governor Houston in February, 1861; served for a brief period under Governor Clark on the Indian embassy, and then entered the Confederate army as a private in Company G, commanded by his brother, P. F. Ross, and September 5, 1861, was elected major of his regiment, the Sixth Texas Cavalry.

In May, 1862, he was elected colonel and was immediately assigned by Major-General L. Jones to command of the brigade, but modestly declined the honor, and General Phifer was subsequently selected.

General Van Dorn, with about fifteen thousand men, made a forced march on Corinth, Mississippi, but not receiving expected reinforcements, was repulsed, after a sharp engagement, by General Rosencrans, who, with thirty thousand men, was strongly entrenched at that place. The enemy followed up the disorderly retreat of the Confederate troops toward the bridge on Hatchie River the following day. Here Ross, in command of Phifer's brigade, was stationed to guard the Confederate wagon train and rear, and, with his one thousand men, held over ten thousand Union soldiers at bay for over an hour and a half—long enough to enable Van Dorn to reform his troops and retreat safely and in good order. General Maury was requested by the war department at Richmond to give the name of the officer who had especially distinguished himself in this action and at once reported that of Colonel Ross. Without the knowledge or consent of Ross, General Joseph E. Johnston wrote to the Secretary of War October 3, 1863, and had him appointed brigadier-general, a position filled by him until the close of hostilities. Ross served in the trans-Mississippi department, and also "across the river," under General Joseph E. Johnston and General Hood, fighting through the famous Georgia campaign. He was elected sheriff of McLennan County in 1875; served the same year as a member of the constitutional convention; was a member of the State Senate in 1881-3; was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Governor in 1886; was re-elected Governor in 1888, and on retiring from office early in 1891 was made president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, a position that he now fills.



T. B. WHEELER.

T. B. WHEELER.

This short and imperfect sketch of Thomas Benton Wheeler should prove both interesting and instructive to all aspiring youths, for there are few men in public life whose official and private records will so well bear the light of honest criticism. His has been no chance condition of fortune, born of the caprice of birth, for his cradle was rocked amid the most humble surroundings, his boyhood knew no advantages save those recorded in the "simple annals of the poor," and from youth to manhood his career was marked by all the struggles and adversities which fickle fate bestows. But the spirit of the brave boy was equal to his lot, and one by one the obstacles which beset his path were firmly overcome; one by one the difficulties which arose before him were mastered and brushed aside, until by his very dash and pluck he commanded the attention and respect of all with whom he came in contact, and by his energy and integrity, even while yet a mere lad, won the confidence and admiration of those who knew him.

Thomas Benton Wheeler, now familiarly known to the State at large as "Governor Wheeler," was born in Marshall County, Alabama, on June 7, 1840, and his childhood was passed in that section. His father died while he was of tender age, and in 1854 his mother, with his older brother and himself, immigrated to Texas and settled in Hays County. It was in this county he first took up the real responsibilities of life, and hard manual labor, such as many of the present generation would shrink from, became his lot. He was resolved, however, to assist in the support of the family, and diligently labored to that end while improving and perfecting his education.

The years thus passed having matured his mind and body more rapidly than would have been possible under more favorable circumstances, he had at last begun to acquire a fair education at Mountain City, in Hays County, and was looking forward to the realization of some of his brightest hopes, when he was called from his studies to take up graver responsibilities

than ever before, and to encounter dangers such as he had never dreamed of. The trumpet of war had sounded. Young Wheeler was opposed to the policy of secession, and spoke his mind, in private and in public, openly against it. But, being a strong believer in States' rights, when his State did secede, he followed her and volunteered as a private in Company A in Colonel Wood's regiment, in which company he served for over eighteen months. This sketch is not a history of battles, of marching and fighting, and therefore it will be sufficient to say that his record was so excellent that he was commissioned a captain, and requested and authorized to recruit a company. This task was soon accomplished, whereupon he returned once more to the army, and until the close of the war was on duty in Texas and Louisiana. The history of his command may some day be written, and when it is there will be found upon the rolls of the army few names more entitled to honorable mention than that of the gallant but unostentatious Captain Wheeler. Thus far his had been a life of success, hardly won but still successful. He had triumphed over all obstacles as a boy, and had acquitted himself with credit as a man.

At the close of the war, with everything in the land disorganized and almost impoverished, he returned to civil life and its peculiar trials with undiminished courage. The avenues of employment were few and the rewards small, but with his old ambition to "do something," Wheeler soon found himself teaching school and, during his leisure moments, studying law. In the year 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and so highly was he esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens that the same year he was elected county attorney of Travis County. He qualified as such, but it was during the dark and troublous days so painfully remembered in Texas, and the Federal general, Reynolds, soon found excuse to retire him from office on the plea that he might be an "impediment to reconstruction."

In time the political disabilities of the Confederates were removed, and in 1872 Mr. Wheeler was elected mayor of the city of Austin. And what is the record Mayor Wheeler left behind him? Some of it is part and parcel of the history of the city, and sets forth the fact that his administration was wise, economi-

cal and just. Part of it is evidenced by the trust the citizens reposed in him, as shown by his election and re-election, and his continuance as the head of the municipal government until he voluntarily resigned in 1877. Part of it also is the heretofore unwritten history that follows: In 1873 the difficulties and dangers of the reconstruction period—that awful epoch of radical persecution in Texas—had not passed. The State government was still in a measure supervised and dominated by the bayonets of the military power. The candidate of the people, Richard Coke, was elected Governor by a majority of fifty thousand. At this time the debts of the State could not or had not been ascertained. Evidences of indebtedness were fast accumulating; the credit of the State was in peril, and State warrants were hawked and peddled about but found few buyers. The Thirteenth Legislature had adjourned, and the situation had become socially bitter and financially critical. Governor Coke, believing himself legally elected, refused all overtures looking to a compromise, and was backed in his determination by Wheeler and a host of other kindred and patriotic spirits. Governor Davis, acting under the order of the Supreme Court of that period, declared the election of Coke null and void, issued his proclamation prohibiting the assembling of the new legislature, and reconvened the Thirteenth Legislature, which had before fulfilled its mission, run its race and died. In defiance of the proclamation, however, the Fourteenth Legislature met in January, 1874, and occupied the upper floor of the capitol. But Governor Davis refused to recognize it as a legal body.

The legislature canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declared the result, and after a protracted and exciting struggle, in which a bloody collision seemed almost inevitable, assumed control of the machinery of the State government. Governor Davis appealed to General Grant, then President of the United States, for the aid of the army to oust Coke and his followers. The President refused to interfere unless there should be bloodshed, declaring that if that should occur he would place the State under military rule.

Texans knew too well the galling tyranny of such rule, and dreaded its oppression more than bloodshed itself.

The situation of affairs in the capitol at Austin which confronted Mayor Wheeler and those acting with him, was this: There were two men, each claiming to be the only rightful Governor. Each man had many adherents. Bloodshed and civil war, among a people who had suffered much from that source, but who were brave and determined when they thought their liberties were being trampled upon, seemed almost certain.

The times demanded a man of the people, intrepid, cool, of forceful speech and personal magnetism; a man who having risen from the people, deeply sympathized with them in their struggle for local self-government, and who could, by words of counsel and advice, allay the heat and passion of the populace and bring about the cooler reason which follows upon reflection.

A detachment of the Travis Rifles, under Lieutenant Roberts, was sent to take possession of the arsenal, and Mayor Wheeler, as head of the city, was requested by Governor Coke to accompany it to prevent a collision and bloodshed if the enemy was found in possession of the building. When they halted in front of the building, they were confronted by numerous guns presented from its doors and windows. Immediately upon sight of this, the Travis Rifles presented arms to fire into the arsenal, whereupon the brave mayor sprang between the two belligerents, and, lifting his hands aloft, cried "do not fire!" Turning to the commander of the Travis Rifles, he requested him to march his men away at once, well knowing that, if they remained, there would be a deadly conflict.

After they departed, he deliberately informed the commander of the arsenal that Coke had been legally elected and by authority from him demanded that they disperse and surrender the building, arms and ammunition. The leader stated that he had been ordered by Governor Davis to hold the building and could not, without show of authority, surrender. Mayor Wheeler told him he was ready, in behalf of the Coke government, to give him a receipt for the building and its contents and was preparing the same when a mob of negroes led by a white man advanced toward him from the direction of the capitol. They rushed toward him with presented guns. Their leader seized him by the collar, when the mob, augmented by the crowd from

the building, gathered around him, offering him many indignities, cursing, abusing him and covering him with their guns.

The Travis Rifles, being attracted by the noise, returned in view, formed in line and were preparing to charge upon the mob with their bayonets, when Mayor Wheeler observed their movements, and, although he was being dragged into an enclosure by the frenzied mob and their leader, waved them back to prevent a collision.

One and alone, surrounded by the mob and in the face of all this danger, he said: "Freedmen, I have this to say to you; you think it very brave for your number of armed men to arrest one unarmed citizen." Being asked by their white leader, "Are you not armed?" he replied: "I am armed with a pen knife and the majesty of the civil law, and by authority of this law I order you to disperse and not create a breach of the peace." Then addressing the negroes again: "Your families and all you have are in Austin; my family and all I have is here. Little fellows like this one would like to get you into a fight and then, cowards as they are," shaking his finger in the white leader's face, "would run away and leave you to your fate. Coke has been elected by fifty thousand majority; your great friend, General Grant, has refused to interfere; nothing you can do can prevent Coke's being Governor, for the people of Texas have determined he shall occupy that position." When he ceased talking numbers of them stepped out of line and said that nobody should hurt Mr. Wheeler.

He started to the city; the leader tried to detain him, but was unable to do so. After passing out of their view, he heard the long roll beating and hurried as rapidly as possible to Congress Avenue. There he found an immense crowd of citizens armed and just ready to go to destroy Governor Davis and his followers.

Still determined to prevent a collision, if possible, he addressed them and, among other things, informed them what President Grant had said and begged them if they loved Texas and good civil government to disperse and do nothing rash. As soon as he had ceased speaking and the crowd had dispersed he immediately prepared and sent a written request to all the saloonkeepers of Austin to close their doors until noon next day, observing,

what is usual on such occasions, that the people were augmenting their excitement by the use of intoxicating liquors. This request being complied with, peace and quiet were restored to a city which, but for this man's coolness and bravery, might have been in mourning for many of her bravest and best citizens.

The Fourteenth Legislature, composed of many of the noblest and best statesmen of the commonwealth, who witnessed the conflict and Mayor Wheeler's splendid conduct, passed resolutions thanking him for wise counsel, judicious action, and influence in allaying the storm that threatened a bloody local conflict. After some time, when many may had forgotten the occurrence, Governor Coke introduced Mayor Wheeler to a crowd of citizens in another city as the only prisoner of his war.

For years before his election as mayor Austin had been under extravagant Republican rule. It had a heavy debt, no credit, and no improved streets. When he resigned in 1877 he could show as the result of his hard work and fine executive ability a city with good streets and many other improvements, and the city bonds at 104 in New York City, that being the highest premium paid for the bonds of any city in Texas.

The next few years were passed by Mr. Wheeler in the practice of law at Breckinridge, Stephens County, Texas, and his previous services justly earned for him the right to retire from public life, if he saw fit, and enjoy the privacy of home. But it was not to be so, for in 1880 the people again called him from his retirement. He was elected by a large majority district judge of the Twelfth judicial district, and again in 1884 he was re-elected to the same distinguished post without opposition, occupying the bench until 1886, when he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor. During his incumbency as judge many troublesome questions required settlement and many complications arose, both from the errors of well-meaning citizens and the lawless acts of lawless men. But he waged no war against any man or class of men. With a firm grasp of the law, a matured judgment, and experience, he presided and expounded the law humanely, justly, efficiently. It is needless and would be useless to mention the multitude of cases in which he displayed his fitness for this position. The press of the day and the people of his district have

given him their unqualified endorsement. It is well, however, to mention the crime of fence cutting, which was committed to an alarming extent in his jurisdiction, threatening the peace and prosperity of the entire State and assuming such proportions as to openly defy the authorities, whose duty it was to bring the criminals to justice.

In answer to an appeal from his friends that his safety required him to take no part against this lawless element and their sympathizers, he replied that when he was afraid to perform his duty as judge then he would resign the position, and that he would boldly denounce the crime, which he did in his famous iron-clad charge to the grand jury on fence cutting. He was the first official to declare against this evil and is credited with doing more to suppress it than any other man in the State.

How did Judge Wheeler stand with the bar? This is best answered by the resolution passed by the various bars in the district when he resigned his judgeship, attesting the esteem in which they held him as a man, their high appreciation of his qualifications as a judge and expressing regrets that his promotion necessitated the severing of their association with him.

The separation above deplored was brought about by the election of Judge Wheeler to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, in which position he won fresh laurels. During his incumbency of this position he served as Governor for several weeks, and in both capacities no higher compliment can be paid him than to say that in his hands the government of the State was safe and the rights and interests of the people were protected.

The following correspondence, which took place while he was acting Governor, shows that he is still a strong believer in the reserved rights of the States:

LEGATION OF MEXICO,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1890.

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from the government of Mexico, bearing date of April 9, to propose to that of the United States that the local authorities on both sides of the frontier shall abstain from interfering in the settlement of questions affecting the boundaries between the countries and confine themselves to bringing the facts to

the notice of the Federal government concerned to the end that it may adopt a proper decision.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,
Hon. James G. Blaine.

M. ROMERO.

The letter was accompanied by the following letter from Secretary Blaine:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1890.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas :

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, with a request for a statement of your views thereon, a copy of a note from the Minister of Mexico here requesting that the local authorities on both sides of the frontier shall "abstain from interfering in the settlement of questions affecting the boundaries between the two countries and confine themselves to bringing the facts to the notice of the Federal government concerned to the end that it may adopt a proper decision."

As all questions where the boundaries of the two countries are involved are necessarily for international settlement, and as the suggestion of the Minister's note is only anticipatory of action provided for in a convention dated March 1, 1889, between the two governments, for the creation of an international boundary commission, which has already been advised and consented to by the Senate, it appears to me that the proposition is a good one. It is understood that where an issue arises on the boundaries of the United States and Mexico, which by its nature requires international treatment, the facts may be certified by the municipal authorities to the State executive, and by him be notified to the government of his country for further action, and all local proceedings thereupon be stayed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Governor Wheeler replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, May 20, 1890.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, United States Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., with a request for my views on the subject referred to therein, and in answer would respectfully suggest that whilst I entirely acquiesce in the propriety of leaving all questions involving the settlement of boundary with the national government in accordance with organic law; yet, if it is meant by your letter that any steps shall be taken by the executive looking to limiting the cognizance and jurisdiction of our courts on our frontiers, or attempt to impede their legitimate functions, then I must decline to affirmatively accept such views or act in conformity therewith as being outside of my constitutional authority. Other-

wise, with an earnest desire to continue and uphold our peaceful relations with our sister republic, which has always been an object of the highest solicitude to this administration, I shall, as always, do what can be done to mitigate all asperities and foster and encourage the most friendly feelings on the part of the citizens of this State toward our neighbors on the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

I am respectfully,

T. B. WHEELER,

Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Texas.

As a further testimony of Governor Wheeler's worth, his biographer is pleased to cull from numerous extracts of similar import the following tribute from the Austin Daily Statesman of recent date:

It is pleasant to read the biography of a man of high character like the subject of this sketch. * * * Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Wheeler has made his own character, and it is formed of such mettle as a basic foundation that—just, equitable and honorable—he moves through life without fear of reproach and cheered by the confidence of his contemporaries. His youth was spent in hard manual labor to aid in the support of his widowed mother and with the additional object of accumulating enough money to obtain an education. After acquiring an education he taught school, then studied law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected county attorney for Travis County, and since that date has rapidly climbed the ladder of fame. He was elected mayor of the city of Austin in 1872 and served until 1877, when he resigned his mayoralty in order to enter more fully into the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected district judge of the Twelfth judicial district, and served to the entire satisfaction of the people until 1886, when he was nominated by the Democratic convention and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Texas, and was again nominated and re-elected in 1888.

He is a man loved by all who know him, and has probably the best record of any public man in the State in the way of victories, having never been defeated for an office until he ran for Governor, and then it was no personal fault of the man, but the strong fight he made against the commission.

Ex-Governor Wheeler's highest qualities, while manifested by his daily life, are not given full scope in public, and that is his moral and sympathetic nature. He has a heart as tender as a child's when distress is in sight. The poor of Austin will ever remember him as a kind and generous benefactor. No man retiring from the public's service will be spoken of more highly than Governor Wheeler.

In September, 1889, Governor Wheeler secured control of a large body of land fronting on Aransas and Red Fish bays, it

being the nearest mainland to the deep water in Aransas Harbor, and conceived the plan of building thereon a great deep water city. With his usual energy and ability he devoted his attention to this enterprise until March, 1890. With the aid of others, he organized one of the strongest syndicates in this country to carry out his plan to secure deep water and build a city at Aransas Harbor. The enterprise receives his entire time and attention, and everything indicates that his expectations will be fully realized.

Governor Wheeler has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Kittie G. Manor, daughter of Mr. James Manor, one of Texas' pioneers, a lovely and accomplished woman, whom he married in 1866, and who died in 1881. His present wife was Miss Ida De Berry, the eldest daughter of Hon. A. W. De Berry, ex-Secretary of State. Thoroughly educated; gifted with varied accomplishments, and possessing a force of character not often met with; endowed with all the charms of mind and person which make a woman truly beautiful, she has been indeed a "crown of glory" to her husband. To them have been born two children—Bettie Benton Wheeler, aged seven, and John De Berry Wheeler, aged three.

Governor Wheeler is of the average height and build. He is quiet and refined in manner, and yet impressive withal. His voice is pleasant and his enunciation distinct. He is well poised, never disconcerted, seldom obliged to hesitate and quick to reply with the alertness which comes of long training in debate. His mind is singularly clear, his grasp of a subject comprehensive and thorough, his habit of thought and speech logical, lucid and symmetrical.

Of the private life of a public man little should be said. That portion of his life which is passed before the people is proper matter of criticism and open to either praise or blame, but his private life is his own and no one has the right to intermeddle with it. When he crosses the threshold of his own door he enters his castle, and the right to enter after him can only be acquired by invitation. But this much may be permitted: The private life of Governor Wheeler is that of a gentleman, pure



JAMES S. HOGG.

and above reproach. To his friends he is frank, cordial and helpful, rejoicing with those that do rejoice and mourning with those that weep. Charitable he is, too, as many an unfortunate will gladly testify.

Adversity could never break his spirit, peril could never cause him to waver or turn back, victory could never make him arrogant or cruel, but at all times since he first in boyhood assumed the responsibilities, cares and burdens of manhood, he has pursued his way undeviatingly; at no time cast down, at no time dismayed, at no time glorying over the defeated, at all times steadfast, earnest—doing to all men as he would be done by; suffering at times, as men have done and will do always, enjoying with dignity and moderation the fruits of his efforts, and proving himself in every avocation and in every field a man among men.

JAMES S. HOGG.

John Hogg, the great grandfather of Governor James S. Hogg, when a mere boy was left an orphan in Virginia, his parents having died soon after their emigration from Ireland. After arriving at manhood he removed to South Carolina and settled in Newberry District, where he married and raised a family of seven children, the oldest of whom was Thomas Hogg, the grandfather of Governor Hogg. The old family in South Carolina took part against England in the war that secured American independence. One of the brothers, James, was killed; another, Lewis, was wounded, and Thomas escaped unhurt.

Thomas Hogg, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Martha Chandler, daughter of John Chandler, of Newberry District, after the revolution and moved to Georgia, where Joseph Lewis Hogg, the father of Governor Hogg, was born. From Georgia, in 1818, the family moved to Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, where Joseph Lewis Hogg was reared. In that county in 1833 he married Lucanda McMath, daughter of Elisha McMath, a well-to-do planter of Rouses Valley. Moving to Texas in 1840, he settled first at Nacogdoches, and finally at Rusk, in

Cherokee County, where he raised a family. He represented his district (including Nacogdoches County) in the Congress of the Republic; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1845; was in the first State Senate; resigned his position in the latter body and entered the United States army and fought through the war with Mexico and returned home after the war was over, and was re-elected to the State Senate, where he served the people for many years. He was a lawyer by profession, but relied mostly on his plantation for support. He was elected and served as a member of the Secession convention. In 1861 he received a commission from President Davis as brigadier-general and entered the Confederate army, where he died at Corinth at the head of his brigade in May, 1862. His father and mother lived with him at Rusk, where they died and were buried in 1848-9.

He had a sister and two brothers (Thomas and Stephen), all of whom raised families and died in Mississippi, and left surviving him his wife, who died in 1863, and two daughters (Mrs. Fannie Davis and Mrs. Julia McDougal), and five sons—Thomas, John, James S., Lewis and Richard. The latter two died while boys; Thomas served through the war, married, raised a family and died at Denton, Texas, in 1880; John lives with his family in Wise County, and is a worthy and prosperous farmer, of fine education and intelligence.

Governor James S. Hogg was born on the "Mountain Home" near Rusk, in Cherokee County, March 24, 1851. He was left an orphan at twelve years of age.

The property of the family was swept away by the war, and the boy was compelled to, unaided, take his part in that struggle for existence in which "if the race is not always to the swift, the battle is assuredly with the strong." He disdained no honest employment and did any work his hands could find to do. To secure a practical education he entered a newspaper office as printer's devil, and worked his way until he owned and edited a paper, the Longview News, which was subsequently removed to Quitman, Wood County, Texas, and the name changed to Quitman News. He read law four years while residing at the towns of Tyler, Longview and Quitman; was admitted to the bar in

1875; after three years successful practice was elected county attorney of Wood County, and after filling that office two years, was elected district attorney for the seventh judicial district, a position that he held for four years. On the close of his official term as district attorney, he settled at Tyler, where he secured a fine paying practice.

April 22, 1874 (before he was admitted to the bar), he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Stinson, daughter of Colonel James A. Stinson, an intelligent and highly respected farmer, in Wood County. They have four children—William C., sixteen; Ima, eight; Mike, five; and Tom, three years old.

Governor Hogg was nominated by the State convention of 1886, over three opponents, for Attorney-General, and was elected in November of that year, and in 1888 he was renominated without opposition and re-elected. In accepting his second nomination to the office of Attorney-General he spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—For this, the second expression of confidence in me by the Democracy of Texas, I am weighed down with renewed gratitude. To discharge the welcome obligation by a continued faithful adherence to duty certainly now is my highest ambition. In the past the talisman of my life has been that palladium of a republic's safety, the constitution. Its majesty has ever commanded my most devout reverence, and within its shadow I shall, if your action is confirmed at the polls, continue two years longer to stand at the post of official trust.

The department over which your partiality has placed and proposes to continue me for another term is one of no mean importance. Upon it is frequently imposed demands of the State of the most vital concern. Without action from there the avenues of justice would be stifled and the statutes in many material particulars might remain untested—their usefulness unfelt and unknown. Not obstructing, but opening the way, now and then without a precedent, I have attempted to serve the constitutional purpose of the office so that the laws should take the place of those evils which are a menace to republican institutions. How far this course has been successful must be determined by those who shall do me the honor to investigate the records of the department and the courts. To them I refer and by them I stand, under the pardonable consciousness that the action which I took in their making was never inspired nor accelerated by motives of policy at the expense of duty or principle. With an eye single to the law and a heart set upon duty, I have done some work in hitherto unexplored regions that were bewildered by ominous and apparently insuperable obstacles. Failure meant professional ruin; success vouchsafed the establishment of

public rights upon well defined but latent principles. Results so far are satisfactory, notwithstanding that the efforts have been declared by critics to have grown out of mistaken zeal and to have proved a wicked boomerang. Throughout the undertaking I have had the good will, cordial encouragement and hearty support of my brethren at the bar all over the State. This alone is highly gratifying. To them I tender my special acknowledgments in these times of an unreasonable and relentless crusade against their profession. At no time in the history of this grand profession have its members failed to respond to their country's call nor to defend the liberties of the people. They can and will do so again, and will ever continue to do so in the face of blind malice that seeks to scythe them to the ground. The spirit of patriotism will ever enshrine them and form a magnetic ægis that will repel the malignant vituperation so commonly and indiscriminately hurled at them because of their occupation. With but few exceptions and without political distinction the lawyers have stood with me in each round I have taken in support of the law. Concurring with them was the great conservative press and masses composing the bulk of the Democratic party. This generous support has ever cheered me on in the belief that I was right and that justice would finally prevail. These grand people, without distinction as to class, occupation or financial standing, make up to-day our party of the government, that occupies a position between two powerful contending forces that threaten the demolition of all. On the one extreme stands an organized class whose purpose seems to be to remodel society by regulating property upon new theories, limiting modes of industry, prescribing the sources of livelihood, changing domestic relations and governing the social morals of mankind. On the other is to be seen a federation of voracious individuals whose insatiate avarice leads them on to feast indiscriminately upon the vital substance of every class within their way, without respect to the comfort or welfare of society at all.

The first has for its chief weapon of success the terror of force, propelled by inflamed passion under the guidance of distempered reason. The second holds within its grasp the power of wealth as the means of its triumph, fostered by that vicious spirit which blinds the glutton to the wails of the hungry crowd around him. The former means destruction by blunt coercion; the latter intends it by insidious absorption. The encroachments of the one are as dangerous as the stealth of the other. Subject to the incursions of both is that great conservative class who compose a republic's life. However, at the command of it, for use in defense or aggression, to protect the cherished institutions of our government from wreck and ruin by the collision of these two contending extremes, is the law! [Prolonged applause.] Let it impartially but stubbornly prevail. Stand beneath the waves of its banner, planted upon judicial temples for the country's good. Both the corromant and the commune fear it. To each let it be applied, and in due season the causes for their existence will cease and their practices and principles will forever disappear under the withering influence of patriots' frowns,

showered upon them in the forums of justice. [Applause.] The Democratic party has enacted and sustained wholesome laws and has provided pure tribunals for their enforcement. To them all citizens should bow and welcome their supremacy. Efforts to enforce them should be upheld and defended. From constable to the highest officer in the land attention to them should be impartially, zealously, fearlessly given without a question as to policy or probable results. When they are passed they should be given life by conscientious officials' action.

In the future as in the past the Democratic party will make the laws for Texas, and will endorse her servants who with fidelity enforce them. [Applause.]

Not wishing to claim your valuable time longer, I again beg to thank you for this high compliment you have just paid me, and here in the presence of this vast assemblage of the democracy's representatives I pledge to the people of Texas a record two years from now that can be read in the light of law undimmed by the work of passion or prejudice, and unhurt by foul schemes or considerations of policy. [Applause.]

At the Democratic State convention held in San Antonio, August, 1890, he was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, amid the wildest enthusiasm, having swept all opposition from the field long before the assembling of that body. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wheeler was the only one of his five opponents who stayed in the race to the end, and he received only seventeen out of the nine hundred votes cast by the delegates.

Governor Hogg's record as Attorney-General was of such a character as to win the admiration of the profession and masses, and he was called to the gubernatorial office more nearly by the will of the whole people than perhaps any man ever elected to the Governorship in Texas. While Attorney-General he forced the "Texas Traffic Association" to dissolve and compelled certain railway corporations to re-establish their general offices and headquarters in the State, as required by the constitution. Acting under the constitution, without precedent, in the face of formidable opposition, he enjoined and finally succeeded in dissolving and breaking up that association. Following its destruction was the organization of the International Traffic Association, with headquarters out of the State, having like purposes in view, and also the International Weighers' Association, located in Texas, intending to operate in disguise to regulate the traffic of the country. Each of these he succeeded in dissolving by the

power and effect of the decree entered in the first instance. Following up these precedents and the law that was passed subsequent to their establishment, he compelled the removal of the headquarters, general offices and shops of every railroad in this State, which were located in foreign cities and States, back upon the line of their respective roads. The roads were compelled to bring them back to San Antonio, to Houston, to Galveston, to Dallas, to Fort Worth, to El Paso, to Denison, to Texarkana, to Tyler and to other places where they belonged under the terms of the charters of the railways.

The very section of the constitution which creates the office of Attorney-General requires him to look after private corporations. It says:

He shall especially inquire into the charter rights of all private corporations, and from time to time, in the name of the State, take such action in the courts as may be proper and necessary to prevent any private corporation from exercising any power * * * not authorized by law.

Within forty days after he qualified he took action under this provision of the constitution, and continued to operate under it actively and effectively. His first work under it was against illegal fire and life insurance companies, generally called "wild-cat" concerns. Then there were about forty of them operating in Texas in violation of law. By the aid of an efficient and faithful Commissioner of Insurance, through the courts, he effected the extermination of every one of them within twelve months. It is said many good men were innocently in the service of those companies. Some of them may yet regret the loss of lucrative positions by the rigid enforcement of the law, but they all ought to be, and doubtless are, patriotic enough to rejoice at the general public good effected as the general result. By this work the commissioner says the people have been saved at least \$250,000 per year.

The railroad from Sabine Pass to Beaumont had ceased to operate. For months no trains of any character were run between the two points, a distance of thirty miles. It was the only road to the Pass and the company refused to operate it down there. Complaint was made to the Attorney-General and he brought

action against it and forced it to reconstruct, equip and operate the road. Since that time it has been doing its duty to the public without complaint.

Without entering into further details of the services he performed as Attorney-General, it is enough to state that by suits and official action duly taken, he compelled most of the railroads in Texas, so far as the law would warrant, to decently repair, equip and operate their roads, to cease discrimination in many instances between shippers, to construct and keep in proper order suitable depot buildings, and to otherwise perform their duties to the public. In the same way he compelled the dissolution of many unlawful combinations within the State that had been for a long time operating in defiance of law. Included within these were the express association, insurance underwriters, coffin combine, tobacco trust and others. He also represented the State in numbers of cases in the supreme and district courts against defaulting sheriffs and tax collectors, delinquent land lessees and others, who were due the State or sought to recover from it sums of money. He stirred up, through the efficient district and county attorneys, delinquent taxpayers and many others who refused to perform their legal obligations to the government. By proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* he procured a forfeiture of the charter of the East Line and Red River Railway on account of the failure of that corporation to comply with its stipulations. He instituted actions to recover lands illegally acquired by railroads and filed a large number of other important suits.

In the Twenty-first Legislature a strong effort was made to pass a bill providing for a commission to regulate and control the rates of railway traffic having origin and destination within the State, but it failed of passage, mainly because a large number of members of that body considered such a law in conflict with the constitution. As a compromise and to determine the popular will, the Twenty-first Legislature submitted, for adoption or rejection by the people, a constitutional amendment providing expressly for the creation of such a commission. Other important amendments were submitted at the same time, but the one relating to railways overshadowed in prominence all others, and it

constituted the main issue of the gubernatorial campaign. While the passage of a commission bill through the legislature had been attempted and its provisions, constitutionality and expediency were discussed in the debates attending the effort, yet a great majority of the people had no clear conception of the fundamental principles involved, the extent of the evils to be remedied and the rights and powers of the State and roads in the premises, until Governor Hogg's great opening speech was delivered at Rusk. Before the campaign opened the public mind was in a state wellnigh bordering upon indifference. His speech at Rusk April 19, 1890, however, was like the blast of a bugle in some enchanted hall filled with sleeping men at arms, who, at the martial sound, leap to their feet, clash their weapons and sally out in full array of battle, ready and eager for the fray. The Galveston-Dallas News published the speech in full next morning, introduced by the following comment of their reporter:

Attorney-General Hogg made his speech here to-day in his native place, the first he has made in the campaign. Many distinguished men were here from over the State, all told three thousand people. Hogg clubs from Smith and Wood counties were here in good numbers. The Campbell Guards from Longview and brass bands of Jacksonville and Tyler were here in full uniform. Mr. Hogg spoke three hours and his effort is pronounced a masterpiece and was well received by the people.

The paths of men make many turnings. Some move with an onward sweep, recrossing at no important point, and the great events of life are like resting places along a dusty roadside. This is not true of others. One man finds himself, after many years, drawn by a combination of powerful circumstances to a spot rendered sacred by some hour of sorrow and trial, through whose travail he came forth a truer, nobler man, or to which memory has often fondly turned from far distant lands; and another, while bearing the heat and burden of some great contest, on whose successful issue depends his fortunes, gathers courage and inspiration from the spot that knew his childhood. So it was with Governor Hogg. His was not a childhood whose happy way lay through banks of flowers, but a childhood that called for fortitude and toil. With his honors, won as Attorney-General of Texas, fresh upon him, and about to give the signal for a tremendous

conflict, he selected his birthplace as the scene, and April 19, 1890, delivered an address whose every word reverberated throughout the confines of the State. In beginning that speech he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS— Acting on the invitation of a committee from Rusk and in obedience to natural impulses, I am here where I was born, at the playground of my childhood, to begin among my lifelong friends and associates a formal canvass of the State as a candidate for Governor. Just after the war, when merely a boy, many of you will remember I left these familiar scenes and generous people to cast my lot among strangers in another county. How they have trusted and treated me, ask them. Look among this vast concourse and you will see many of those good people, a hundred miles away from their homes, taking part in this demonstration. They have been drawn here by ties of affection that are too strong for dissolution, too pure for others than friends to bear. To them I direct you for an account of myself in all the walks of life since I left you so many years ago. As a day laborer and a penniless printer they received me to their firesides and cheered me on. In the journalistic field they gave me a generous, liberal support and made my paper a success. They trusted me with positions of road overseer, justice of the peace and county attorney; they joined with five other counties in making me their district attorney, and afterward they generously contributed their full strength in electing me Attorney-General, the office I now hold.

This speech inaugurated a most remarkable and important campaign. The merits and demerits of a railway commission were exhaustively discussed through the columns of the press and from the rostrum. The opposition to Governor Hogg and the amendment was not slow to effect thorough organization and numbered in its ranks many men of great experience in politics and whose civic virtues commanded respect. J. W. Throckmorton, Gustave Cook, H. D. McDonald, T. B. Wheeler and R. M. Hall were respectively (although not in the order named) selected as standard bearers by members of the party opposed to a commission. As the battle progressed and county after county instructed for Hogg, they one by one retired from the race, leaving Hon. T. B. Wheeler to alone go before the Democratic convention at San Antonio and contest with General Hogg for the nomination. Not only was General Hogg nominated for Governor on the first ballot, practically without opposition, but the amendment was also unqualifiedly indorsed. It was a famous victory.

Governor Hogg's message sent to the legislature the day following his inauguration was a State paper that fully met the just expectations of his friends. Every question of public policy was exhaustively discussed and proper legislation recommended. No stronger document has ever emanated from the Governor's office in this State.

Governor J. S. Hogg is a very tall and large man, measuring six feet and two inches in height and weighing two hundred and eighty-five pounds. His success in life is to be attributed to his own unaided efforts, a faithfulness to duty and unshakable steadiness of purpose.

SUPREME COURT.

JOHN W. STAYTON,
CHIEF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice John W. Stayton was born in Washington County, Kentucky, December 24, 1830; was left an orphan at fourteen and was reared by an uncle, whom he helped in farm-work until seventeen years of age. He wished to secure an education, but his guardian thought it inexpedient to spend young Stayton's limited means in that way. The youth thereupon entered a blacksmith shop, served a four years apprenticeship, and, while learning the trade, pursued at night a course of private study and reading. At twenty-one he began reading law, and in March, 1856, graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville, with the degree of bachelor of laws. In April of the same year he married Miss Jennie Weldon, also a native of Kentucky, and in October removed to Texas and was admitted to the bar at La Grange. In 1857 he removed to Atascosa County; in 1858 was elected district attorney for the Eighteenth judicial district and was re-elected in 1860; in 1861 entered the Confederate army as a private, but soon rose to the rank of captain and served in that capacity until the close of the war; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875;

upon the resignation of Judge Moore in 1881 was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court to fill out the unexpired term; in 1882 was nominated by the Democratic party and elected for a full term of six years, and before the expiration of that time was appointed Chief Justice by Governor Ross and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that high office March 3, 1888, at which time the resignation of Chief Justice Asa H. Willie took effect. At the Democratic convention held in Dallas in August, 1888, Judge Stayton was nominated for Chief Justice without opposition and was elected in November following for a term of six years.

R. R. GAINES,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

R. R. Gaines was born in Sumpter County, Alabama, October 30, 1836; graduated at the University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa, Alabama) in 1855; graduated at the Lebanon (Tennessee) Law School in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Butler, Alabama, in March, 1858; married Miss Louisa Shortridge at Montevallo, Alabama, in March, 1859; came to Texas in 1866; practiced law at Clarksville, Red River County, until elected district judge in 1876; served as district judge eight and one-half years; moved to Paris, Lamar County, in 1881, and was residing at that place when appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1886, to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Sawnie Robertson. In 1888 Judge Gaines was nominated by the State Democratic convention at Dallas, and in the ensuing November was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term of six years.

JOHN L. HENRY,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

John L. Henry was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, October 18, 1831, and when he was five years of age his parents removed to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and completed his education at Union University. He came to Texas in 1852 and located at Huntsville, where he read law in 1854-5 and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. In 1856 Judge Henry removed to Livingston, Polk County; December 26, 1860, married Miss Cornelia Jamison, in Rutherford County, Tennessee; in 1860 was elected district attorney for the old Thirteenth Texas district; entered the Confederate army in 1862 and served in McCardell's company, Elmo's regiment, in Texas, doing coast defense duty until the close of the war; in 1869 settled in Tyler, Smith County, and was elected to the Senate of the Thirteenth Legislature; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875; practiced law at Tyler in partnership with Stockton P. Donley until that gentleman's death, and then with Tignal W. Jones until 1879, and in 1879 removed to Dallas and formed a partnership with W. W. Leake, which continued until Judge Henry was elected one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court in November, 1888. Judge Henry has four children—John L., Jr., Wm. T., Patrick and Ernest Henry.

CHARLES S. MORSE,
CLERK.

Charles S. Morse was born October 23, 1849, and came to Texas from Georgia in 1871. At the age of fourteen years and six months he joined Company B, Fifth Georgia regiment, Fisher's brigade, McLaw's division, Hardee's corps. He continued a member of this regiment until near the close of the war, when, owing to the loss of so many men, the regiment was attached to



CHARLES. S. MORSE.

and became a part of the First regiment of Georgia regulars, under the command of Colonel Sandy Wayne. This was in April, 1865, just before the surrender of Johnston's army. He participated in the battles around Savannah, Georgia, Boxton's Bridge, King's Tree and Cheraw, in South Carolina, and those of Averysboro and Bentonville, in North Carolina. He was surprised and taken prisoner, together with the entire rear guard of the army, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 9th of March, 1865, by the forces of General Kilpatrick, and was released on the following day by the forces under General Wheeler. After the war Mr. Morse devoted his attention first to mercantile pursuits, but soon after to the study of medicine, in which he graduated and received his diploma in March, 1870, from the Savannah Medical College, under Dr. W. G. Bullock, assistant surgeon-general of the Confederate States army, who was then dean of the faculty, and Drs. Carter, Warring, Read, Kollock, Arnold and Harris. In March, 1871, he came to Texas, and began the practice of medicine near Corsicana, in Navarro County. Giving up the practice of medicine in December, 1872, Mr. Morse spent the next four months traveling through the North and West, visiting nearly every State in the Union, partly on business and partly for pleasure. On his return to Texas he took the business management of the Navarro Banner, a Democratic weekly paper published at Corsicana, under the editorial management of Colonel E. J. Simkins. In June, 1873, he was employed by the officers of the Navarro County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of which Mr. J. Huey was then president, to contract for and publish the annual catalogue of the association. This necessitated still another trip North, and, after having completed his work, he returned to Texas, and in 1874 and 1875 he was employed by Captain S. J. T. Johnson, then sheriff of Navarro County, to take charge of the collection of the State and county occupation taxes. He commenced the study of law in the office of Colonel C. M. Winkler, of Corsicana, who was afterward one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. On the 21st of April, 1876, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Appeals of Texas at Galveston for a term of four years, and on the 21st of April, 1880, was reappointed for four years more. On the 1st of December,

1881, he was offered the position of clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, made vacant by the death of W. P. De Normandie. Mr. Morse was at this time the last one living of the original six clerks appointed under the new constitution in 1876. Resigning his position as clerk of the Court of Appeals, he entered immediately upon his duties as clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, which position he still holds. The following clipping from the Galveston News of December 2, 1881, shows the esteem in which Mr. Morse was held by the Court of Appeals, with whom he had been officially associated for so many years:

The Supreme Court this morning appointed Charles S. Morse, clerk of the Court of Appeals at Galveston, to be clerk of the Supreme Court at Austin, which position was made vacant by the death of W. P. De Normandie. Mr. Morse arrived here from Galveston at 8 o'clock and immediately on the opening of the Court of Appeals, notified them of his new appointment and its acceptance by him. He referred in feeling terms to his past connection with the Court of Appeals as their clerk at Galveston, and ended his remarks by notifying them that he would in a few days present them his resignation.

In response, Presiding Judge White said:

As the last one of the original clerks of the Court of Appeals, we do really feel sad at the idea of giving you up, and we know it will be impossible for us ever to supply your place with one who will fill the relations you bear to us. Still, we have made up our minds that this separation is the best; not for us, indeed, but for you. Before we ever knew you would accept the position, we, as a court, knowing your worth and capacity, and that the office would remunerate your labors far better than the one you held for us, presented your claims to the Supreme Court as one who had been fully tried for five long years and never been found wanting in the faithful discharge of any duty devolving upon you, solely because we believed it was to your interest. It is needless to say how much your new appointment gratifies us, and, in the sorrow of our separation, we can truly congratulate you when we reflect that our loss is to be your gain. May you in your new relations with the members of the Supreme Court ever hold and cement the same high regard and warm friendship entertained for you by each of us.

During all the years of his clerkship there has not been a motion made to correct a judgment or to retax a bill of costs.

Mr. Morse has received the thirty-third and highest degree in Masonry, having attained the rank of honorable inspector-gen-

eral. He is also a knight commander of the court of honor; a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and has been decorated with the star and garter. He now has charge of the middle and western Masonic divisions of Texas, under Phillip C. Tucker, of Galveston, 33 and inspector-general of Texas. Mr. Morse is a member of all of the Masonic bodies, including the Illustrious Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor, grand treasurer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Chosen Friends and Red Men, and is secretary of the Texas State Bar Association.

He represented the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar at the burial of Sir Knight James A. Garfield, President of the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881, and his rooms at the hotel were made general headquarters for the southwestern sir knights, General W. S. Hancock using them as his reception headquarters as a Knight Templar. In 1887 he was appointed and commissioned to represent the Governor of Texas at the centennial anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States, held in Philadelphia on September 15th.

He has in his office two large albums in which are nearly two hundred photographs of prominent lawyers of Texas, many of whom have been called to plead before a higher tribunal. He has also collected and lately had published a large group picture containing all the justices of the Supreme Court from 1846 to 1891, beginning with the "old court" and ending with the present court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JOHN P. WHITE,

PRESIDING JUDGE.

Judge John P. White was born at Fruit Hill, near Abingdon, Virginia, March 7, 1832; graduated at Emory and Henry College in 1850, receiving the Robertson medal for oratory; took a law course at the University of Virginia and was selected as anniversary orator of the Jefferson Literary Society; read law in the office of States Attorney Samuel Logan for two years and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and shortly thereafter was united in marriage to Miss Annie Stuart Lewis, of Charlottesville. In 1855 he came to Texas and located at Seguin; built up an extensive practice, and served at one time as mayor of that town. He was appointed district judge by Governor Coke in 1874; in 1876 was elected one of the three judges of the Court of Appeals, and in 1879, upon the death of Judge Ector, was elected presiding judge of that court, which position he still occupies.

J. M. HURT,

JUDGE.

Judge Hurt was born in Carroll County, Tennessee, December 15, 1830; received a good literary education; read law three years in a private office; entered Cumberland University, and graduated from the law department of that institution in February, 1857; received license from the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1858; soon afterward removed to Sherman, Texas; served in the Confederate army as an infantry captain; in 1866 was a member of the Texas constitutional convention; was appointed district attorney by Governor Throckmorton in 1866, but resigned in 1867 in consequence of his inability to take the oath of office then required of Southern officials. In 1870 was reappointed district at-

torney by Governor E. J. Davis, but was removed without notice in 1871 to make room for a compliant incumbent; returned to the practice of his profession; removed to Dallas in 1876, and in 1880 was elected one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, a position he continues to fill.

W. L. DAVIDSON,

JUDGE.

Judge W. L. Davidson was born near Grenada, Mississippi, November 5, 1845; removed to Texas in 1851 with his parents, Rev. Asbury and Mrs. Mary M. Davidson, who settled at Gonzales; was educated at Gonzales College and Stonewall Institute; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and December 22, 1870, was united in marriage to Miss Susan B. Howard. They have five children—Nellie B., Katie H., William Howard, Thomas Pope and Frank Ross Davidson. In January, 1887, Judge Davidson moved to Georgetown, Williamson County, his present home. He was Assistant Attorney-General from February 4, 1887, four years under Governor L. S. Ross' administration, and February 2, 1891, was appointed by Governor Jas. S. Hogg a judge of the Court of Appeals to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Sam A. Willson. During the war between the States, Judge Davidson served the Confederacy as a soldier in Company B, Thirty-second Regular Texas Cavalry, and was with Taylor's army during the Louisiana campaign in 1864. He has always been an active, uncompromising democrat. He has taken a lively interest in and aided as far as possible every enterprise that promised good to the State. Judge Davidson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and Masonic fraternity.

R. H. HARRISON.

Hon. Richard Henry Harrison was born in Monroe County, Mississippi, September 8, 1857, and moved with his parents in 1858 to McLennan County, Texas, where the years of his youth and early manhood were passed. His father was the late Confederate Brigadier-General James E. Harrison, a descendant of the historic Harrison family of Virginia. Having the misfortune in early life to lose his father, the subject of this sketch was deprived of early educational advantages and of that liberal equipment for the law and for life which had been designed for him. At Salado, Bell County, Texas, however, he received instructions in the rudimentary English studies usually taught in village schools. Upon the death of his father, with that manly independence which has characterized his life, he resorted to the farm for a livelihood and vigorously followed that pursuit until the fall of 1877, when, disposing of his crop, he joined the Texas frontier battalion, known as the Texas rangers, under command of Major John B. Jones. Leaving the ranger force in September, 1878, he returned to McLennan County and took charge of the large farming interests of his uncle, General Thomas Harrison, and successfully conducted the same until the fall of 1879. So well did he discharge the duties of his employment that General Harrison often declared that his revenue was doubled during the stewardship of his nephew, and interposed many objections to his abandoning the avocation of farming for that of law. During this period, with that indomitable persistence which is a part of his nature, and despite the advice and discouragement of friends and the stubborn unkindness of surrounding circumstances, he began to prepare for that profession which he had dreamed of and looked to during his life with the rangers and during the long days of treadmill drudgery on the farm. At night and at odd times he read law and English history. In January, 1880, having saved all his earnings beyond that expended for the bare necessities of life, he entered the junior law class of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and in



R. H. HARRISON.

September of the same year passed into the senior class and graduated in February, 1881, receiving his degree from that most eminent jurist, statesman and philanthropist, Judge Robert L. Carothers, of Tennessee, now deceased. Illustrative of his career at college, it may be mentioned that Judge Nathan Green, one of the law professors, said to him: "If you will study one-half as hard when you enter the practice as you have here, your success is assured."

In March, 1881, he was admitted to the Waco bar and at once gained a fair practice. During the summer of 1884, without his personal solicitation or knowledge, a petition containing about one thousand names of the best citizens of the county was presented to him, requesting him that he offer himself as a candidate for the position of Senator, representing the Twenty-second senatorial district, composed of the counties of McLennan and Falls. In the Democratic nominating convention, having no opposition, he was nominated by acclamation, but was opposed at the polls by Wm. R. Reagan, a brother of Hon. John H. Reagan, whom he defeated by a majority of twenty-five hundred votes in November, 1884. His legislative career was marked by an uncompromising devotion to his conception of right and unswerving hostility to all jobbery and the extravagant expenditure of the public funds. He opposed all private claims upon the general principle that it led to jobbery, and that the courts, under legislative sanction, and not the legislature, were the proper tribunals to determine their validity. He was very prominent and active in the railroad legislation of the Nineteenth and Twentieth legislatures, and his was the first voice raised demanding the restoration of the public lands in Greer County to the public trust funds to which they belonged.

While in the Senate of the Twentieth Legislature Mr. Harrison's thought was not confined to questions immediately at issue. Remembering the heroic struggle of Texas for the "lost cause," and knowing that the frost of age was fast settling on the heads of those who followed "the furred banner," many of whom had lost their fortunes, friends and homes in the great contest, he introduced in the Senate the first bill looking to the establishment of a home for the disabled and indigent Confederate soldiers. He

asked that in the disposition of the public lands of the State fifty thousand acres be given to endow such a home, so that at a future day Texas might bestow her care upon those who had suffered in her service. The bill received a unanimous and favorable report by the committee having it in charge and would have doubtless become a law at that session but for the fact its consideration could not be reached. The passage of a bill of that nature by the Twenty-second Legislature attests the wisdom and patriotism of his efforts in that direction.

Mr. Harrison had, at all times, the courage of his convictions, and his adherence to what he conceived to be his duty was rigid. Fearlessly advocating on the floor of the Senate every measure that was presented looking to the best interests of the people, he was above using the common tricks of policy to catch the popular applause. His sterling qualities of mind and character could not fail to command recognition and make him prominent among the ablest young men of the State.

His career in the Senate attracted the attention of Hon. J. S. Hogg, Attorney-General, and on April 20, 1887, he was appointed office assistant Attorney-General. The labors devolving on the Attorney-General's department since 1887 have been very onerous. Questions, which had been slumbering for years, of the gravest import were now brought before the courts of the country for adjudication. The vigorous measures instituted by that department to bring corporate power within the requirements of the law will occupy a prominent place in the judicial history of the State. Mr. Harrison's services as office assistant in prosecuting these measures demonstrated his eminent fitness for the office he held, and in January, 1889, he was again appointed to that position. It often became his duty to advise in the construction of laws pertaining to other departments of the State government and to investigate questions of great importance. His opinions have been uniformly endorsed by the Attorney-General. Not only in the office were the services of Mr. Harrison conspicuous; he has, with great credit to himself, represented the State in many cases in the courts where perplexing questions of law were discussed by the ablest men. In the International railroad bond suit, which was defended by lawyers

of recognized eminence, Mr. Harrison won for himself a reputation for legal acumen and ability that would have gratified the pride of men much older in the profession. In the now famous Dick Duncan case, in which the validity of the entire Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Texas was assailed before the Federal Court at San Antonio, Mr. Harrison was selected by the Attorney-General, Hon. James S. Hogg, to represent the interests of the State in that court, before which he sustained the validity of the codes. His able and lawyer-like argument attracted the attention of the leading members of the San Antonio bar, who complimented him on his strong defense of the Texas codes and the State's sovereign right to make and declare in her own way laws for the protection and government of her own citizens in their domestic concerns. Duncan appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Mr. Harrison again appeared for the State. The case had by this time gained notoriety throughout the Union. State sovereignty was on trial and in consequence the case was being closely watched by the press of the country. Notwithstanding it was Mr. Harrison's first appearance before that high tribunal, he acquitted himself with credit, both to himself and to the great State he represented. His argument was heard with marked attention by the court and was listened to and criticised by eminent lawyers and jurists, who passed high encomiums upon its strength and the earnest and eloquent manner in which it was delivered. The United States Supreme Court, in an able opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, fully sustained the position of Mr. Harrison.

In the discharge of his official duties he has shown himself to be, as expressed by Attorney-General Hogg to the writer, "a good lawyer and an intelligent and faithful public officer." In January, 1891, General Hogg on being inaugurated Governor of Texas promoted him to the office of First Assistant Attorney-General in further recognition of his ability and faithfulness in the public service.

Mr. Harrison is a Democrat of the strictest sect and, as such, boldly opposed the prohibition movement, as he has every measure of a paternalistic tendency. He is a firm believer in the capacity of the people for self-government, and is an uncompro-

missing State's rights man. He repudiates all idea of Federal interference in the domestic and internal affairs of the States. The words "nation" and "national" are not in his vocabulary and he never employs them in speaking or writing of the Federal government.

He insists that the dividing line between the State's reserved rights and Federal jurisdiction, as defined in the Federal Constitution, should be rigidly and faithfully observed. His views on this question are eloquently stated in his argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Dick Duncan case above referred to, in which he declared that the States were the pillars, the Union the superstructure; that without the States there could be no Union, and upon the preservation of the former, in the full exercise and enjoyment of all their reserved rights and sovereign powers, rests the security and perpetuity of the latter.

His convictions on all public questions, when once formed, are firm, positive and aggressive. His nature, however, is full of cordiality, and he is as devoted to his friends as he is to his principles. Friendship is a plant of slow growth in his bosom, but when once rooted in the granite of his nature, remains forever. Unlike the dust upon the wing of the butterfly, it is not blown away by the first blast of adversity, but is steadfast throughout sunshine and shadow. To his enemies he is bold, defiant and aggressive. In the Senate and on the stump he never shrank from uttering his convictions. The hiss of the opposition, or even the threats of physical violence, would only strengthen his determination and courage. These qualities make him a most efficient and impressive speaker. His very earnestness and vehemence command attention. His style is rugged, nervous and impassioned. He never selects any but the very strongest Saxon words to express his meaning, and when denouncing any measure or person that he conceives to be mean, despicable or tainted with fraud, his speeches are logic on fire.

He was married on November 14, 1882, at Salado, Bell County, Texas, to Miss Mary S. Robertson, daughter of Colonel E. Sterling C. Robertson. In this marriage two of the oldest and most historic families of the country were united, Mrs. Harrison being a descendent of General James Robertson of revolutionary fame,

the founder of Tennessee, and grand daughter of Major Sterling C. Robertson, so famous and illustrious in Texas history. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have two children (boys)—James M. Harrison, born December 7, 1885, and Richard H. Harrison, Jr., born March 4, 1891.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in private life is singularly chaste, abstemious and temperate.

The writer of this article was very intimately associated with him during the session of the Twentieth Legislature and never did he observe or hear of any act of which Mr. Harrison might have blushed to own anywhere. So sedulously did he avoid even the appearance of those evils which not infrequently mar the promising career of public men that it became the subject of comment. All in all, he has been as faithful in the observance of the private duties of life as he has been heroic in the discharge of public ones.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

EDWIN HOBBY,
PRESIDING JUDGE.

Edwin Hobby, Presiding Judge of the Commission of Appeals, was born at Tallahassee, Florida, and removed to Texas in October, 1860, and settled in Refugio County, where he resided until the war. He then entered the Confederate army and, at the age of nineteen, was elected captain of a company in the Eighth Texas regiment and served under Generals Walker and Magruder. After the close of hostilities he settled in Southeastern Texas, studied law and was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1867. He was elected to the State Senate in 1873 and was re-elected to the Senate of the Fifteenth Legislature.

He is a good lawyer and has discharged his duties as Presiding Judge of the Commission of Appeals in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to the members of the legal fraternity and the people of Texas.

WILLIAM E. COLLARD,

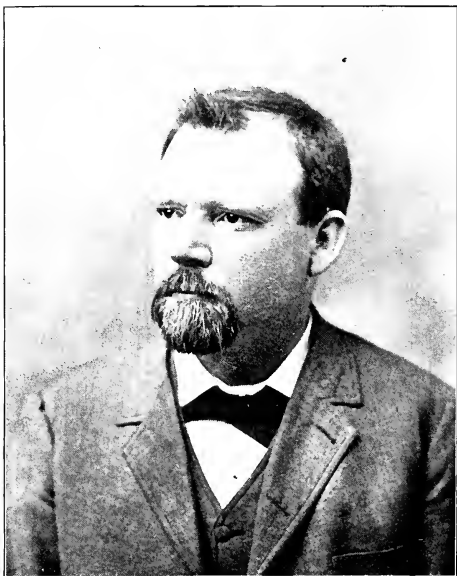
JUDGE.

Judge W. E. Collard is a son of Rev. James H. and Mrs. Julia L. Collard, and was born in Montgomery County, Texas, October 3, 1839. He was educated at McKenzie College, Red River County; enlisted in the Tenth Texas infantry, but, by his request, was transferred to the Fifteenth Texas infantry and served as a soldier in Company B; was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practiced law in Robertson County, and was elected district judge in November, 1880, a position he held for nearly seven years—until appointed a member of the Commission of Appeals. He is one of the judges of Section A of that court. In 1865 he married Miss Mattie Glaize, who died in 1867. In September, 1868, Judge Collard married Miss M. E. Heth. They have two sons and one daughter. Judge Collard is a Knight Templar Mason.

D. P. MARR,

JUDGE.

Judge D. P. Marr was born October 27, 1855, in Eldorado, Union County, Arkansas. His father was Hugh D. Marr. His mother's maiden name was Miss Virginia E. Tobin. Judge Marr was educated at Gordon's Institute, near Lisbon, Arkansas; removed to Austin, Texas, in the early part of 1874; read law and, his disabilities as a minor being removed by the court, was admitted to the bar in 1875; moved to Pleasanton, in Atascosa County, and in 1878 married Miss Johnnie Bell Jasper of that place. He was elected to the Seventeenth Legislature, but resigned at the close of the first session, having been tendered by Governor O. M. Roberts the district judgeship of the Thirty-sixth district. He was appointed to this office July 4, 1881, and was twice thereafter re-elected. In May, 1891, he was appointed by Governor



C. C. GARRETT.

Jas. S. Hogg one of the judges of Section B of the Commission of Appeals, and now occupies that position. Judge Marr was residing at Pearsall when called to the Commission of Appeals.

C. C. GARRETT,

JUDGE.

The subject of this sketch is a son of O. H. P. Garrett. His father, whose ancestors before the Revolutionary war had settled and resided on Warrior's Creek, in Lawrens District, South Carolina, left his native State in 1838, at the age of twenty-one years, and journeyed on horseback to Washington County, Texas, which was ever afterward his home until his death in 1886. In 1841 O. H. P. Garrett went to South Carolina on a visit and married his cousin, Nancy M. Garrett, and they returned to Texas in 1842, accompanied by her father, Hosea Garrett, and his family. Hosea Garrett was a minister in the Baptist church and for a long time president of the board of trustees of Baylor University. O. H. P. Garrett was a land surveyor and farmer, and held the offices of county surveyor, county commissioner and county judge of his county.

C. C. Garrett was born February 3, 1846, on his father's farm near Chappell Hill, in Washington County, Texas, and has always resided in the county of his birth. He attended the "old field" country schools of his neighborhood, Baylor University, at Independence, and Soule University, at Chappell Hill, until the year 1866, with the exception of about two years at the close of the war between the States, when he was in the Confederate army. He saw no active service in the army.

In September, 1866, he entered Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, then under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee, where he remained for three years, completing his course in June, 1869, with the degrees of A. B. and B. P. and receiving the "college prize oration," awarded for the best written oration, and open to every student.

After his return from college he taught school awhile and read

law; he also attended law lectures delivered at Brenham in connection with Baylor University. He married, on September 27, 1870, Miss Dora Rial, a native of Mississippi and a graduate of Chappell Hill Female College. At the age of twenty-five years, in February, 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Brenham and soon acquired a fair practice. He continued in the practice of his profession until November, 1888, when, as the Democratic nominee, he was elected judge of the Twenty-first judicial district, composed of Washington, Lee and Burleson counties, and while on the district bench he was appointed, on May 2, 1891, by Governor Hogg as one of the three additional members of the Commission of Appeals, provided for by an act of the Twenty-second Legislature.

Judge Garrett has always been a warm advocate of common free schools and assisted in the organization of the graded free school system of Brenham, which is one of the best in the State. In August, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Ireland as a member of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pfeuffer, and at the organization of the board in May, 1887, he was elected as its president. He resigned his membership of this board after his election as district judge.

Judicial duties are congenial to his tastes. He is conservative in his views, but an ardent Democrat; and while he has always taken a deep interest in political canvasses, and given an unswerving adherence to the nominees of his party, he is not a popular speaker, and has never sought nor held any political office. In all affairs, public as well as private, he strives to observe the precepts of Justinian, *honeste vivere, alterum non laedere suum cuique tribuere*—to live honorably, injure no one and give every man his due.



B. D. TARLTON.

B. D. TARLTON,

JUDGE.

Judge B. D. Tarlton was born in St. Marys Parish, Louisiana, October 18, 1849, where in childhood he attended the neighborhood schools and was instructed by private tutors at home. When fourteen years of age he entered St. Charles College, in the parish of St. Landry, where he graduated in August, 1868. During four years he taught school and studied law without other aid or instruction than occasional advice from Hon. George Hudspeth, of Opelousas. His law studies were completed in the University of Louisiana, now known as Tulane University, which he entered in 1871 and where he remained until April, 1872, when he received his well-won diploma. He practiced his profession in St. Landry and adjoining parishes until 1875 and then removed to Waxahachie, Texas, where he remained until March of the following year, when he located in Hillsboro, formed a copartnership with Hon. Jo. Abbott, and soon built up a lucrative practice. Judge Tarlton was a prominent member of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth legislatures and chairman of House judiciary committee No. 2 in the latter body. In 1882-4 he was a member of the State Democratic executive committee, and in August, 1890, presided as temporary chairman at the Democratic State convention held at San Antonio. In May, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Hogg one of the judges of Section B of the Commission of Appeals, an office he is now filling. Judge Tarlton was a highly successful practitioner. Not only is he a fine advocate, but also possesses a rare judicial mind and is well fitted to grace the bench. His selection, like all others made by Governor Hogg, was peculiarly fortunate and in the interest of a thorough and intelligent administration of the State government.

H. C. FISHER,
JUDGE.

Judge H. C. Fisher was born in Jackson, Mississippi, June 30, 1854, where his father, Judge E. S. Fisher, was then residing as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Judge E. S. Fisher was recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Mississippi at a time when that State was noted for the excellence of its bar. It is a singular coincidence that the subject of this sketch and his father attained like judicial positions when thirty-six years of age. Judge H. C. Fisher's parents removed during his infancy from Jackson to Grenada, Mississippi, where he received a liberal education and resided until eighteen years of age. He then came to Texas and located in Georgetown, Williamson County, where he remained two years reading law in the office of his brother. Securing admission to the bar, he removed to San Saba and for about four years practiced his profession in that town. In 1877 he removed to Georgetown, and in 1885 to San Angelo, his home until in May, 1891, when he entered upon the duties of the office he now holds. For a number of years business has so accumulated in the courts of last resort that the judges have found it a matter of impossibility to keep up with the dockets. As a result they have been greatly overworked and the unavoidable delay in rendering final decisions has been vexatious to litigants, in some instances amounting to a denial of justice. The Commission of Appeals was created to aid the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, but the number of judges constituting the commission was not sufficient and the evil only partially remedied. The Twenty-second Legislature, in view of this fact, enacted a law reorganizing and extending the power of the Commission of Appeals and providing for the addition of three new judges to the bench.

The old members of the Texas courts of last resort, by their learning, painstaking labors and eminent natural abilities, have caused the Texas reports to rank, among lawyers in the common law States of the Union, with those of California and New York.



H. C. FISHER.





JOHN. H. REAGAN.

They have perhaps been worked harder than any other judges in the country and would have kept up with the dockets had that been possible. Governor Hogg, being authorized by the new law to appoint three additional judges of the Commission of Appeals after the adjournment of the legislature, realized fully the necessity of selecting men of recognized eminence in their profession; men deeply versed in the science of jurisprudence; men possessing those highest attributes of a judge—conservatism, fairness, moral courage, and minds capable of looking alone at the record before them and disregarding the high or low condition of the parties—and men having a capacity for sustained and arduous labor. Judge Fisher was known to possess all these qualifications and was tendered and accepted a place as one of the judges of the Commission of Appeals. He will honor the bench no less than he honored the bar as an able, successful, upright and fearless advocate.

September 15, 1874, Judge Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Pool, at San Saba. They have two children—H. C. Fisher, Jr., aged eleven years, and Della Fisher, aged eight years.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
CHAIRMAN.

John H. Reagan, so long one of the foremost leaders in the House and Senate of the United States Congress and now chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas, has a long and brilliant political record and is recognized as one of the most eminent statesmen who have in the history of the country adorned the councils of the republic. He was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, October 8, 1818. His educational advantages were meager, but he applied himself with diligence to the study of law, was granted license to practice and in a comparatively short time acquired prominence in his profession. In May, 1839, Mr. Reagan came to Texas, then a republic, and settled in the east-

ern portion of the State, where he has since resided. From 1839 to 1843 he served as a deputy surveyor of public lands, and four years later was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the legislature. In 1852 he was elected district judge, but resigned and returned to private life. He was not allowed, however, to continue in this pleasing retirement and was again in 1856 elected district judge, and the following year a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, representing the First district of Texas. In 1859 he was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was elected to the secession convention held in Texas in 1861 and, with others, was sent to the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy at Richmond. President Davis appointed him Postmaster-General March 6, 1861, and on the permanent organization of the government the appointment was confirmed and he filled the position with distinguished credit until the downfall of the Confederate States of North America. During this period Mr. Reagan was at one time Secretary of the Treasury—shortly before the close of the war.

He returned home, resumed the practice of law and engaged in farming, an occupation of which he is very fond and has followed more or less all his life when circumstances rendered possible his indulgence in agriculture. He was a member of the constitutional convention called in 1875 and was afterwards sent to the United States Congress by his people six consecutive terms (extending from the Forty-fourth to the Forty-ninth Congress, inclusive), and in 1887 was elected by the legislature to succeed S. B. Maxey in the United States Senate and took his seat March 4, 1887. He is the author of the famous interstate commerce law and many other measures of great and far-reaching importance that are fraught with blessings to the country. He was solicited by Governor Jas. S. Hogg, soon after the adjournment of the Twenty-second Legislature in 1891, to accept the chairmanship of the commission created by that body to regulate the freight and other charges and general operation of railway corporations. This called for a great sacrifice upon the part of Mr. Reagan. His term as Senator would not expire until 1893; his re-election to the Senate was well nigh certain; the salary offered was less than he was receiving; the work of legislation had be-



WM. P. McLEAN.

come peculiarly congenial to his mind; he contemplated the introduction of other great measures that would benefit the people and could not but have increased his fame; he was asked to break up a thousand pleasant associations and was called upon to undertake a difficult and laborious task, whose completion under a newly created law might prove disappointing. It was a great sacrifice. It was an hour to test the unselfish patriotism and true nobility of the man. He was equal to the sacrifice and his letter of acceptance displayed his character in a light that doubly endeared him to the people of Texas, whom he has served so long and well. They needed his services in a field of effort, where his profound study of the problems of railway transportation and management would render them invaluable. Personal preference and selfish ambition were cast cheerfully aside and he responded to the voice of duty, from following whose admonitions no allurements has ever swerved him during his many years of honored life.

Mr. Reagan is genial in private life and is surrounded by a happy home circle in which he delights to spend his leisure hours.

WILLIAM PINKNEY McLEAN, COMMISSIONER.

W. P. McLean was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, August 9, 1836. His parents were Allan F. and Ann Rose McLean. His father died in 1838 and his mother came to Texas in 1839 and settled in that part of Bowie County now embraced within the limits of the county of Marion.

The subject of this sketch attended schools in Cass County and Marshall, Texas, and completed his education at the University of North Carolina, at Chappel Hill. After graduating he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

Judge McLean served as a member of the Texas legislature in 1861 and 1869; was a member of the Forty-third Congress, a member of the constitutional convention of 1875 and judge of

the Fifth judicial district in 1884-88, and in 1891 was appointed by Governor James S. Hogg a member of the Railroad Commission.

At the beginning of the war between the States he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company D, Nineteenth Texas infantry and, owing to gallant and efficient service, was made adjutant of the Nineteenth Texas infantry and later adjutant-general of the Third brigade, Walker's division. Judge McLean is a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Knights of Honor. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Batte. They have eight children—Annie, Ida, Thomas Rusk, Jefferson Davis, William Pinkney, Maggie, John Howell and Bessie.

Judge McLean has been an active Democratic worker and has often canvassed for the principles and nominees of his party. He made an enviable record as a soldier, member of the legislature, member of Congress, member of the constitutional convention and district judge and is a man of uncommon ability and learning. As a lawyer he has few equals at the Texas bar. His talents and training admirably fit him for the discharge of the important duties attached to the position he now holds.

Judge McLean is five feet seven and a half inches in height and weighs two hundred and five pounds. He has dark beard and hair, blue eyes and dark complexion, and his countenance is grave and intellectual. There are few men in the State more engaging in social life and who have a wider circle of friends.

L. L. FOSTER.
COMMISSIONER.

L. L. Foster was born near Cumming, Forsyth County, Georgia, November 27, 1851, and when eighteen years of age came to Horn Hill, Texas, reaching that place without a dollar in his pocket. Nothing daunted by the trials to which fortune subjected him to test his merits, he sought honest employment, and successively during four years cultivated the soil, picked cotton and laid brick and stone, sweetening his toil with cheerfulness and the consciousness of duty well performed, and lighting the



L. L. FOSTER.



sombre prospect that stretched out before him with the fires of a noble ambition to enter the walks of a higher life and fill the station for which nature had designed him.

Industry, frugality and spotless integrity were his hand-maidens, and with their aid he earned enough money to attend the Waco University, where he stood high in all his classes and acquired a fair English education. In November, 1873, he removed to Groesbeck, and in 1876 began the publication of the *Limestone New Era*. Its editor and proprietor (Mr. Foster) being thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Democratic party, the paper soon became a power for good in the hands of a man whose partisanship sprang from patriotism, and its utterances in many stormy campaigns in his county and Central Texas were reiterated upon the stump and proved the shibboleths of victory. In 1880 the people of Limestone County elected him to represent them in the Seventeenth Legislature, and in 1882 he was elected to the Eighteenth Legislature from the Sixty-second district, composed of Falls, McLennan and Limestone counties. In these bodies great questions were discussed and decided and he gained a State-wide reputation as a debater and parliamentarian, which resulted in his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislature. This was a distinguished honor, doubly so from the fact that he was the youngest man ever selected in this State to fill that important position. His administration of the duties of the office was fair and impartial, and such was the confidence of his colleagues in the correctness and justice of his rulings on all questions arising in the course of legislation that no appeal was taken from any decision rendered by him during the session.

Mr. Foster is a forcible speaker and possesses an eloquence at once persuasive and convincing. He was appointed, by Governor L. S. Ross, Commissioner of Insurance, Statistics and History, to which was soon added a department of agriculture. He held the office during Governor Ross' administration and was reappointed in 1891 by Governor James S. Hogg, who was familiar with the able manner in which he had brought system out of chaos and rendered the department of Insurance, Statistics, History and Agriculture one of the most valuable departments

to the people of the State. Governor (then Attorney-General) Hogg took occasion to call attention to the fact that Mr. Foster had rendered him invaluable aid in his efforts to compel "wild-cat" insurance companies to discontinue business in Texas. The statistical matter annually collected and disseminated by the department has been of inestimable service to all classes.

Mr. Foster has in every relation, as citizen and public servant, discharged every obligation in a manner to justify the expectations of his friends and merit the approval of the people.

He was married to Miss Laura Pender, at Groesbeeck, January 2, 1875. They have seven children, viz.: Joseph Lumpkin, Walter Drew, Edna, Henry Iveson, Jacob Lawson, Maxey and May Alma.

By his industry and prudent business management, Mr. Foster has acquired a competency. He has a dignified presence and address and is graceful and pleasing in manner.

The Twenty-second Legislature having created a commission to regulate the charges and operation of railway corporations in Texas, Mr. Foster was, May 4, 1891, appointed by Governor Hogg one of the three commissioners provided for by the act and is now filling that position.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Charles A. Culberson, Attorney-General of Texas, was born at Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and is about thirty-four years of age. He is a son of Hon. D. B. Culberson, Congressman from the Fourth Texas district, and has inherited the intellectual strength and forensic genius of his distinguished father. His mother is a lady of rare intelligence and is a daughter of Dr. Allen Kimbal, of Alabama. His parents removed from Alabama to Gilmer, Texas, in 1858 and from that place, in 1861, to Jefferson where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Jefferson, the high school of Prof. Morgan H. Looney, at Gilmer, and in



C. A. CULBERSON.



1870 entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. Until 1876 he studied law in his father's office and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia where he remained a year. He was chosen judge of the moot court, the highest honor of the law class, and in 1877 was selected as the final orator of the Jefferson Literary Society. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar and soon participated in the trial of a number of important cases, acquitting himself in a manner that gave him a high character at the bar. In 1882 he defended Le Grand (charged with murder and indicted under the ku-klux law) in the Federal district court at Jefferson. Le Grand was convicted and the case was appealed to the circuit court. Culberson attacked the constitutionality of the ku-klux law; contended that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction to try Le Grand, and supported his views with such learning and logic that Justice Woods, who presided over the circuit court, agreed with him, reversed the verdict and sentence rendered below, ordered that the defendant be discharged from custody and declared the ku-klux law unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court afterward, in other cases, passed upon the ku-klux law and followed the decision of Justice Woods, fully concurring with him. This was quite a victory for the young attorney, and he pushed on with redoubled zeal toward a place in the front ranks of his profession.

While not disregardful of social duties, he never abandoned the habit of study that he had acquired at college, continued to burn the midnight lamp, and dug deeper into the rich mine of the law, gathering into the well ordered storehouse of his disciplined mind its priceless treasures. He was elected county attorney of Marion County in 1880, but his professional engagements multiplied so rapidly that he resigned the office after discharging its duties for a short time. He was nominated for the legislature by the Democracy of that county in 1882, but declined to accept the honor and continued to build up a lucrative practice. Four years since he removed to Dallas where he is a member of the well known law firm of Bookhout & Culberson. At the Democratic State convention held in San Antonio in 1890 he was nominated for Attorney-General by acclamation, a fitting recognition

of his services to the party and his great abilities. His wife is a daughter of Colonel W. W. Harrison, of Fort Worth. He has the easy port and bearing of a polished gentleman, and in social intercourse is affable and engaging. To all who know him, it is a needless assurance to say that he will make one of the ablest Attorney-Generals who has ever guarded the interests of Texas.

JOHN DODD McCALL,

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

John D. McCall, Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. McCall, nee America P. Cooke, and was born in Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, August 9, 1847. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on the mother's side English and Welsh. Maternally his genealogical record, on this continent, extends back to colonial times through Rev. Devereaux Jarratt, a clergyman of the Church of England, sent over by his church as a commissioner to Virginia.

Young McCall was placed at school, where he acquired the rudiments of a liberal English education, which were further added to under the tutelage of Rev. Mr. Gillett and General X. B. De Bray, at Austin, and Dr. Burleson, at Waco. In 1865, when in his seventeenth year, he served in Cater's battalion, under Colonel J. S. Ford, on the Rio Grande, and participated in the fight at Palmetto Ranch, the last engagement of the war between the States. In the charge on that occasion he dashed to the front and went into the fight far ahead of any other member of his company and was with the squad that received the last flag of truce. In 1866 his father died leaving to his care a large and helpless family. Some events change the boy into the man with a suddenness akin to that which marks the transition from girlhood into blooming womanhood in the fairer sex. General Lew Wallace has beautifully illustrated the fact in his tale of Ben Hur, the glance of whose eye lost the gay heedlessness of childhood and lips their soft Cupid's arch in a day, with a cor-

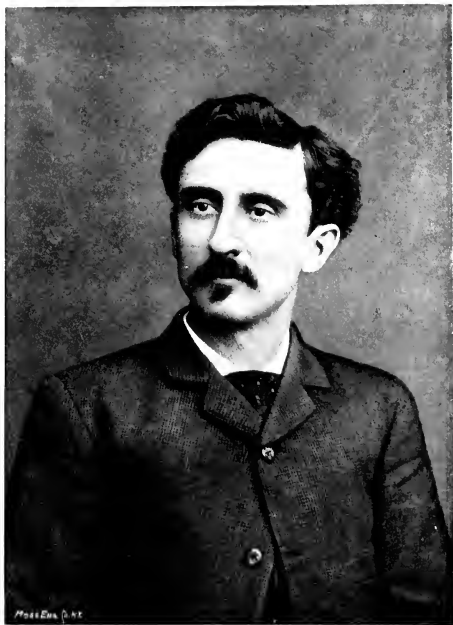
responding change in habits and cast of thought. Something of the kind happened in the life of John D. McCall when, at the age of nineteen, he found himself the protector and main support of a widowed mother and a large family of brothers and sisters. The responsibilities he was compelled to shoulder called forth and developed all those admirable traits of character that have caused him to, with patience and indefatigable industry, attack and overcome every difficulty that has obstructed the path along which he has moved steadily, upward and onward, to success and a place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. He started with no glittering prospects, no adventitious aids of wealth or powerful friends; and no smiling future lured him on with promises of fame and fortune. The gray sky that bent above him had an autumnal sadness that was reflected in the gravity of his resolves and aspirations. He made duty his guiding genius and simply and earnestly did the work his hands found to do; did it so thoroughly that his services were soon considered indispensable.

He commenced his career as a public servant as doorkeeper of the Senate of the Tenth Legislature; in 1865 was given a clerkship under Hon. R. J. Towns, then Secretary of State, and in 1871 was made warrant clerk under Comptroller Bledsoe, accepting the place as a Democrat. Here he was at the base of the ladder with his foot upon the bottom rung. Applying himself diligently to the duties of each day, and faithfully meeting the exactions of family cares, he gave satisfaction and, through changing administrations, was retained in office, serving respectively under Stephen H. Darden, W. M. Brown and W. J. Swain. He was promoted through all the grades of the service until finally, under Colonel Swain's administration, he reached the highest and was made chief clerk. This is, as all know, to be in everything the Comptroller, except in name and pay. So exact was McCall's work, so satisfactory and prompt his reports, that the people were abundantly satisfied with Swain's administration, accorded much of the credit to the efficient and tireless chief clerk, and, when the Democratic convention met at Houston in 1886 John D. McCall was nominated for Comptroller amid rousing cheers, and that scene has since been repeated at Dallas in 1888 and San Antonio in 1890. He is now serving his third term

and the people are evidently determined to make no change for many years to come. A visit to the Comptroller's office impresses the mind with the fact that he is the right man in the right place. In social life Mr. McCall is genial and attractive, and in business affairs comprehensive in his mental grasp and exact in execution. He has never married. It is unnecessary to say that he is a staunch Democrat. That he stood shoulder to shoulder with those who defended the civil liberties of the people of Texas has been proven so as to leave hypercriticism nothing to feed upon.

W. B. WORTHAM, STATE TREASURER.

The names of men have been heralded by the trump of fame, enshrined in marble and perpetuated in song and story for some intrepid deed; some one great act of self-sacrifice, and the applause of generations has answered with its rolling thunders; and it is well, for thereby the inspired hand of genius excites the admiration of men of all times and creates a noble emulation of the virtues of the great departed. But such deeds and such recountings have about them something unnatural, unreal—a glare barbaric—and tend to distract attention from the heroes of peace, the beauty of modest truth and the worth of simple duty nobly done. When a youth begins in an humble capacity and makes of life a success in the fullest and best sense of the word, we find more to admire in his character than that of a Cœur de Leon, with his battle axe containing twenty pounds of good English steel and all his butcheries thrown into the scales to make good measure, and society owes him a richer mead of praise. His example has a healthful influence and, seeing what he has done, others will seek to follow in his footsteps, and from the seeds of virtue sown by one hand there springs in time a harvest of honest, self-reliant citizenship that is a blessing to the State. W. B. Wortham,



W. B. WORTHAM.

Treasurer of Texas, owes his elevation not to the accidents of cabal or party, but to years of faithful service that marked him, of all others, as the man most fit to receive upon his shoulders the mantle of Hon. Francis R. Lubbock, who retired from the head of the department after his long tenure of office honored and beloved and with his accounts balancing to a cent.

W. B. Wortham was born at Jefferson, Texas, in 1853. His father, Col. W. A. Wortham, came to Texas from Maury County, Tennessee, when a youth and began life on a farm in Harrison County; went into a printing office; learned his trade, and a few years later, established a Democratic newspaper in the then flourishing city of Jefferson. He has since served in both branches of the legislature and edited a number of papers. Colonel W. A. Wortham was a member of the Texas legislature when the ordinance of secession was submitted and served in the Confederate army during the war, rising to the rank of colonel. W. B. Wortham, the subject of this biography, acquired, first at the family fireside, and afterward in his father's printing office, the elements of an English education. When still a lad he obtained employment in a dry goods and family grocery store at Sulphur Springs, Texas, where his parents had removed before the war. For some time he received no salary. Here may be said to have begun his career as an accountant. He next returned to Jefferson, where he was connected with the wholesale house of J. C. Bogel, as salesman and at times traveling agent. Mr. Bogel is now assessor and collector of taxes for the city of Dallas. He then went to Austin and secured a place as assistant bookkeeper under the administration of State Treasurer Dorn. His subsequent history may properly be entitled the rise of merit. By slow gradation he stepped from lower to higher positions in the department service (being promoted because of his genuine worth, industry and painstaking attention to the details of business) until the position of cashier, or chief clerk, was conferred upon him. For several years in that capacity, he virtually discharged the duties of State Treasurer. His services to the government were held in such esteem that retrenchment in government salaries always stopped at him, and once, by act of the legislature, his salary was increased, that body taking this means

of acknowledging his efficiency. The Democratic State convention that met at San Antonio in 1890 nominated him for State Treasurer and he was formally elected at the polls November 4th of the same year.

Mr. Wortham married Miss Ina Eldridge, daughter of Dr. H. B. Eldridge, at Independence, Washington County, Texas, in 1876 and three children have blessed their union.

Mr. Wortham is a man of fine personal appearance and pleasing social qualities and devotes his entire time to his family and the discharge of the duties of his office.

W. L. McGAUGHEY,

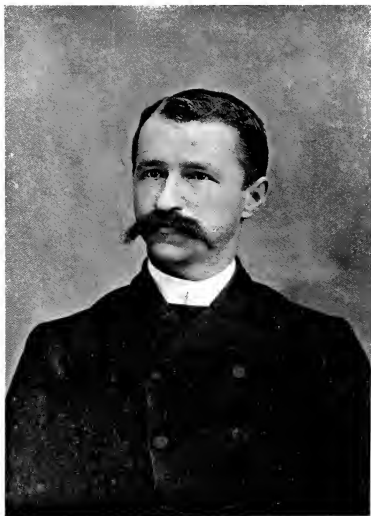
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

W. L. McGaughey was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, February 26, 1837. He graduated from La Grange (Alabama) Military College, and afterward read law under ex-Governor D. P. Lewis, of Alabama, but never practiced at the bar.

Colonel McGaughey taught school in Alabama and Texas during ten years of his life and at one time was, for two years, professor of languages at Thorpe College. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private soldier in the Sixteenth Alabama infantry and was elected lieutenant of his company. He was wounded in the head at Shiloh, in the right side at Murfreesboro and shot through the heel of the right foot at Chickamauga. The latter wound unfitting him for infantry service, he joined the Fifth Alabama cavalry and served until the end of the war as adjutant of that regiment with the rank of captain.

December 20, 1865, he married Miss Aurie A. Robbins at Dickson, Alabama. They have two children—Lee, aged twenty-three, and John, aged twenty-two years. Lee has a position in the General Land Office of Texas and John has held a clerkship in the Comptroller's office since 1889.

October, 1869, Colonel McGaughey came to Texas; lived in Van Zandt County three years and then moved to Hood County, near Graubury, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stockraising until elected to the office he now holds. He



H. C. PRITCHETT.

was a member of the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures from the Fortieth district, composed of the counties of Hood, Erath, Bosque and Somerville, and in 1890 was nominated by the Democratic State convention at San Antonio for Commissioner of the General Land Office and in November of that year was elected by the usual "brutal majority."

Colonel McGaughey is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Masonic fraternity and Farmers Alliance. He has been lecturer in the county alliance and was a member of the committee on jurisprudence at the convention of the Farmers State Alliance. Although never a candidate for office until elected to the Nineteenth Legislature, he has participated in every political campaign since coming to Texas and has been a tower of Democratic strength in his district. He has been elected to every position to which he has aspired and few men in the State can boast as strong a following.

HENRY CARR PRITCHETT,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Henry Carr Pritchett, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas, is an educator of more than seventeen years experience. He was nominated by the Democratic State convention at San Antonio in August, 1890, over a number of gentlemen who enjoyed a State-wide reputation for ability, and was elected November 4, of the same year. He was born in Warren County, Missouri, August 12, 1852. His parents, William Ira Pritchett and Mrs. M. A. Pritchett, removed from Virginia to Warren County, Missouri, at an early day. They are closely related to many of the prominent families of Virginia and have collateral connections both in Missouri and Texas. The Pritchetts have been preeminently a family of teachers. Prof. C. W. Pritchett, a celebrated astronomer, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and director of the Morrison Observatory, at Glasgow, Missouri, is an uncle of Superintendent Pritchett; Prof. H. S. Pritchett, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Washington University, St. Louis, Mis-

souri, is a cousin; his twin brother, John, was for several years president of Coronal Institute, San Marcos, Texas; a younger brother, Lucian, is now professor of mathematics in the Sam Houston Normal School, at Huntsville; his father was for many years a teacher, and a number of other members of the family have been connected with various educational enterprises.

Superintendent Pritchett began teaching in the public schools of Missouri in 1873, and remained in that work for five years. In 1878 he came to Texas, and taught three years in Coronal Institute, at San Marcos. In 1881 he was elected professor of mathematics in Sam Houston State Normal School, at Huntsville, and was filling that chair when nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democratic State Convention, at San Antonio. Prof. Oscar H. Cooper, at that time superintendent, shortly thereafter resigned his position to accept a flattering offer, and Governor L. S. Ross, September 1, 1890, appointed Prof. Pritchett to fill the vacancy, and he was elected to the office November 4, 1890, by the people at the polls. He first attended school when a boy six years of age, in the little country school house in Warren County, Missouri, known as the "Travis School House." His father was the teacher, and among his school-mates was William E. Coleman, late Superintendent of the Public Schools of Missouri. Mr. Pritchett graduated at Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, Missouri, in 1873, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him for work done in mathematics. His education was thorough, he having taken a full college course in Latin, Greek, the natural and physical sciences, higher mathematics and astronomy, and afterward a special course devoted to surveying and civil engineering. The major part of his boyhood embraced the period covered by the war between the States, and was familiar with all the hardships of farm life incident to that period. His father was a farmer, and not wealthy. Young Pritchett early knew the discipline of hard labor. His parents made many sacrifices to give him the benefits of an education, and he feels that he owes everything to their devotion, careful training, and the habits of industry they inculcated. He has chiefly taught higher mathematics and the natural sciences, and



W. H. MABRY.

for a number of years past has given a large share of his time to professional normal school work, having conducted many summer institutes in various parts of Texas. For twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Church, and for fifteen years a Mason; being a member of the lodge, Chapter and Commandery Knights Templar, and for several years a member of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He has always been a Democrat and never scratched a ticket. December 28, 1876, he was married to Miss Kate Smith, in Huntsville, Texas, and as the fruit of this union has four children.

Superintendent Pritchett is below medium height, compactly built, and has dark hair and eyes. His manner is quiet and suave, and his bearing that of one who has lived the life of a student. There is a singular fact in connection with Superintendent Pritchett that is worthy of mention: John E. Pritchett, his twin brother, who lives at San Marcos, Texas, resembles him so nearly in every particular (even tone of voice and peculiarities of manner), that it is a difficult matter for even the most intimate friends to distinguish one from the other, and this resemblance is as marked at thirty-eight years of age as it was in early childhood.

WOODFORD HAYWOOD MABRY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Woodford Haywood Mabry is a son of General H. P. and Mrs. S. A. Mabry, and was born in Jefferson, Texas, September 3, 1856. His father was a gallant Confederate soldier and eminent lawyer. The subject of this sketch graduated with honor at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, taking the regular course, which embraced a military education and civil engineering. After leaving college he engaged in various commercial pursuits, evidencing a high order of business ability. At the time of his appointment as Adjutant-General of Texas, by Governor Hogg, he was successfully engaged in business as a wholesale merchant in Jefferson. He served on the staff of Governor L. S. Ross during that gentleman's term of office, with the rank of colonel.

General Mabry is a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He was united in marriage to Miss Lucie M. Allen, daughter of Major A. C. Allen, one of the most beautiful and rarely accomplished ladies in Texas. It is conceded, even by those who opposed him, that Governor Hogg has been happy in his selection of men to fill offices at his disposal. No better man than General Mabry could have been called to the high position assigned him. He has a wide circle of friends throughout the State. The editor of this volume has known him from boyhood, and can truthfully say that in him are united all those elements that constitute the brave, upright, chivalrous gentleman. He brings to the discharge of his trust talents of a high order, and will make an efficient public officer.

R. M. SWEARINGEN,

STATE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Richard M. Swearingen was born in Noxubu County, Mississippi, on the 26th day of September, 1838. He is the lineal descendant of Garrett Van Swearingen, who emigrated from Holland to Maryland in 1645, and the son of Dr. R. J. Swearingen and Margaret M. Swearingen, who settled in Washington County, Texas, in 1848.

His father was a pioneer in the cause of education, and was the projector of the splendid schools that, in ante-bellum days, made Chappell Hill famous throughout the State. His mother was the daughter of Major Boley Conner, of Irish descent, who was an officer under Jackson in the war of 1812. She was a lady of gentle manners, marked individuality and deep piety. In the new town, made by their efforts and a few congenial friends a center of wealth, culture and refinement, their children, Sarah Frances, Patrick Henry, Helen Marr, Richard Montgomery, John Thomas and Mary Gertrude were raised and educated.

R. M. Swearingen was growing into manhood when the political excitement of 1860-61 began to shake the foundation of the government. Fiery denunciation of Northern aggression



R. M. SWEARINGEN.



and stormy oratory was the order of the day. Reason gave way to passion, and men seemed driven by inexorable forces on to an inevitable destiny.

The voice of Sam Houston rang through the land like an inspired prophet, but was drowned in the whirlwind that heralded the impending war.

The subject of this sketch, nearly thirty years after the guns of Fort Sumpter sounded the death knell of peace, with satisfaction records the fact that he was one among the few who stood with the immortal Houston in opposing and voting against the ordinance of secession. When, however, his State, by an overwhelming majority, went out of the Union, he felt in duty bound to give his allegiance to her, and responded to the first call ever made for troops.

On the 28th day of February, 1861, he embarked at Galveston, under General McLeod's command, for the lower Rio Grande. After a six months' campaign in the regiment of that well-known and gallant old frontiersman, Colonel John S. Ford, the young soldier returned to his home in Chappell Hill. After resting a few days, information having been received that his younger brother, J. T. Swearingen, was sick at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, he started for that place.

J. T. Swearingen had left the State some months before, with troops bound for Virginia, but having been refused enrollment on account of extreme youth, left them at Knoxville, Tennessee, and volunteered in Brazelton's battalion of Tennessee cavalry. The brave boy had served under the ill-fated Zollicoffer, in Kentucky, and had won the admiration of his comrades, but the rough campaign had too severely taxed his physical powers, and rest was imperatively demanded. The ordinary methods to secure his discharge having failed, the older brother took his place in the ranks, and for the second time donned the uniform of a Confederate soldier.

The new company joined was commanded by Captain A. M. Gofarth, who, a few months later, was promoted major of the regiment, and who fell at its head, sword in hand, leading a desperate charge.

About two months after the brothers had changed places, the company was reorganized, and the generous Tennesseans elected the only Texan in the company their first lieutenant, and in less than six months promoted him to the captaincy. For nearly three years he commanded this noted company; noted, not only for faithful and arduous services rendered during the war, but for the brilliant successes made by some of its members after the war had closed. Pryor Gammon, of Waxahachie, Texas, was first lieutenant; George Moore, of Louisiana, was second, and Sam. M. Inman, of Atlanta, Georgia, was third. Mr. D. C. Williams, of Collinsville, Alabama, and James Swann, of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., of New York, and Sam. Dick, of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., were sergeants. John H. Inman, of New York, now one of the railway kings of this continent, was a member of the company. The firms of Inman, Swann & Co., and of S. M. Inman & Co., rank high among the great business houses of the world, and he who commanded the men who made those houses great, through perhaps the stormiest periods of their lives, gives to history this testimony, "that fame and fortune, for once, found men worthy of their richest offerings."

During the occupation of Cumberland Gap, while on a scout in the mountains of East Tennessee, Private Swearingen was prostrated with pneumonia, and left in Sneedville, at the house of Mr. Lee Jessee. This trifling episode would not be worthy of record, but for the fact that Mr. Jessee had an accomplished daughter, named Jennie, who was very kind to him while sick, and who won his life-long gratitude and affection. During the subsequent years of the war, neither distance nor danger deterred him from seeing that genial, happy family, whenever it was possible to do so. On the 12th day of September, after a rough and perilous journey over the mountains from Sneedville (then within the enemy's lines) to Jonesville, Virginia, Miss Jennie Jessee, in the presence of her brave, sweet sister, Sallie, was married to Richard M. Swearingen.

Ten days after the marriage, upon a dark night, Captain Swearingen ventured into Sneedville, to tell his wife and the family good-bye, but before the words were spoken, the house was surrounded by a company of mountain bushmen, and he

was forced to surrender. For two weeks he was in the hands of these hard men, suffering all kinds of cruelties and indignities. Once he was tied, apparently for prompt execution, and would certainly have been killed, but for the interference of one Joab Buttry, who had once been the recipient of some kindness from Mr. Jesse, his wife's father. Buttry was the chief of the band, and his hands were stained by the blood of many Confederates. He had seen his own brother shot down in cold blood by a scouting party of Confederate soldiers, and the bold mountaineer, then a quiet citizen, hoisted a black flag and enlisted for the war.

During the days of imprisonment, the young wife and her friends were not idle. A written proposition from General John C. Breckenridge, commanding the department, "that he would give the bushmen any three men that they might name, then in Confederate prisons, in exchange for their prisoner," was accepted. That same day the chief of the band, alone, took his captive to the north bank of Clinch River, and released him, with expressions of good will.

Joab Buttry seemed made of iron, but through the dark metal would shine the gold of a noble manhood, that desperate deeds and a desperate life had not altogether obliterated.

After this fortunate escape, Captain Swearingen started on a long hunt in search of his lost company, and found it not a great distance south of Raleigh, North Carolina. The space allotted him in this volume of biographies, will not permit even a casual notice of the incidents and experiences of those eventful years. The company participated in many engagements; was with Bragg in Tennessee, Kirby Smith in Kentucky, Joseph E. Johnston in the retreat through Georgia, with John H. Morgan when he was killed, with Hood at Atlanta, and again with Joseph E. Johnston in South and North Carolina. To enable the reader to form some estimate of the hardships of the Confederate service, the statement is here made, that this company, the last year of the war, did not possess a tent or wagon, or anything in the shape of a cooking vessel. Their rations of meat were broiled upon coals of fire, and the cornmeal cooked in the same primitive fashion. Notwithstanding these deprivations, the men, as a rule, were happy, buoyant, capable of great physical endurance, and they

wept like children when, among the tall pines of Carolina, their flag went down forever. In obedience to the cartel of surrender, Captain Swearingen marched the company back to Tennessee, before disbanding it.

That last roll call and parting scene on the banks of the French Broad River, is one of those clearly defined memory-pictures that possibly live with our souls in higher forms of existence.

For three years those men had shared each other's dangers, and under the shadow of a common sorrow, the humiliation of a hopeless defeat, they were to look for the last time upon each other. The commanding officer, whose route at that point diverged from the one to be taken by the company, fronted them into line and tried to call the roll, but failed to do so. He then moved around by the roadside and they filed by, one at a time, and shook his hand. There was a profound silence; no one attempted to speak a word, and every eye was filled with tears, as the curtain rolled slowly down upon the saddest act in that long and well-played drama of war.

Captain Swearingen, a few weeks later, assisted by his wife, was teaching a country school at the foot of the Cumberland mountains in Lee County.

In the Autumn of 1865, information having reached him of a requisition from Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, upon Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, for his arrest and return to Sneedville, the newly installed teacher abruptly closed his prosperous school.

Captain Swearingen was confronted with an indictment for some unknown offense, and the trial of Confederates in East Tennessee, at that time, was on the style of drumhead court-martials, with verdicts prepared in advance. To remain there, only twenty miles from Sneedville, was not to be thought of; to go elsewhere for safety, and leave his wife without a protector and without money, was another dilemma equally as painful as the first. About 10 o'clock, the first night after closing the school, while the husband and wife were discussing the situation, a rap upon the door, and an unforgotten voice, announced the arrival of the young brother, who four years before had been

found at Cumberland Gap, only a few miles from the place of their second meeting. J. T. Swearingen had heard of his brother's dangerous surroundings, and, selling about all of his earthly possessions to get funds for the trip, went to his relief.

The next morning R. M. Swearingen left his wife in safe hands and started for Texas. At Huntsville, Alabama, he awaited (as had been previously planned) the arrival of those left in Virginia, and with bright faces they journeyed on to Alta Vista, where the best of all good sisters, Mrs. Helen M. Kirby, received them with open arms.

The State was then going through the agonies of reconstruction, and the machinery of government was virtually in the hands of military rulers and reckless adventurers. Old customs and systems, and ties, and hopes, and fortunes, were lost forever, but the old South, crushed to earth, with vandals on her prostrate form, and bayonets at her breast, bravely staggered to her feet and faced a glorious future. The courts were closed, or only opened to make a burlesque of justice and a mockery of law.

In such a reign of anarchy, the profession of medicine was the only one of the learned professions that offered any promise of immediate success, and Captain Swearingen selected it for his life work. He at once commenced the study, and graduated in the school of medicine, New Orleans, March, 1867, delivering the valedictory, and located in Chappell Hill. The friends of his parents, and the friends of his youth, received him with great kindness, and when the yellow fever epidemic of that year desolated the town, he was conspicuous as a tireless worker among all classes, and was rewarded with a patronage both gratifying and remunerative. His wife, as courageous as when tried in the furnace of war, would not leave her husband, although urged by him to do so, rendered faithful services to the sick, and survived the epidemic, but her only child, beautiful little Helen, was taken from her.

In 1875 Dr. Swearingen removed to Austin, where he still resides, and where a clientele has been secured that satisfied his ambition, and enabled him to provide comfortably for those dependent on him. His family consists of wife, one daughter (Bird), now happily married to E. B. Robinson, their baby

(winsome Jennie), and his wife's niece, Miss Lulu Bewley. When the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 made such fearful ravages in the Mississippi Valley, he responded to an appeal for medical assistance made by the relief committee of Memphis, Tennessee, and with his friend, Dr. T. D. Manning, reached that city the 3d day of September. From there they were transferred by the relief committee to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they organized a hospital service that did effective work until the close of the pestilence.

The good accomplished, however, viewed through the dim lights of human understanding, seemed dearly bought, for in less than two weeks after they had entered that valley of death, a thousand hearts were sorrowing for the young, gifted and dauntless Manning. The great loss of life, and the destruction of property caused by that wide-spread epidemic, induced the Congress of the United States to enact a law, authorizing the President to appoint a board of experts upon contagious diseases, consisting of nine men, and directed them to prepare a report upon the causes of epidemics, and also to suggest some plan of defense against subsequent invasions, for the consideration of that honorable body. Dr. Swearingen was a member of that board, and the bill creating the National Board of Health, was drawn in accordance with the plan presented to Congress by that board of experts.

January, 1881, Governor O. M. Roberts appointed Dr. Swearingen "State Health Officer," and in 1883, Governor John Ireland reappointed him to the same position. Under the guidance of those two distinguished executives, he controlled the health department of the State for six consecutive years. He has always been a zealous friend of public schools, and has been a member of the board of trustees of Austin City schools since the free school system was inaugurated. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, and the president of the State Medical Association, numbering more than five hundred active, progressive physicians. In January, 1891, Governor James S. Hogg tendered Dr. Swearingen the office of State Health Officer, and that gentleman accepted the honor and entered upon the duties of the position.

By his friends he is classed among conservatives, but is positive in his convictions, and was never a neutral upon any great moral or political question.

He has made some reputation as a speaker, but has no aspirations in that line. His last effort, undertaken at the earnest solicitation of old Confederate soldiers, was made in the House of Representatives, December 11, 1889, to an audience of two thousand people. The occasion was the memorial service in honor of Jefferson Davis.

It is Dr. Swearingen's wish to have the address appended to his biography, not on account of any special merit claimed for it, but to perpetuate, and, if possible, to make imperishable some evidence of his love and admiration for a pure, a good and great man.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The unsuccessful leaders of great revolutions loom up along the shores of time as do lighthouses upon stormy coasts, all of them brilliant and shining afar off like stars! But few of these men have left behind them substantial evidences of their greatness, or monuments of their works. Their names are not often wreathed in the marble flowers that glisten upon splendid mausoleums. Tradition tells no story of loving hands having planted above them the myrtle and the rose, and of manly eyes paying to their memories the tribute of tears. History can now write another chapter. Last Friday, when the wires flashed the news to the uttermost borders of civilization that the ex-President of the Confederate States was dead, a wave of sorrow swept over the fairest portion of the earth. The soldiers of the dead Confederacy were bowed down in grief, and men and women, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, talked in low, tremulous tones of their old chief, and the glorious record he had made.

This occasion will not permit even a brief review of his illustrious life, nor an analysis of the "why" he formed a new republic, nor the "how" that young republic, after a colossal struggle, went down beneath the tread of a million men.

Jefferson Davis was the ideal Southerner—the highest type of American manhood.

For four consecutive years he was the central figure in the stormiest era of the world's history. Around him gathered the hopes of a nation, and upon his shoulders rested her destinies. At his word legions sprang to arms, and his name was shouted by dying lips upon every field of battle.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the last shell exploded over the contending armies. Green forests have grown up in the rifle pits and

in the trenches. An universal charity has thrown a white mantle of forgiveness over the men who fought beneath the stars and stripes, and over that gallant few who followed to the death the waning fortunes of that "bonnie blue flag" we loved so well.

Through all these years the dark-robed reaper has been busy at his work, striking with impartial hand the fearless hearts that formed the lines, and the lofty plumes that led the van.

Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Albert Sidney Johnston, Lee, Jackson and Bragg have long since passed to the other shore, and to-day the martial form of Jefferson Davis, clothed in the uniform of gray, is consigned to mother earth.

Death never gathered to her cold embrace a purer Christian; the cradle of childhood never rocked to sleep a gentler heart; the fires of martyrdom never blazed around a more heroic soul; the Roman eagles, the lilies of France nor the Lion of St. George never waved above a braver, truer soldier.

On the field of Monterey, wounded and almost dying, he bore through fire and smoke the victor's wreath! In the counsels of State he wore the insignia of a leader, and when his official light went out forever, he won the glory of a martyr. Crushed down by defeat, cast into the dungeons of Fortress Monroe, unawed by manacles, unterrified by a felon's death that seemed inevitable, this ideal Southerner, this leader of the lost cause, was still true to his people, and rose above the gloom of his surroundings, tall, majestic and eternal as the pyramids that look down upon Sahara. As bold Sir Belvidere said of kingly Arthur, "The like of him will never more be seen on earth."

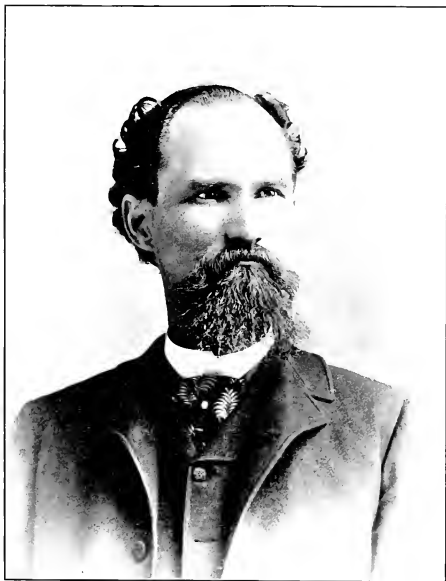
Farewell, my peerless, unconquered old chief.

Your fame will go down the ages as the purest and grandest of mortals; and I do pray that your mighty spirit has found some beautiful spot on the ever shining river, where no beat of drum nor clank of chains shall mar the melody of golden harps when swept by angel fingers; where no prison walls can hide the light of the throne, and where the smile of a loving God will fall around you forever.

JOHN. L. HOLLINGSWORTH,

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, INSURANCE, STATISTICS
AND HISTORY.

John E. Hollingsworth, Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History, is a native of Texas, of pre-revolutionary stock, English descent; with an ancestry traceable to Valentine Hollingsworth, of London, England, who came to America with William Penn in the ship "Welcome," in October,



JOHN E. HOLLINGSWORTH.



1682; landed at Newcastle, now in Delaware, and located on Brandywine Creek. Valentine was a Quaker as well as all the early Hollingsworths. Stephen P. Hollingsworth, the father of John E. Hollingsworth, was a pioneer, having immigrated to this State in 1836 and settled in Rusk County. Here he entered upon the practice of his profession, the law, and amassed quite a fortune. It may not be amiss to mention one incident in his life, as it is not only personal, but a matter of unpublished Texas history. When the secession convention of 1861 had passed the secession resolutions, it became necessary for some one to go as a messenger of the convention to the Confederate Congress, then in session at Montgomery, Alabama, and as there were no funds out of which to pay expenses, some one had to be chosen who would bear his own expenses; and Stephen P. Hollingsworth was selected, and went as bearer of the dispatches, and returned and made his report, which was copied as part of the convention proceedings, along with a letter addressed to him by Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, concerning the mail service, which can be seen by reference to a book now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1848, in Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the country, and received the finishing touches at Bethel College, Kentucky, in 1867-68. He studied law at Bryan, in the office of his father, who was associated with Judge A. S. Broadus under the firm name of Hollingsworth & Broadus, in 1868-9. The subject of this sketch attended law school at Brenham in 1870, at which place he was licensed to practice law the same year. He engaged in the banking business at Cleburne, in Johnson County, and at Austin, from 1870 to 1874. He married Miss Florence M. Latham, of Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1874, and removed to Johnson County to his farm near Alvarado, where he remained till 1876, when he moved to Dallas. In 1878 he returned to Johnson County, and located at Grandview, to look after the business of his father, who, on account of declining health, had to retire from active business. Here, in 1883, began his public career, at which time he entered the United States mail service

as postmaster, and in 1885 he was appointed Postoffice Inspector on probation for six months at a salary of \$1200 per annum, at the expiration of which time he received a permanent appointment with a salary of \$1600, and in six months more was advanced to the position of Postoffice Inspector in charge of the Texas division, at a salary of \$2500, the highest position in the United States mail service in Texas, with headquarters at Austin, to which place he moved in 1886. He remained in the United States service as inspector in charge until the 15th of May, 1889, when he was relieved on account of politics.

He made an enviable record as a United States official, having been told on his retirement by the postoffice department that he was not removed because of inefficiency, as his record was good, and there was not the scratch of a pen against him, and never had been, but simply to meet the exigencies of the case. The following June he was appointed by the Hon. L. L. Foster, Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History, chief clerk of that department, which position he seems to have filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the State, for on the promotion of Commissioner Foster to the Railroad Commission of Texas, he was advanced by Governor Hogg to the place of Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History, by reason of which position he is an ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Prairie View State Normal School. He is the first native Texan who ever held the position.

In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a Baptist, being treasurer of the First Baptist Church at Austin; and treasurer of the State Sunday School and Colportage Convention.

EDWIN THEODORE DUMBLE,

STATE GEOLOGIST.

E. T. Dumble was born in Madison, Indiana, March 28, 1852, and was educated at Washington and Lee University, studying languages, mathematics and sciences; principally chemistry and geology. He has also had the ordinary training of a commer-



E. T. DUMBLE.

cial college, and an actual business experience of several years in various mercantile pursuits and railroad offices, as clerk or bookkeeper. Mr. Dumble came to Texas in 1852, and settled at Houston, where he resided until September 21, 1888, when he was appointed State Geologist, an office he has held continuously since. He was united in marriage at Houston, June 15, 1876, to Miss Fannie Doswell Gray. They have two children—Milly Gray and Rosalie McCoy Dumble. Mr. Dumble is an active, working Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church. He has written parts of the various reports of the Geological Survey, published by his department, and many newspaper articles upon the economic side of scientific subjects, that have attracted favorable attention throughout the State and nation. He not only possesses the thorough, scientific knowledge, but the executive skill and business training necessary to carry forward the important work assigned him, and the measure of success that has attended his untiring labors has far exceeded the expectations of those who framed the law establishing a State Geological Department. A few facts relative to what has been accomplished, the plan of work mapped out for the future, and the field presented by Texas for interesting and profitable geological research, cannot prove otherwise than interesting to the reader. While the Survey has been organized for only the space of two years and a half, the work accomplished in that short length of time has been so planned and carried out, that a clear idea has been obtained of the main facts relating to the geological formations which exist in the State, and many of the various ores and minerals which occur in connection with them.

The coal fields of Northern Texas have been fully delineated, and the two coal seams clearly mapped and described, showing a supply of fuel greatly in excess of what has ever before been suspected. In Eastern Texas, deposits of workable iron ores have been examined and described, which, in the aggregate, cover over one thousand square miles. The lignites, heretofore considered useless, are being tested, with every prospect of proving a valuable fuel. The facts of the great artesian water areas were secured through the labors of the Survey. The rich deposits of iron ores of Llano and adjoining counties, rival-

ing in purity and extent those of the Superior region, and which will be the basis of great manufacturing enterprises, were first properly examined and described by the Survey. The same may be said of the other minerals, ores and building stones of this section, and the salt, gypsum and copper of the region to the north. In trans-Pecos Texas the investigations of the Survey have brought to light a country as large as some of the Eastern States, which is as rich in mineral resources, in silver, and gold, and copper, lead and zinc, as Colorado or Arizona.

These are only a portion of the results accomplished, and, great as they undoubtedly are, they but mark the beginning of the wonderful work which awaits the Survey. The plan pursued by the Survey is to ascertain the facts regarding economic minerals and ores, leaving more technical or scientific researches to specialists in different branches of geology, several of whom have given, and are giving most valuable assistance to the Survey without monetary consideration. The cordial support and co-operation which the Texas Survey has met from the United States Geological Survey, and the able scientific men whom Mr. Dumble has secured as workers on the survey and on special subjects, have been potent factors in the successful issue of the work. Texas is far richer in mineral resources than has ever been dreamed by the most partial optimist, and it is only by such careful and conscientious work as is now being done by the Geological Survey of Texas, that the truth can be ascertained and placed before the people in a way to be of substantial benefit to them.

LUCIUS ADOLPHUS WHATLEY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PENITENTIARIES.

L. A. Whatley was born in Newton County, Georgia, September 12, 1838. He received a thorough business education, and in 1858 immigrated to Texas and settled in McLennan County. He served in the Confederate army during the war between the States—first in the Tenth Texas infantry, and afterward in the Nineteenth Texas cavalry. He removed to Cass County after



L. A. WHATLEY.



the surrender, and engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Whatley married Miss Emma G. Heard, January 26, 1868. They have five children, whose names are Mittie, James, August, Maud and Heard. Mr. Whatley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures, representing the Sixteenth district, Cass County; performed efficient services at both sessions, and was a faithful worker for the good of his constituents and the State. No man made a better record, and, as a just reward, he was, in 1890, elected to the State Senate from the Fourth district, composed of the counties of Cass, Marion, Morris, Titus and Bowie. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was chairman of the committee on State Affairs, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2; Constitutional Amendments; Finance; Penitentiaries; Internal Improvements; Education; Public Lands; Counties and County Boundaries; State Asylums; Military Affairs; Commerce and Manufactories; Claims and Accounts; Stock and Stockraising; Agricultural Affairs; Mining and Irrigation; Towns and City Corporations, and Labor.

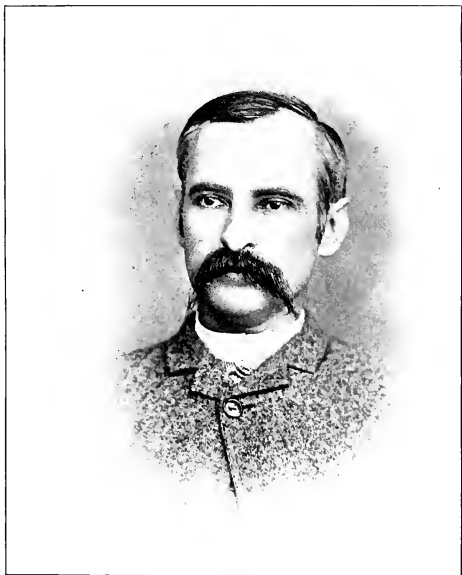
The prestige won by him in former sessions, and his experience in legislative work, caused him to be placed on all the leading committees, and to at once take rank as one of the ablest and most efficient members of the Senate. He took part in all the important debates; but his influence was doubly potent in the calm and critical deliberations of the committee rooms; and not a wise and important measure that passed the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature but bore the marks of his sound and discriminating judgment. His capacity for work seemed boundless, and during three months of incessant labor, he never faltered once by the wayside, but was always at the post of duty, fresh and vigorous. Select in his friendships, and possessing that unostentatious courtesy that is the result of a kind heart and genial nature, he enjoyed an enviable popularity among his fellow-senators. Mr. Whatley was appointed Superintendent of the State Penitentiaries, and soon after the adjournment of the Twenty-second Legislature, entered upon the discharge of his important duties. He is a successful business man, familiar

with the management of such institutions, and his selection, by Governor Hogg, met with general commendation throughout the State.

R. S. HARRISON,
STATE REVENUE AGENT.

R. S. Harrison was born near Petersburg, in Sussex County, Virginia, July 25, 1843. His father, Dr. W. J. Harrison, who died in 1870, was a leading physician in that part of the State. His mother, Mrs. Lucy E. Harrison, died when he was a child.

The subject of this sketch was a student at Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, at the commencement of the war between the States. Upon the secession of Virginia, in April, 1861, young Harrison, then but seventeen years of age, determined to hasten to his home in Sussex County, and enlist as a soldier in the service of the Confederacy. As all egress from Washington toward Virginia had been prohibited, and a cordon of Union troops established, it was well nigh impossible to leave the city; but, by entering a hack before daylight, and driving cautiously and rapidly, Mr. Harrison succeeded in making his way into the Old Dominion. He at once enlisted as a private in Company H (Sussex dragoons), Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, and was promoted from the ranks to adjutant of the regiment in 1863. He participated in nearly all the important battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia, among others, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and the grand struggles of the Wilderness. He was with General J. E. B. Stuart in that officer's famous raid through Pennsylvania, and reached Gettysburg July 2, 1863, the second and main day of the battle. Mr. Harrison was probably the youngest adjutant in the division, and was highly regarded as an officer in that band of veterans. He was with the heroic Robert E. Lee when the last sad act in the drama of war was enacted at Appomatox Courthouse, and assisted at division headquarters in filling out the paroles for General William H. F. Lee's division of cavalry, to which the Thirteenth regiment belonged.



R. S. HARRISON.



After the surrender, Mr. Harrison returned to Sussex County and engaged in farming. That part of Virginia having been occupied almost continuously, from the beginning to the close of the war, alternately by the Union and Confederate armies, was so devastated, and the facilities for farming so meagre, that Mr. Harrison determined to come to Texas, and try his fortunes in a more promising field. In January, 1869, he went to Washington County, Texas, where he spent a year in farming. Upon the completion of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad to Austin, in 1872, he removed to that city, and was appointed, by Dr. B. Graham, bookkeeper in the State Treasury department, and retained that position for about eighteen months.

When E. J. Davis attempted to ignore the fact that he had been defeated at the polls by a majority of nearly fifty thousand votes, and refused to surrender the reins of government to Governor Coke, in 1874, for a time an armed conflict seemed inevitable. It was an hour for prompt and courageous action; a time to try men's souls, and for patriots to fearlessly do their duty. Mr. Harrison, when he laid down his arms at Appomatox, expected to never again shoulder a musket, but he was, nevertheless, one of the first on this occasion to seize his gun and step forward to defend, if need be with his life, the cause of civil liberty and constitutional government. The determined stand taken by him and other citizens of Austin, did much to accomplish the peaceful overthrow of the Davis regime, and inaugurate the long and prosperous era of Democratic rule that has succeeded it.

Soon after Hon. Richard Coke had been firmly installed in the gubernatorial chair, Hon. Stephen H. Darden, who had been elected Comptroller by the Democracy, appointed Mr. Harrison chief bookkeeper for the Comptroller's office, a position that he held continuously until 1887, a period of thirteen years. In 1887 Mr. Harrison resigned the place, and opened a real estate agency in Austin, which he was conducting when appointed State Revenue Agent, by Governor Jas. S. Hogg, in July, 1891. This office was created by the Twenty-second Legislature. It is one that requires for the proper discharge of its duties, the exercise of the highest business ability. No man better qualified to dis-

charge the duties of the position could be found in Texas. Mr. Harrison went into the Comptroller's office as chief bookkeeper soon after the Republicans went out, and his thirteen years of service in that department thoroughly familiarized him with the fiscal affairs of the State. The appointment of Mr. Harrison was a source of general satisfaction, as his qualifications, energy and high character, are well and widely known.

He came to Texas a stranger, and without influential friends; but he was self-reliant, and in his veins ran the blood of that fine old cavalier race whose spirit rises beneath, defies and surmounts misfortune, and compels success.

RICHARD WATSON FINLEY,

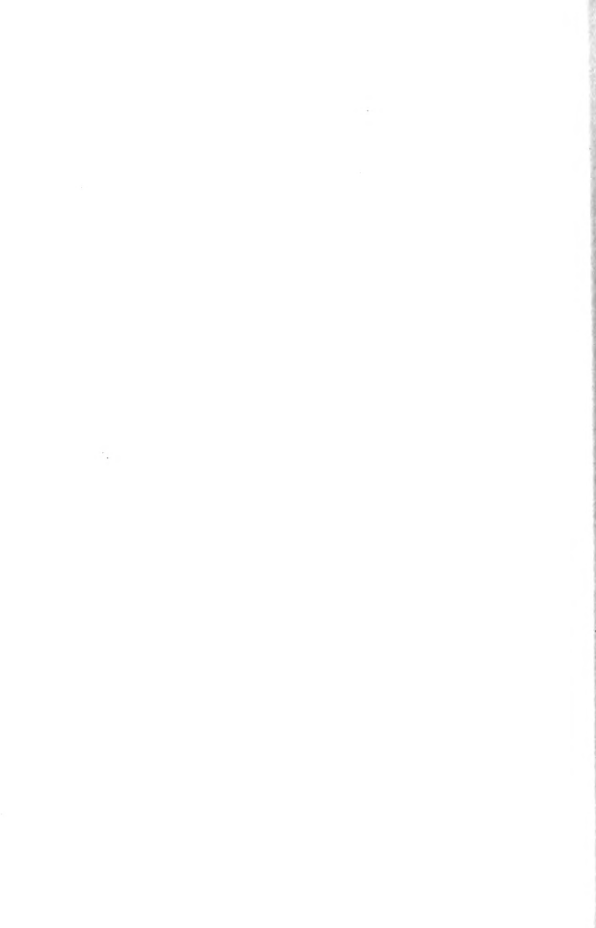
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE TEXAS PENITENTIARIES.

R. W. Finley, Financial Agent of the Texas State Penitentiaries, was born in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, November 9, 1851, and was principally educated at Marshall, Texas, under Professors Bass and Hudgins, having only had the advantage of a common school education. Mr. Finley's parents are Rev. R. S. Finley, D. D., and Mrs. Mary H. Finley, both of whom are now living at Tyler. Rev. R. S. Finley came to Texas when the subject of this sketch was an infant, and settled first in Anderson County, since which time he has been one of the leading lights in his denomination in Texas, having embarked as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in early manhood, and continued in active service until a few years ago, when he was placed on the superannuated list. At various times he was stationed at Marshall, Jefferson, Tyler, Palestine and other places, either as station-preacher or presiding-elder, in the East Texas Conference.

Rev. R. S. Finley is known and loved by people of all denominations in his part of the State. Gray-haired men look back to boyhood when they see him, or hear his name pronounced, and remember the words of wisdom and Christian admonition that fell from his lips. He has led a long, arduous and useful life, and is now enjoying the calm evening that has succeeded his toils.



R. W. FINLEY.



Some years since he and his faithful wife celebrated their golden wedding, and their hospitable board was surrounded on that occasion by stalwart sons, who have been victors in life's great struggle, lovely daughters and prattling grandchildren.

R. W. Finley is a brother of Hon. N. W. Finley, the well-known lawyer, political leader, and chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. R. W. Finley, at eighteen years of age, entered business pursuits as a clerk in the wholesale and retail grocery establishment of Bateman Bros., at Jefferson, Texas, and for many years was a trusted employe of that house. He afterward embarked in the cotton commission and warehouse business at Queen City, Cass County, Texas, on his own account, and met with gratifying success. He was appointed a clerk in the Comptroller's office in 1883, by Hon. W. J. Swain, and was promoted from time to time until he was made chief bookkeeper by Comptroller John D. McCall. He was appointed Financial Agent of the Texas Penitentiaries, by Governor James S. Hogg (one of the most important appointments in the gift of the Governor), and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position, February 1, 1891. Mr. Finley is a professional accountant of rare excellence, a business man of wide experience, always a close student, and devoted to his business, and was selected by Governor Hogg solely because of his ability to acceptably fill the responsible position he now holds. During the time that Mr. Finley had charge of the books in the Comptroller's office, no error was committed; the books balanced to a cent, and are models of neatness and system. His promotion was due solely to personal merit. July 16, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Texana Blalock, at Woodlawn, Harrison County. They have five children—Charles Harrison, Richard Watson, Susan Lotta, Mary Hancel, and Texie. Mr. Finley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a prominent member of the order of Knights of Honor and the Oddfellows. He has, since arriving at man's estate, taken an active interest in every political campaign, has worked in all legitimate ways for the success of his party, and has never scratched a Democratic ticket.

Socially he is a most amiable and agreeable gentleman. He

possesses that personal magnetism that enables its possessor in business affairs to manage subordinates without friction, and adds a charm to private life. He is plain, straightforward, and sincere in his attachments, and it is not surprising that he should possess a wide circle of devoted friends. Mr. Finley's headquarters are at Huntsville, Texas.

WILLIAM A. WORTHAM,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

W. A. Wortham, Superintendent of the State Orphans' Asylum, situated near Corsicana, was born in Maury County, Tennessee, November 3, 1830, and came to Texas in 1842 with his widowed mother, who settled in Harrison County. He was principally educated at Marshall. Desiring to learn some trade, he was placed in a printing office as a bound apprentice, and served three years, at the end of which time he was an experienced journeyman printer. The greater part of Colonel Wortham's life has been spent as a newspaper publisher and editor. During the war between the States he was a member of Crump's First Texas battalion, Ector's brigade, and during the latter part of the war was colonel of the Thirty-fourth Texas, in the trans-Mississippi department. He was united in marriage to Miss Adeline E. Ashcroft. They have five children—William B. (State Treasurer), Louis J., Albert A., Thomas James and Levy D. Wortham. Colonel Wortham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Masonic fraternity. He has lived many years at Sulphur Springs.

Colonel Wortham has served as justice of the peace and district clerk; represented Hopkins County three times in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature; represented his district during one term in the State Senate, and in 1891 was appointed, by Governor James S. Hogg, Superintendent of the State Orphans' Asylum, at Corsicana, a position he now occupies. Colonel Wortham is one of the oldest, most widely known and ablest editorial writers in Texas.



W. A. WORTHAM.

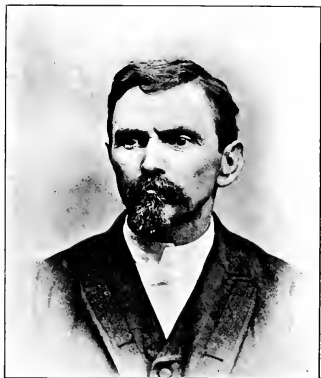


During the days of armed conflict, he gave the Southland his sword, and in the dark days that marked the reconstruction era, he fought fearlessly, through the columns of his paper, the cause of civil liberty and honest government. He is a partizan Democrat, and has taken part, on the hustings, in many campaigns. He has no patience with so-called "independentism"—another name, viewed in the best light, for a want of settled convictions, and, in the true light, for demagoguery and a want of principle. The kind of independentism he has followed throughout his long career as a newspaper man, has been to freely criticize Democratic leaders, when criticism was necessary to the preservation of party integrity, and its adoption of correct lines of public policy. Thus, helping to keep the grand old ship true to her course, he has been among the foremost when the enemy was to be met and victory won or defeat sustained. Believing ardently that upon the ultimate triumph of the principles of political economy, that form the Democratic faith, depends the preservation of a truly republican government, and the protection of the rights, liberties and happiness of all the people, he has devoted himself with unselfish, patriotic zeal, to the cause of Democracy throughout his long, useful and honored life. As a member of the House and Senate of the Texas Legislature, he served on many important committees, took an active part in legislation, and made an excellent record. He will discharge the duties of his present position, Superintendent of the State Orphans' Asylum, with his usual success and ability.

FRANK RAINEY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. Frank Rainey is an Alabamian. He was born on the 16th day of November, 1838, and educated in Franklin Institute. Choosing the profession of medicine, he began the study at an early age, and after attending three full courses of medical lectures in the University of Louisiana, graduated from that famous school in 1860, during the illustrious service of Warren Stone as Professor of Surgery. Attracted by the fame of the New Eldorado, as Texas was considered in those days, he turned his course westward to seek his fortune, and settled in Anderson County in 1854. Removing to Houston County, in 1861, he engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. F. L. Merriwether. The civil war having broken out, Dr. Rainey enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, as a private soldier, in Captain Tucker's company, Randall's regiment. He was early detailed for medical service and placed in charge of the sick at Shreveport, Louisiana. Soon after rejoining his command he was taken sick, and compelled for a time to retire from active duty. He was, on reporting back for duty, transferred to the cavalry service under Tom Green, where he was assigned as acting assistant surgeon; and, shortly after, received his commission as assistant surgeon. There Dr. Rainey was in his true position, and could render more efficient service to the cause than in the ranks as a soldier. He followed General Green all through Arkansas and Louisiana in his several campaigns, and was active with the sick and wounded after and during several hot engagements. In the written history of Green's brigade, honorable mention is made of Dr. Rainey's services to the wounded of the command. The war over, Dr. Rainey resumed the practice of medicine in his home in Houston County, but having a fancy for politics, he engaged in the affairs of State, and standing for the legislature in the lower house, he was elected by a handsome majority to the Twelfth Legislature, as a Democrat, and re-elected again to the Thirteenth and Four-



FRANK RAINEY.

teenth sessions. Governor Coke appointed him Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, in May, 1874. In this responsible position he has remained continuously ever since, being recognized universally as eminently fitted for the duties of the office, both by natural endowments and professional training. No incoming administration has thought of removing him, or appointing another, his management of the institution in every detail having proven eminently satisfactory. Dr. Rainey has made the school for the blind not only a home and a school in every sense for the unfortunates committed to his charge, but an honor to the State of Texas; and he has by his gentle and sympathetic manner, and his thorough appreciation of the duties incumbent on the Superintendent, endeared himself to the pupils and employes under his care.

Genial and humane in his deportment, gentle as a woman, his pupils love and honor him as a father. He has done much to mitigate the hardships of the blind. Instructing their fingers to take the place of sight to a great extent, he has been enabled to educate a large number in useful employments, whereby they can earn a livelihood, or at least lessen their dependency.

Dr. Rainey is a true type of the Southern gentleman and physician. No more need be said, no less would do him justice.

Dr. Rainey is married, but has no children, and in his excellent wife he has an efficient and sympathetic helpmate in the duties of his calling.

JOHN PRESTON,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTH TEXAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. John Preston, Superintendent of the North Texas Lunatic Asylum, was born in Washington County, Virginia, July 12, 1851. His father, Colonel James T. Preston was a scion of one of the most aristocratic families of the grand Old Dominion, which justly boasts of being the birthplace of presidents, and has contributed to this country many of its greatest generals, wisest statesmen, purest patriots, and most distinguished men of letters—a galaxy whose genius has shed undying lustre upon the Republic, and has furnished many of the brightest pages in its history. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Fannie Rhea, was the daughter of a house no less distinguished, and a lady of rare mental attainments. Dr. Preston received his literary education at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and read medicine under Dr. R. J. Preston, of Abingdon, Virginia, now Superintendent of the Southwest Lunatic Asylum at Marion, Virginia, and attended lectures at the University of Virginia, in 1871-2, and at Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1872-3, graduating at the former college in 1872, and at the latter in 1873. He came to Texas in 1878, and located at Seguin, where he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice until 1886, when he was appointed First Assistant Physician at the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, situated near Austin. He was married to Miss Annie Lewis White, April 16, 1879, at Seguin. She is the accomplished daughter of Judge J. P. White, presiding justice of the Court of Appeals of Texas. They have four children—three sons and one daughter.

Prior to his removal to Texas, Dr. Preston practiced (from 1875 to 1878) at Aldie, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee. For four years he was city physician at Seguin. He was a member of the Medical Society of Abingdon, Virginia, and is now a member of the Texas Medical Association, the Austin District Medical Society, Travis County Medical Society, and the West Texas Medical Society. At the annual meet-



JOHN PRESTON.



ing of the Texas Medical Association, held in Fort Worth, April, 1889, Dr. Preston was appointed chairman of the section on Psychology and Medical Jurisprudence. From February, 1886, to 1890, nearly four years, while First Assistant Physician at the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, he made a special study of mental diseases, and delved profoundly into the mystery of cerebral disorders. He contributed during that period a number of valuable scientific papers to medical literature. One, treating of hallucinations of the insane, attracted widespread attention, as it was remarkable for its learning, and the illustrations offered were from material gathered during years of careful observation. A paper on "Diphtheria," and a report of a Dermoid Cyst found in the brain of a patient at the asylum, were published in Daniel's Texas Medical Journal in 1889. A paper on "Dilatation of the Heart," and other interesting papers were read before local medical societies.

While occupying this position he gained a wide reputation as a leading specialist, and when, September, 1890, he resigned the place and went to San Antonio and engaged in the general practice of his profession, it was generally conceded that he would not be permitted to quietly pursue the even tenor of a private practitioner. He soon built up one of the best practices in that city and Bexar County.

Soon after General James S. Hogg's inauguration as Governor of Texas, he sent in to the Senate his nomination of Dr. Preston, to be Superintendent of the North Texas Lunatic Asylum, at Terrell, and the nomination was confirmed without a dissenting vote. He is the youngest Superintendent ever appointed in Texas. Governor Hogg is a good judge of men, and has been peculiarly happy in his selections. Dr. Preston is the man for the place, and under his administration the North Texas Asylum will become one of the leading institutions of the kind in the United States. He is in the prime of manhood, and will achieve even greater eminence in that noble profession to which he has consecrated his life, and to which he devotes his days and nights with that singleness of purpose that it demands as the price of its richest rewards.

WILLIAM ADDISON KENDALL,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TEXAS DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

W. A. Kendall was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, August 6, 1830. When quite young he removed to Kentucky with his parents, Allen and Elizabeth Kendall, and received his education in that State. When twenty-three years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Daily, daughter of Dr. Hiram Daily, of West Liberty, Morgan County, and in 1858 came to Texas with his family and settled in Denton County, where he resided until the beginning of the war. He then joined the Confederate army, and served under General Morgan, accompanying that officer in his famous campaign through Ohio, and was, as senior officer, in command of the regiment when captured at Cheshire. After a long imprisonment, in which he was held with six hundred other officers, for retaliation, he returned (in 1865) to his home in Denton County, and began in earnest the work of rebuilding his shattered fortunes, and soon made his neglected home resume its wonted cheerfulness. Sorrow soon, however, made his hearthstone her habitation, his devoted wife dying in July, 1868. Although bowed down with that grief that surpasseth words, he applied himself to the stern duties of life, and pursued his career as a farmer. He soon became one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in that section. At a later date Major Kendall engaged for a time in the land business. In 1871 he married Mrs. J. V. Wear, a noble helpmeet, who continues to aid him in his life-work.

He was elected to the Eleventh Legislature, and again represented his county in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Legislatures, and made a fine record. He was the author of a bill changing the Texas Law Reports, and restoring the copyright and emoluments resulting therefrom, to Texas; a St. Louis publishing house having, until the passage of this measure, enjoyed a monopoly of the profits arising from the publication of the reports. He was also the author of the famous land fraud investigation, which resulted so favorably to the State. He was ap-



W. A. KENDALL.



pointed Superintendent of the Texas Deaf and Dumb Asylum, by Governor L. S. Ross, and entered upon the discharge of his duties February, 1, 1887, and was reappointed by that executive in 1889. So satisfactory had been the labors of Major Kendall, that Governor James S. Hogg also reappointed him in 1891.

During Major Kendall's administration, the institution has prospered as never before in its history. During that gentleman's incumbency, a three-story brick building, eighty-five by thirty-five feet, has been added to the Asylum, the sewerage system has been perfected, mills for grinding corn have been put in, and all the land from the Asylum to the Avenue has been purchased and laid off in drives, walks, and flower-beds planted with the finest fruits and flowers. In 1891, under Major Kendall's supervision, an additional story was added to the main building, doubling its capacity. Major Kendall's administration has been so satisfactory, that the legislature has, in every instance, given him the full amount of appropriations asked for. The most promising results have been obtained in the carpenter shop, printing office and bookbindery, dressmaking department, and, in fact, in each and all the various classes and departments. The teachers, without exception, seem to be imbued with commendable energy, industry and interest in their work, and the progress made by the pupils bears sufficient testimony to their efficiency. The Mute Ranger, and Juvenile Ranger, are two neat and well edited institution papers. The reading-room at the Asylum is well supplied with choice literature, that affords a never failing source of pleasure and profit to the pupils. Major Kendall has introduced a neat cadet gray uniform for the children.

An Art Department is one of the most important improvements introduced by Major Kendall. It is in charge of an accomplished lady artist, and the pupils have made surprising progress under her instruction. At the State Fair in 1889, a crayon portrait, by one of the boys, took the first premium; and an oil painting, executed by two of the girls, received a certificate of honorable mention. The Art Department had a splendid exhibit, consisting of seventeen pieces, at the State Fair in 1890, and was again successful in the way of premiums. Drawing is to the deaf what music is to the blind. Being deprived of the sense of hearing,

the deaf mute naturally delights in whatever is beautiful and attractive to the eye, and art presents to them an inviting and profitable field of effort.

As Superintendent of the Texas Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Major Kendall has made it take rank as one of the leading eleemosynary institutions in the country. He is a polished and learned gentleman, and a man of very superior executive ability.

WILEY WIRT REEVES,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. W. W. Reeves was born in Grayso . County, Virginia, June 23, 1847. In early colonial times his ancestors removed from the east coast of the Old Dominion, and were the first pioneers who settled in what was afterward Grayson County, and here many of their descendants yet reside. His great-grandfather was a captain under the famous Colonel Cleveland, in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the most intrepid officers in the Continental army. Dr. Reeves is of English lineage on his grandfather's side, and Scotch descent on that of his grandmother. His parents were George W. and Caroline Reeves. His father was clerk of the Superior Court, and afterward sheriff of Grayson County, Virginia. A few years after removing to Jefferson, North Carolina, he was elected sheriff of Ash County, and served the people in that capacity for a number of years. Dr. Reeves' parents are still living in Jefferson, North Carolina, and have reached a ripe old age. The subject of this biographical notice completed his literary education at a high school in Jefferson, North Carolina, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1878. In 1879, 1881 and 1886, he attended lectures at the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and in 1888 the Polyclinic, New York City. He removed to Texas in 1870, and located at Wills Point, Van Zandt County, where he, in a short time, established a lucrative practice, extending through Van Zandt, Kaufman and contiguous counties.

He is vice-President of the State Medical Association; ex-President of the Van Zandt County Medical Association; perma-



W. W. REEVES.

ment member of the American Medical Association; charter member of the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, and ex-President of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Seventh judicial district. He is Past Master of Wills Point Lodge No. 422 A. F. and A. M.; Past High Priest of Wills Point Chapter No. 108 A. F. and A. M.; a member of Dallas Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and Past Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Districts, I. O. O. F.

Dr. Reeves entered the Confederate army as a soldier in Company A, (infantry) First battalion of North Carolina State troops, and was afterward transferred to Company A, First North Carolina cavalry, and participated in many of the battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia.

His first marriage was to Miss Corda A. Hart, of Gilmer, Texas. They had two children, neither of whom are living. His present wife was Miss Maggie Knotzsch, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have five living children—Laura, Marie, Herman, Alma and Lillian Reeves. Dr. Reeves, while an earnest working Democrat, has never sought office. He has, however, filled the positions of road overseer, school trustee and alderman of Wills Point, and, at the time of his selection, by Governor Hogg, to fill the important office of Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, near Austin, was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Van Zandt County. He has devoted his days and nights to the noble profession which he selected as the field for his life-work, with a singleness of purpose that has brought him distinction, and marked him as a man well suited to discharge the sacred duty of caring for the unfortunates for whose restoration to reason (where that is possible) the State has humanely provided. He has made cerebral disorders a study, is a successful practitioner, and combines in his character those elements of gentleness and firmness that should be possessed by the executive head of such an eleemosynary institution.

JAMES FOSTER McGUIRE,
 SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY AND HOUSE OF
 CORRECTION.

James Foster McGuire was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, December 14, 1838, and was educated in the English branches in the country schools of his native State, and at Allen Institute, Bastrop, Texas. He came to Texas with his parents, F. W. and M. J. McGuire, in 1851, and settled in Bastrop. The subject of this sketch now lives at Ledbetter, Fayette County, successfully engaged in farming, and is a representative man of his section. In the war between the States he was a member of Company D, Terry Rangers, army of Tennessee, and was in a long list of battles, beginning at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and closing with the end of the war. He was elected to the House of the Twentieth Legislature, from the Seventieth district (Fayette County), by a majority of two hundred and fifty-five votes, and was returned to the Twenty-first Legislature by an increased majority of twelve hundred votes. He served on many of the most important committees, and took an active part in the legislative work of both sessions. Mr. McGuire is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor, and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

In the early part of 1891 Mr. McGuire was appointed, by Governor James S. Hogg, Superintendent of the State Reformatory and House of Correction, located near Gatesville, an office that he is now filling.

He was married to Miss S. R. Payne, in Washington County, Texas, February, 1861. They have three children—Eugene, Gordon and Walker. Mr. McGuire is a Democrat, with the courage of his convictions, and has always come to the front when a battle was to be fought for his party and honest, economical government. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, compactly built, and pleasing and graceful in social intercourse.



J. F. McGUIRE.



RANDOLPH LAWRENCE,

AUSTIN.

Randolph Lawrence, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, was born on his father's farm, near Springfield, Missouri, in 1853. His parents were Thomas W. and Sarah Lawrence, his mother's maiden name being Miss Sarah Hunt. He was educated at Pritchett Institute, Glasgow, Missouri, taking a full literary and law course. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Lawrence moved to Burnett, Texas, practiced law, and for some time edited and published the Burnett Bulletin. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Charlotte I. Duck, at Corpus Christi. He was a committee clerk during both sessions of the Sixteenth Legislature, and in 1880 was appointed county attorney of Duval County, but soon resigned and engaged in the publication of the San Diego Tribune. In 1883 he was appointed Secretary of the State Land Board, and when the records of the board, by the act of 1887, were turned into the General Land Office, Hon. R. M. Hall continued him in charge of the school land department until January, 1891, when Hon. W. B. Wortham, State Treasurer, tendered him the Chief Clerkship in the Treasury Department, which he accepted and now holds.

Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat who always attends the primaries, speaks out boldly for his choice, and votes the whole Democratic ticket, never having scratched the name of a party nominee.

He is a thorough business man, and Treasurer Wortham selected him to fill the important position he now occupies, on account of especial fitness, and a knowledge that he could discharge its duties in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Lawrence is one of the rising members of the young Democracy.

THOMAS OWEN MAXWELL,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AT THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. Thomas Owen Maxwell was born in Washington County, Virginia, September 3, 1855; and March 4, 1871, came to Texas with his parents, Dr. A. C. and Mrs. Cynthia A. Maxwell, who settled at Fiskville, in Travis County. His father, a successful physician, died within less than a month after coming to Texas. Dr. T. O. Maxwell's mother is still living at Fiskville. The subject of this sketch attended country schools, and completed his literary education at King College, Bristol, Tennessee. Thrown early upon his own resources, he rented a farm, and by industry and thrift earned enough money to enable him to acquire a profession. In 1875-6 he studied medicine under Drs. W. A. Morris and J. W. McLaughlin, of Austin; in 1876-7 took a course of medical lectures at the University of Virginia; from August to November, 1877, attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, and in the latter part of 1877 entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated February 28, 1878, with distinction, being selected as valedictorian out of a class of ninety-one graduates. He then returned to Fiskville, where he successfully practiced his profession until February 7, 1891, when he was appointed to, and accepted, the position of Assistant Physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, at Austin. Dr. Maxwell is ex-President of the Travis County Medical Association; ex-vice President of the Austin District Medical Association; chairman of the Board of Censors of the Austin District Medical Association, and a member of the Texas State Medical Association. He is a Knight Templar, and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Farmers Alliance. He is president (in the latter organization), of the board of directors of the Travis County Cotton Yard Association.

Dr. Maxwell is a Democrat in politics, and has taken an active interest in local campaigns. November 29, 1887, he married Miss Florence Porter, at Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas.



T. O. MAXWELL.

He is well suited for the responsible position which he has been selected to fill, and will contribute his full share toward making the State Lunatic Asylum an eleemosynary institution of which Texas may justly feel proud.

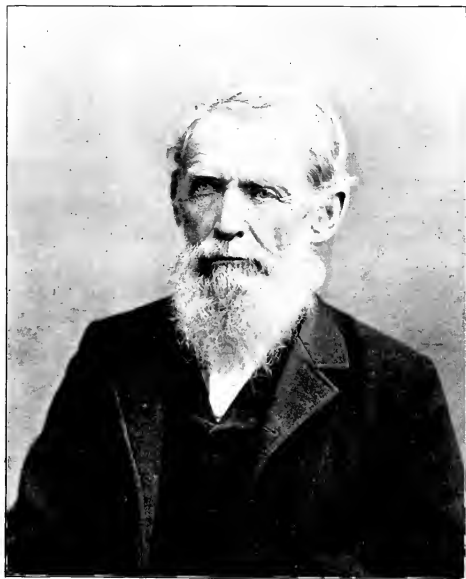
W. P. HARDEMAN,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

General Hardeman is six feet high. His hair, once a dark auburn, is now almost white. His lean form, never inclined to corpulency, aided to give him great powers of endurance. His eyes are blue and expressive, sparkling with kindliness when he greets an old friend or comrade, or glowing with subdued anger when he witnesses oppression or wanton wrong. No man will make greater sacrifices for a friend than General Hardeman, and none are more ready than he to forgive a wrong. Tender in his sympathies, his regard for others, which in camp impelled him to visit the hospital instead of the social board, made him kind and forbearing to a vanquished enemy. This was illustrated at Pleasant Hill. Hardeman was ordered to the extreme right. He rode up to the skirmish line, dismounted, and knelt by a wounded Irishman who lay in the fallen top of a pine tree, and questioned him as to the enemy's reinforcements, and the disposition of his army. He had been shot through the lungs, and could only answer, "Wather, wather; give me wather; curses on the bounty money. Holy Mother, pray for me." It was a hot day, and no water near except on the ground held by the Federals. Hardeman knelt by the fallen Irishman, and, taking off his own canteen, held it to the lips of the dying man, and left it with him as he murmured "Poor fellow, poor fellow." The bravest are the gentlest.

His early life was spent in camp and field with the pioneer hunters and rangers of the Republic, and yet it would be difficult to find in any social circle a gentleman more gentle in his bearing, and refined in his manners.

In the decline of life, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, it is part of his duty to look after the cemetery in which Texas buries her illustrious dead. There he often goes, with a meagre appropriation of money, to care for the graves of the silent companions of other days, when nearly every grave recalls some incident of the march, the camp, or



WM. P. HARDEMAN.

battle. He acts now with another generation which knows nothing of the hardships and perils which created Texas; and yet the death of no living man would be more sincerely deplored by her old soldiers than would that of General William P. Hardeman.

General William P. Hardeman is one of the very few men now living who has served Texas in every military struggle, from her first permanent colonial settlement. Though now in his seventy-fifth year, he retains his mental faculties unimpaired, and to a singular degree his physical activity.

He was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, the 4th day of November, 1816. His family has been distinguished in the early history of the Southern States. His grandfather, Thomas Hardeman, was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Tennessee. His father, Thomas J. Hardeman, served several terms, with marked distinction, as a member of the Congress of the Republic of Texas. He was the author of the resolution of the Texas Congress which gave the name of "Austin" to the capital of the State. The mother of General Hardeman was the daughter of Ezekiel Polk, of Irish descent, who was a signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, in North Carolina. The Hardemans were of Welsh origin. The blood of Wales and Ireland thus mingling in the veins of William P. Hardeman, it is not strange that an ardent love for independence, and a hatred of oppression in every form, should have marked his career.

His father reached Texas with his family in 1835, just at the time when the colonists were preparing for unequal war with Mexico. Burleson, Milam, Frank Johnson, and others, had determined to capture the garrison at San Antonio. Their followers were the frontier hunters, and almost their only weapons were the Hunter's rifle. Artillery was especially needed, and W. P. Hardeman, then but nineteen years old, accompanied his uncle, Bailey Hardeman, and a few neighbors to Dimmit's landing, below the mouth of the Lavaca River, and procured an eighteen-pound cannon, which had been brought on a schooner from Matagorda Pass. On the march the force was increased to seventy-five men, among whom were twenty men known as the

Mobile Grays. Marching rapidly with this piece of artillery to San Antonio, the news of the approaching reinforcement reached General Cos in advance, and precipitated his surrender, which occurred before the artillery arrived.

In the Spring of 1836, when Travis, hemmed in with his men, appealed from the Alamo for help, young Hardeman, then not twenty years old, responded with alacrity, by volunteering, and started for San Antonio with twenty-one men. His father demanded that his name should be entered in the muster roll as a volunteer, and it was so written. Houston, who had heard from the servant of Travis of the massacre at the Alamo, fell back from Gonzales. Hardeman, with the little band of twenty-one men, was not so fortunate, for knowing neither the fate of Travis, nor the retreat of Houston, they rode in upon the Mexican pickets, and narrowly escaped capture. The horses were exhausted by forced marches to reach the Alamo, and Captain Dimmit, who was in command, ordered them to abandon their horses, which they did, and retreated on foot down the Guadalupe, marching four days without food. On their return, Bailey Hardeman, who was a member of President Burnet's cabinet, ordered W. P. Hardeman back from Harrisburg to Matagorda County, with a commission for John Bowman to raise a company, and to remain in the county. On his arrival, he found but four men in the county, among whom was one who had just escaped the Fannin massacre. The trip was one of exposure and hardship; no shelter, no food, except such as he carried in his saddlebags. Swimming the San Bernard River, and sleeping, wet and uncovered, on the prairie at night, he at last reached Harrisburg, but sick, exhausted, and unable to accompany his brother, Munroe Hardeman, with the army. In 1837 he ranged the frontier with Deaf Smith four months. On the 22nd of February, 1839, he was with Colonel John H. Moore in the fight with the Comanche Indians, at Wallace's Creek, seven miles above San Saba. In April, 1839, he was in the Cordova fight, under Burleson, four miles east of Seguin. He served as a member of the celebrated mounted company commanded by Ben McCulloch, during the Mexican war of 1846. He has been married three times, and farmed on the San Marcos River until sent by his county to the

State Secession Convention of 1861. In politics General Hardeman is a Democrat of the strict construction school, and, believing that secession alone could preserve the institutions of the South from Federal aggression, he voted for secession, and on many a bloody field he sought to establish it with arms. He joined the command destined for Arizona and New Mexico, with a full company of young men, the very flower of the Guadalupe valley, and became senior captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Riley, in which the lamented William R. Scurry was lieutenant-colonel, and Henry Raguet was major. At the battle of Val Verde, he was promoted for distinguished gallantry on the field, and became the major of the regiment. The charge on McRae's battery, made by the Confederates at Val Verde, is one of the most remarkable in the annals of war. The following is an extract from the Federal report:

The enemy advanced steadily on foot, armed principally with Colt's six-shooters. The iron hail through which they passed, cut through their ranks making in them frightful vacancies, but it had no other effect. Volley after volley did the faithful and brave McRae discharge upon the advancing column, until it seemed that demons themselves could not withstand the effect of the death messengers they sent forth. On, on rolled the enemy in death's face, as it was belched from the cannon's mouth, until they had sent to their last long homes every one that manned the guns, except two.

In this battle Hardeman was wounded. During that expedition, Hardeman was sent to Albuquerque with Captains Walker and Copewood, to hold the plain with 150 men. In that town all the ammunition, reserve supplies, and medicines for the army, were stored. Fifteen hundred Federal soldiers attacked the position. Hardeman was advised of their approach, and could have retreated, but his retreat meant the surrender of the army, for behind it was a desert, destitute of supplies. For five days and nights, his men never leaving their guns, he sustained the attack and held the position until reinforcements arrived from Santa Fe. This defense saved the army. A council of war was held the night before the army began to retreat from Albuquerque. The situation was fully discussed, but no officer proposed any definite action, until Major Jackson called on Hardeman, who was present, to express his views on

the situation. General Sibley then invited Hardeman to speak. He remarked that it was manifest that the enemy could reinforce quicker than the Confederates, and the sooner the army got away, the better. He was the only man who had the moral courage to advise a retreat, which all knew was inevitable, and his advice was promptly adopted by General Sibley.

When the retreat began, General Green's regiment was attacked at Peralto. It was saved by the timely return of Hardeman, who was then in command of his regiment, and who had started to capture Fort Craig, then garrisoned by Federal troops, under Kit Carson. His men waded the river, which was full of floating ice, during the night. The line of retreat was across the mountains, to a point on the river below Fort Craig. To Hardeman is due the credit of saving the artillery on that retreat. On the arrival of the army at El Paso, he was ordered, by Colonel Riley, to go to the interior of Texas and recruit. Here was exemplified Hardeman's unselfish devotion to duty. His first impulse was that of joy at the prospect of soon seeing again his wife and children, but he knew that his long experience as a frontiersman, better qualified him to take the regiment safely across the plains than any other one in the command, and he asked General Sibley to countermand the order. He was in the battle of Galveston, with the land forces, on January 1, 1863, when the Federal boats were either captured or driven from the harbor, and a Massachusetts regiment captured.

After the battle of Galveston, General Magruder requested Hardeman, then lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth regiment, to resign and accept command of Peter Hardeman's regiment, for the purpose of organizing a new force to return to Arizona. Afterward, when Colonel Riley fell at Iberia, Louisiana, General E. Kirby Smith ordered Hardeman back to command his own regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. After his return to his old regiment, he participated in the disastrous night attack on Fort Butler. Lieutenant Wilkins was present when General Green requested Hardeman's opinion about making the attack. Hardeman said that many good men would fall, and nothing could be gained, for the river was full of gunboats, and if the night attack should be successful, the

enemy would recapture the fort next day. He added: "If the attack is made, I will lead my regiment in the fight." Green's orders to attack were imperative, and the result was more disastrous to the command than any other battle of the war. In this attack Hardeman was again wounded. With 250 men he met the advance of the army, under General Banks, near Pleasant Hill. With this small force he stubbornly resisted the march of the Federal army, retreating and fighting at every step, until night. At night the enemy camped on the south side of a creek near the old mill, and Hardeman, with his little force, rested for a time in the woods on the other side. In the night, at ten o'clock, he put his men in motion, and fiercely charged the whole Federal army. The strength of the attacking force was not known, and the enemy moved back two miles and camped. This enabled the Confederate troops to fall back next morning and take position at Mansfield, where the decisive battle of the campaign was fought.

Lieutenant Dudley Avery, of General Mouton's staff, in a letter to General H. H. Boone, pays a merited compliment to the bearing of General Hardeman at the battle of Mansfield. He says:

Upon this occasion I wish to bear testimony to a fact of which I have seen no record in the annals of our civil war. To Green's brigade was chiefly due the signal victory achieved by the Confederate forces at Mansfield. Colonel "Gotch" Hardeman ("Old Gotch" was the familiar sobriquet by which Hardeman was often known. This came from the fact that he carried his head not erect, but to one side. It was not a sobriquet of derision, but of affection, for no man was more beloved by his troops than Hardeman), commanding Green's brigade, had been ordered by General Taylor to protect the Confederate left flank on the gravel town road. He found no opposing force in his front; he heard the heavy firing on his right, and knew that a desperate battle was being waged. Turning to his command, he said: "Men, we have nothing to do here; this is no place for us;" and giving the order to advance, guided by the sound of the firing, he struck the Federal line in flank and rear. At this moment the infantry of Mouton's division had already made their gallant charge. The dead and wounded thickly strewn the open rye field over which they advanced, and with shattered ranks, they were within one hundred yards of the Thirteenth corps of the Federal army, unable to advance in the face of the deadly fire delivered from behind a breastwork of rails. It was at this supreme moment that we heard the soul-stirring Texas yell, coming from the throats of

Green's old brigade, as they struck the Federals in flank and rear, and the victory was won.

In that desperate battle, nearly every company officer of Hardeman's regiment was killed or wounded. The following day he participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill. Banks was now in full retreat, but with an army far stronger than his pursuers. The eventful campaign which resulted in driving him back to lower Louisiana, lasted forty-three days, thirty-nine of which were days of fighting, with Hardeman nearly always at the front. The retreat terminated in the battle of Yellow Bayou, in which Hardeman commanded the division. Among the many compliments received by Hardeman's regiment from superior officers, should be mentioned that of General Dick Taylor, who wrote that their charge at Franklin saved the army. Here Colonel Riley was killed, and Hardeman then became the colonel of the regiment, and was subsequently commissioned brigadier-general by the War Department.

When peace was restored, General Hardeman went to Mexico, where he was employed to survey lands in Durango and Metlakauka. He returned home in 1866, and engaged in cattle speculation to restore his fortunes, but this resulted unfortunately. He entered the army, in 1861, wealthy; at the close of the war he found himself poor.

When Coke was inaugurated as Governor in 1874, armed resistance was threatened by ex-Governor E. J. Davis, who refused to recognize the election. General H. E. McCulloch, who had been placed in command of the capitol grounds and buildings, became sick, and Guy M. Bryan, Speaker of the House, appointed General Hardeman, Colonel Ford and Colonel William N. Hardeman as assistant sergeants-at-arms, to protect the legislature and public buildings, and to keep the peace. In open session of the House he said to them: "You love Texas; you have seen much service in her behalf during three wars; you are experienced and accustomed to command men. A great crisis is upon Texas; she never needed your services more than now." The crisis was manifest. Davis was relying upon Grant, who was then president, to sustain him in his usurpation, but in this he was deceived. The capitol grounds swarmed with armed

negroes, who were influenced by corrupt whites, greedy to retain power. For eight days and nights the Hardemans and Ford were at their posts, and the Speaker of the House, writing of their services, said: "They showed tact, fidelity and efficiency. Twice they prevented bloodshed." When the crisis had passed, in open session of the House he addressed them as follows: "Faithful servants of Texas, I have asked you to come here, that in the presence of the House of Representatives of the people of Texas, in their name, as the Speaker, and in the name of every man, woman and child of Texas, to thank you for the invaluable services you have rendered them. But for you, Texas might have been drenched in blood, and remanded back to military rule, which in my humble judgment you largely contributed to avert, by your consummate tact, true courage and patriotism. You are discharged."

By Governor Coke he was appointed Public Weigher, at Galveston. By Governor Roberts he was appointed Inspector of Railroads, and by Governor Ross, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, in which capacity he now serves the State, and with a compensation grossly inadequate.

The limits of a sketch must exclude much that marked the checquered career of Hardeman. Nature formed him to command, and yet the casual observer would fail to see this in his modest and quiet deportment. It has been said of him that he was as calm when under fire as when on dress parade. This inspired his men with confidence, and was the secret of his great popularity among them. To this should be added, that he rarely ever tasted liquor, and when a fight was over, could always be found at the side of the wounded men, nursing and caring for them like a brother. When not on the march, or pressed with other duties, he spent his time in the hospital, nursing and caring for the sick.

BENJAMIN MILTON WORSHAM,
FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
AUSTIN.



Dr. Benjamin Milton Worsham was born in Harrison County, Texas, near Elysian Fields, July 24, 1862. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Hopkins County and settled on a farm a few miles from Sulphur Springs. His father, James A. Worsham, died in 1890. His mother, Mrs. Maria Worsham, is still living. The subject of this sketch attended the country schools, and completed his education at a high school in Sulphur Springs. He studied medicine in 1882-3, and the latter part of 1883 attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and located at Fairyland, Hopkins County, where he practiced his profession until September, 1885, when he returned to the University of Louisville, and, in March,

1886, graduated with distinguished honors, being one of ten students selected from the class for special mention and certificates of honor.

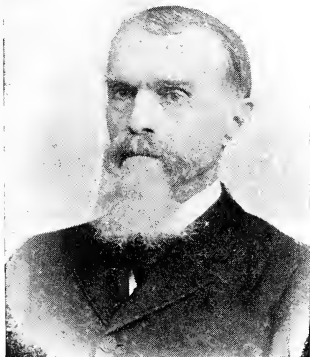
Dr. Worsham taught school to earn the money with which he defrayed his college expenses, and is essentially a self-made man.

In November, 1888, he removed from Fairyland to Sulphur Springs, and, in December of the following year, located in Waxahachie, Ellis County, where he resided at the time (February 10, 1891) he was appointed First Assistant Physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, situated near Austin. At the time of his selection to this important position, he had attained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon and successful practitioner.

He is an ex-member of the East Line Medical Association, and is a member of the State Medical Association, and Austin District Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity (Royal Arch Mason), and Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Reeves, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, has secured in him an able lieutenant, who will contribute much to the successful operation of that institution.

WILLIAM BRAMLETTE,
CHIEF CLERK OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.



Judge William Bramlette was born in Clinton County, Kentucky, April 30, 1827. His parents were Ambrose S. and Sarah Bramlette. His father was a member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature a number of terms. Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, a distinguished district judge, and afterward Governor of Kentucky, was a brother of William Bramlette. The subject of this notice attended the common schools in his native county, and was a student for a time at Alpine Institute, Overton, Tennessee. Judge Bramlette came to Texas in 1855, and located at Paris, Lamar County, where he was engaged in the land business for many years. In 1882 he came to Austin to accept a position in the General Land Office,

where he has since been employed. When Hon. W. L. McGaughey was installed as Commissioner of the General Land Office, in 1891, he made Judge Bramlette his chief clerk. He could not have made a better selection.

Judge Bramlette married Miss Adelia Bates, at San Antonio, in 1851. They had six children, three of whom are living, viz: James T., W. A. and E. E. Bramlette. He was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Dillard, of Bosque County, in 1867, and married Mrs. N. A. Senter, his present wife, in Austin, in November, 1886. Judge Bramlette is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Knight Templar Mason.

In 1871 T. J. H. Anderson was elected Grand Master of Masons in Texas, but lived only a few weeks after his induction into office, and was succeeded by Judge Bramlette, who was Deputy Grand Master. In 1872 Judge Bramlette was re-elected Grand Master. His annual addresses delivered to the Grand Lodge in 1872-3, excited wide attention throughout the Masonic world. In his address in 1873, he asked and commented at length upon the question: "Is the retailing of spirituous liquors a legitimate business for a Mason?" His remarks on this question were republished and quoted from extensively. In 1879 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas. Judge Bramlette has contributed much that is valuable to the literature of Masonry.

His appointment to the chief clerkship in the General Land Office was a wise selection. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of department work, and will prove to the Land Commissioner an able assistant.

- - - - -

LESLIE WAGGENER, AUSTIN.

Leslie Waggener, Professor of English, and chairman of the faculty in the University of Texas, was born in Trenton, Todd County, Kentucky, September 11, 1841. His father, S. T. Waggener, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, April 6, 1799, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Waggener, was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, October 2, 1820. Professor Waggener began his college education at Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; continued it at Bethel College, Russellville, Tennessee, and completed it at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating from Harvard in June, 1861, with the degree of A. B. During the war between the States he served in the Confederate army, enlisting as a private in Company A, Ninth Kentucky infantry, army of Tennessee. He was shot through the chest at Shiloh, and left upon the field, but was saved by a faithful negro servant; and was again slightly wounded at Chickamauga. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and at one time served as adjutant of his regiment and assistant adjutant-general of his brigade. After the war, Professor Waggener was elected principal of the Preparatory Department of Bethel College; in 1870 was elected Professor of English; in 1873 was elected chairman of the faculty, and in 1876 was elected president of that institution. In 1883 he was elected Professor of English in the University of Texas, at Austin, and is now, as stated above, chairman of the faculty, having been elected seven times unanimously by the faculty of the University.

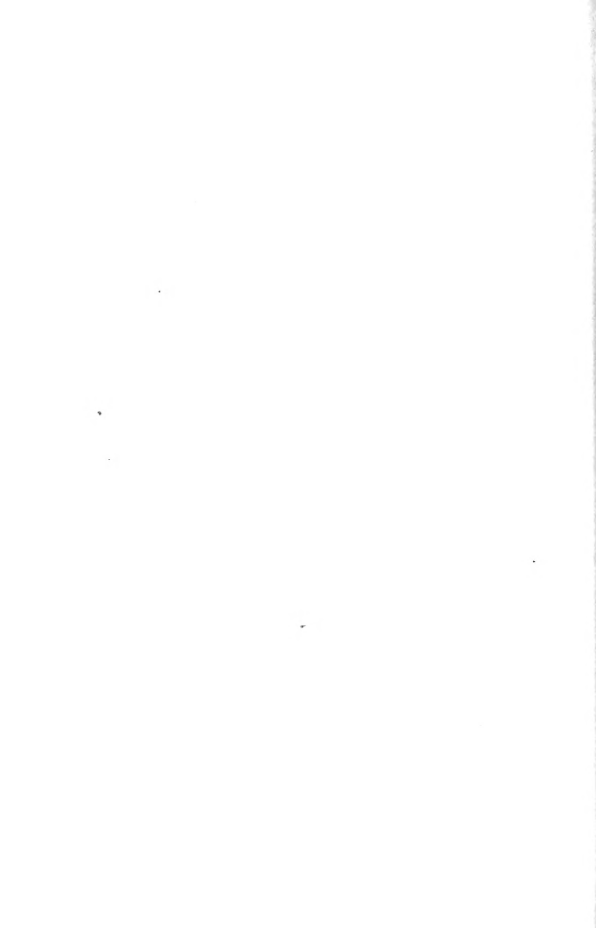
He is a member of the Baptist Church and Masonic fraternity.

He was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Pendleton, daughter of Rev. James M. Pendleton, D. D., of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. They have seven children, viz: Catherine, Elizabeth, Lela, Belle, Leslie, Fannie, James and Ellen. Their oldest daughter, Catherine, is the wife of A. S. Walker, Jr., of Austin.

Professor Waggener is the author of a work on the "English Sentence," has contributed many valuable articles to periodicals,



LESLIE WAGGENER



and is now preparing a Rhetoric and work on English Literature. He enjoys a national reputation for learning, and his acquisition by the University of Texas has done much toward giving that institution a place among the leading colleges in this country.

Professor Waggener belonged to the First Kentucky brigade, of which Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, in an article on "Nature and Man in America," thus speaks:

I found in my limited inquiry but one command which satisfied the needs of the investigation (made to ascertain how much physical vigor and moral earnestness depended on American ancestry), and this was the First brigade of Kentucky troops in the rebel army. In the beginning of the war this brigade was recruited mostly in the slave-holding district of Kentucky, its ranks being filled mainly with farmers' sons. It is possible to trace the origin of the men in the command with sufficient exactitude by the inspection of the muster rolls. Speaking generally, we may say that their blood had been upon the soil for a century and a half; that is, they were about five generations removed from the parent country.

When first recruited, this brigade contained about 5 000 men. From the beginning it proved as trustworthy a body of infantry as ever marched or stood in line of battle. Its military record is too long, too varied, to be even summarized here. I will only note one hundred days of its history in the closing stages of its service. On May 7, 1864, this brigade then in the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, marched out of Dalton 1,140 strong, at the beginning of the great retreat upon Atlanta before the army of Sherman. In the subsequent one hundred days, or until September 1, the brigade was almost continually in action, or on the march. In this period the men of the command received 1,860 death, or hospital wounds, and but one wound being counted for each visitation to the hospital. At the end of this time there were less than fifty men who had not been wounded during the hundred days. There were 240 men left for duty, and less than ten men deserted.

A search into the history of warlike exploits has failed to show me any endurance, in the worst times of war, comparable to this. We must remember that the men of this command were, at each stage of their retreat going farther from their firesides. It is easy for men to bear great trials under circumstances of victory. Soldiers of ordinary goodness will stand several defeats, but to endure the despair which such adverse conditions bring, for a hundred days, demands a moral and physical patience which, so far as I have learned, has never been excelled in any other army.

That he belonged to, and fought and suffered with, a brigade thus extolled by a man whose sympathies during the civil war were with the Federal troops, is his proudest boast.

EDGAR EVERHART, AUSTIN.

Edgar Everhart, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Texas, was born April 8, 1854, in Stokes County, North Carolina. His parents were Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., and C., and Adelaide Everhart. He is collaterally related to the Bynums, of North Carolina, and the Hamptons, of South Carolina. His father preached the last sermon that President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet heard during the late war, and the subject of this sketch was present when Mr. Davis received the news of Lincoln's assassination. Professor Everhart was educated at Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; Racine College, Wisconsin; School of Mines, New York; Fresenius' Laboratory, Wiesbaden, Germany, and the University of Freiburg, Germany. He took a full classical course in college, and made a specialty of chemistry and allied sciences while a student in Germany. He was a teacher in chemistry at Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, New York, for five years; came to Austin, Texas, in 1884, and during the past six years has been Professor of Chemistry in the University of Texas. Professor Everhart has written many articles, that have attracted wide attention, for scientific journals published in America, England and Germany, and has been elected a member of the German Chemical Society, the American Chemical Society, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, a Mason, and a steadfast Democrat.

He was married to Miss Elfrida Keller, and they have two promising children—Elfrida and Ethel. Professor Everhart stands in the front rank of his profession, and has done his full share of the work that is daily adding to the fame of the University of Texas.



EDGAR EVERHART.







HORACE G. CHILTON.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

 HORACE G. CHILTON,
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Horace G. Chilton, successor of Hon. John H. Reagan in the United States Senate, was born near Tyler, Smith County, Texas, in 1853. His parents were George W. and Ella G. Chilton. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ella G. Goodman.

Mr. Chilton's boyhood was spent upon the farm. He acquired a fair English education in private schools in Tyler, and under William F. Perry, in Kentucky. His instructors at Tyler were Thomas Smith and John T. Hand, both excellent teachers. Those who are familiar with the early life of Mr. Chilton, remember the manly and successful struggle that he made against adversity. Even as a boy he attracted the favorable attention of the people among whom he lived, and was marked as a youth who would fight his way to honorable preferment and financial independence. Having determined to learn a trade, he entered a newspaper office as printer's devil, and applied himself with that faithfulness and intelligent energy that has since characterized all his undertakings. As a lad, he was grave, earnest and aspiring.

The war between the States swept away the possessions of his family, and he cheerfully denied himself every childish luxury in order that his earnings might aid in the maintenance of the home. In time he became a journeyman printer, and slowly accumulated a small fund, by which he was enabled to accomplish a long cherished purpose, namely: to read law and secure admission to the bar.

The struggle of the young and untried lawyer toward that position in the legal profession which assures a paying practice, is, in nearly all instances, long and disheartening.

Mr. Chilton, like others, had to pass through this period of trial and probation. He had, however, determined not to con-

tent himself with mediocrity, but to compel success by meriting it.

He has been an advocate for about eighteen years, and during the last ten years has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He has been entrusted with the most important and intricate litigation, and it is but a plain statement of the truth to say that he is considered one of the most thorough and profound lawyers in the South, and one of the ablest men in Texas. He has never been an office-seeker, but few men in the State have done more for the cause of Democracy.

With both voice and pen he has supported the principles and nominees of his party. His open letters, published during the State prohibition campaign, were unexcelled; gave an idea of the clear and intense intellectuality of the man, and had a potent influence in accomplishing the defeat of the pending constitutional amendment.

He is a public man, whose record is unsullied, and whose character is free from the taint of selfish ambition. Modest and retiring, he has never entered into the scramble for place. True to his friends and country, he has on many occasions espoused the cause of both. He has often aided in the elevation of others (whom he deemed deserving) to places of high distinction, yet has never asked anything for himself.

Without solicitation, Governor O. M. Roberts appointed him Assistant Attorney-General, and in 1891 he was appointed, by Governor James S. Hogg, United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John H. Reagan, who resigned to accept the Chairmanship of the State Railroad Commission. Governor Hogg and Mr. Chilton were boyhood friends, and worked together in the same printing office.

The Governor knew and admired the high character and splendid talents of Horace Chilton, and in conferring upon him the unsolicited honor of the appointment, was assured that it was wisely and deservedly bestowed.

Mr. Chilton will make a record in the United States Senate of which the people of Texas may justly feel proud. He is one of the foremost of that band of young men who will prove themselves worthy to fill the places of the statesmen who have shed

undying lustre upon the Southern name during the past quarter of a century, and who must soon retire from the scene of action.

He was too young to enter the Confederate army. However, two uncles were killed, and his father badly wounded, during the war between the States, and Mr. Chilton has always taken a warm interest in the cause of the Texas veterans.

At the Democratic State Convention, held at San Antonio in 1890, he introduced before the committee on platform, the resolution which was adopted, declaring for State support of a Confederate Home. He has contributed a number of valuable articles to law and literary periodicals.

In February, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Grinnan, at Tyler, Texas. They have five living children—George, Mary, Ben, Christine and Ella.

CHARLES STEWART.

REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Charles Stewart, Congressman from the First district, was first elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and has been successively re-elected by an admiring constituency to represent them in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. His district is composed of the following counties: Angelina, Brazos, Chambers, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Montgomery, Newton, Orange, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Walker and Waller Counties, and embraces a populous area, celebrated alike for the intelligence and refinement of its people, and the fertility of its soil. Mr. Stewart was born in Memphis, Tennessee, May 30, 1836. Early in life he applied himself to the study of law, procured license to practice in the courts, and rapidly fought his way to a distinguished position at the bar. His success in public life has been no less marked, and is attested by his repeated re-election by the most flattering majorities.

JOHN B. LONG,

REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

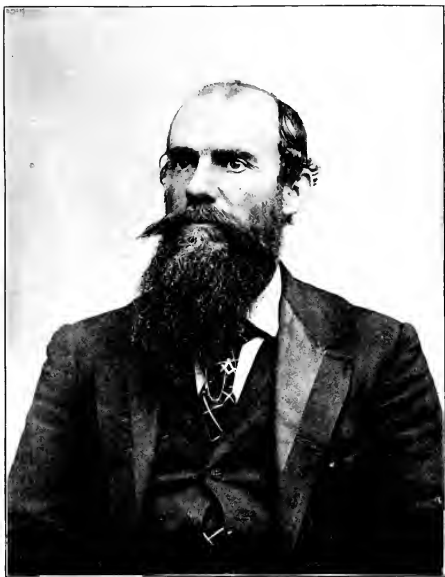
John B. Long, representative from the Second Congressional district of Texas, was born near Douglas, Nacogdoches County, Texas, September 8, 1843, and was reared upon the farm. His parents, William Thomas and Althea Elizabeth (Payne) Long, secured for him such benefits as could be derived from country schools during the period of his boyhood. He has been a keen observer, close student and man of affairs, and has greatly added to and extended this rudimentary education, and is now a man of wide information, as well as fine natural parts, and will make his mark in Congress.

During the war between the States he was a soldier in Company C, Third Texas cavalry, and saw hard service in Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee. He was twice severely wounded—over the right eye at Yazoo City, and through both thighs during Hood's last campaign in Tennessee, while that commander was fighting his way toward Nashville. Although Mr. Long had not attained his eighteenth year when he entered the Confederate army, he made as brave and efficient a trooper as any soldier who followed the fortunes of the lost cause.

Having returned to farming, he joined the Patrons of Husbandry (Grange) in March, 1874; took especial interest in the work of the order; and, August 13, 1891, was elected Master of the Texas State Grange (Patrons of Husbandry).

He married Miss Emma King Wiggins, April 8, 1869. They have seven children—Walter Irwin, James Ross, Katie Bell, Vernon Russell, Emma Noble, Isa Doran and John Benjamin Long, Jr.

Hon. J. B. Long has been a leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since 1867. He is an elder, and has always manifested great interest in Sabbath School work. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat who has ever worked with an eye single to the good of his country and the triumph of the



JOHN B. LONG.





C. B. KILGORE.

principles of his party. He canvassed the Second district for Congress in 1890. The race before the people was one that surpassed in interest and excitement any that has taken place in Texas in recent years. The struggle in the nominating convention was long and stubborn; but the gentleman from Rusk distanced the field and came in a good winner, securing the nomination over his predecessor, Hon. W. H. (Howdy) Martin, and other gentlemen whose names were brought before the convention.

C. B. KILGORE,

REPRESENTATIVE, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. B. Kilgore was born in Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia, February 20, 1835. His father, who was a carpenter, and one of the first settlers in Coweta County, removed to Rusk County, Texas, in 1846, where he opened a small farm, and continued to work at his trade until the war between the States began, and then volunteered in the Third Texas cavalry, and bravely fell at the battle of Oak Hill, in 1861.

The family were in humble circumstances. When Colonel C. B. Kilgore was about seventeen years of age, he left home, by permission of his parents, taking with him one suit of clothes and \$6.00 in cash. He contracted with Judge Miller, who lived near Henderson, in Rusk County, to work for him as a field hand, Miller agreeing to pay for his services in board, clothing and schooling. Under this arrangement Kilgore acquired a fair education at the Henderson College, then known as Fowler Institute. After leaving school, he secured employment as clerk in a store owned by Hon. T. Pilsbury, formerly member of Congress from Texas. During his leisure hours, and at odd times, he studied law, and thus prepared himself for the responsible positions to which he was to be called in after life. In 1858 he married Miss Fannie Barnett, his present wife, who was the daughter of Major S. S. Barnett, of Rusk County, a man of classical erudition, and considerable prominence in that county. Colonel Kilgore was very much opposed to secession, but when

the ordinance was passed, and the call was made for soldiers, he volunteered, and was made orderly sergeant of his company, which belonged to the Tenth Texas cavalry. Afterward he was elected first lieutenant, and when the regiment was reorganized at Corinth, he was chosen captain of Company G. While on the Kentucky campaign, General Ector (then adjutant-general of the brigade) was elected colonel of the Fourteenth cavalry, and Captain Kilgore was appointed adjutant-general by Colonel McCray, the commander, which position he continued to fill, when Ector was made general of the brigade, until after the battle of Chickamauga. Colonel Kilgore was wounded in this engagement, and soon after the battle was captured and held a prisoner until March, 1865.

During his prison life he spent his time in reading and studying. After the war he worked on the farm, but studied law during his spare moments. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace in Rusk County, when the five justices of the county constituted the county court, and each assessed the taxes of his precinct. His administration was marked by that fearlessness and impartiality which has characterized his acts in public life since. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of the State. He represented the counties of Gregg, Upshur, Camp and Smith, in connection with Colonel John L. Henry, then of Smith County, and Mr. B. Abernathy, of Camp County. He was on some of the most important committees in that body, and acquitted himself well. Previous to this, in 1873, he was nominated for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket, when Rusk and Harrison Counties constituted a Senatorial district. He received the nomination, although not at the convention, and made the race simply in the interest of the Democratic party. The district at that time being largely Republican, there was no hope of a Democrat being elected. In the race, so thorough was this canvass, that he carried Rusk County by 500 majority, notwithstanding the fact that at the previous election it had gone Republican by 300 majority, and although his opponent, Hon. Web. Flannagan, was one of the most prominent and popular Republicans of the State at that time. This race was purely a sacrifice in the inter-

est of the organization of the Democratic party, as there was no hope, as before stated, of his being elected. In 1877 he removed from Kilgore, Gregg County, formerly Rusk County, to Wills Point, Van Zandt County, where he has since continuously resided. In 1880 he was Elector on the Hancock and English ticket. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate from the Seventh Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Van Zandt, Henderson, Cherokee and Anderson. He was regarded by his associates as one of the leading men of the State Senate, and was elected president pro tem. of that body, though a new senator, something unusual, and can be accounted for only on the theory of his well recognized ability, and power to gain the favor and influence of those with whom he is placed in contact.

His nomination for Congress in 1886 was as complete a surprise to him as to any one else, as he was in no sense a candidate, and did not desire to be. It was due to his great popularity in his district, and the further fact that neither of the other aspirants before the convention had sufficient strength to be nominated without some support from opponents, which could not be secured.

Colonel Kilgore has since been re-elected at every general election; his rivals, within the Democratic party, for Congressional honors, retiring from the field before the meeting of the nominating conventions in his district. This district is composed of the counties of Camp, Gregg, Harrison, Hunt, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood. His intelligent constituency loves him for what he has done, and admires him for that ability, spotless integrity, decision of character and courage that have won for him a national reputation. In 1890, ex-Governor Hubbard and Hon. R. C. De Graffenreid entered the race for Congress, and made a vigorous canvass of the Third district. Both retired when Colonel Kilgore's renomination, by the Congressional convention, was rendered no longer doubtful by county after county instructing its delegates for him, "first, last and all the time." Colonel Kilgore was unable to make his appearance in the district until near the close of the canvass, although his friends wrote to him, urging him to come home and look after his fences. In reply to a friendly admoni-

tion of this character, he wrote the following letter, which was published in the Rusk County News:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1890.

A. W. Buckner and J. W. Watkins:

DEAR FRIENDS—Your letter of the 13th, conveying to me an invitation to attend a barbecue at Pine Hill, on the 15th of July, is now at hand. I would like the best in the world to attend the gathering of the people on the occasion named, and mingle with my constituents in that part of the district. Of course my opponents will be on hand, urging their claims for the nomination, and insisting that I should be displaced for some other man. This gives them great advantage over me, for we all recognize the strength and effectiveness of a personal canvass. I feel that it is very important to my success in the pending contest, that I should give my personal attention to the canvass, but I owe a duty to the people who have trusted me with high position, which is paramount to any personal interest of my own. That duty I must perform even though it should result in my defeat. It has been a rule of my life, in public and private station, to endeavor to know my duty, and, knowing it, to endeavor to do it on all occasions, and under all circumstances. In my judgment, the greatest contest, and the most important crisis in the history of the country since the war, is now imminent—the bill to place the election of members of Congress in the hands of partisan officials of the Federal government, may be called up at any day. They only await an opportune time to precipitate the issue. It is understood that there are a number of Republicans who will not support the bill; at the same time, they will not vote against it. Hence, if our people are present, the impression is that we can defeat the measure which is fraught with so much mischief to the country, and particularly to the people of the South, at whom the whole thing is aimed. No Democratic member can absent himself from Congress during such a contest, without placing in deep peril the most sacred interests of his constituents. * * * * * My opponents, and their partisans, say that I have never saved a dollar of the people's money by my course in Congress. During last Congress I was on the ragged edge of a personal difficulty with General Spinola and his friends, because of my opposition to his bill to erect a monument in Brooklyn at a cost of \$100,000. I stood alone in the fight against it, and beat it. I led the opposition to, and made a speech against a bill to erect a monument at Thomaston, Maine, at a cost of \$25,000, and it was beaten. Behind these bills were many others providing for the erection of monuments in various sections of the country, at a cost in all of some \$750,000. They all passed the Senate last Congress, including one to cost \$100,000, to negro soldiers. They are before the present Congress, but not one of them has ever passed since I began the fight on them. Have the same power to prevent their passage now I had in the last Congress, and have stood in the way of their passage during the present session. There was before the House last Congress, a bill to buy a certain block in this city for a postoffice building, at a

cost of \$430,000. It was covered with brick buildings, which were to be pulled down to make way for the city postoffice. It was considered a real estate steal, common to Washington; besides, the government owns reservations all over the city on which to erect public buildings. I led the opposition to this bill, and made a speech against it, beating it forever. Mr. Randall, who was present, acted with me and accepted my leadership in the matter.

During the last Congress, Mr. Hunter, of Kentucky, a Republican, called up a bill to place on the rolls on an equal footing with soldiers of the late war, State militia and Kentucky home guards, including those called out after April, 1865, who never heard a gun fired in the war. The purpose was to put them in position to obtain pensions the same as soldiers who fought in the war. I cut that bill off by an objection, and have kept it cut off ever since. The Secretary of War was consulted on the subject after I had defeated the bill, and in a letter to Colonel Breckenridge, of Kentucky, said I had done right in the premises; that it was unjust to the people who pay the taxes, and to the soldiers who had borne the brunt of battle in the war. It was estimated that if this bill had passed, it would have opened the door to many abuses in pension matters, and necessitated the expenditure of some \$2,000,000.

The rules provide for a session of the House every Friday night, to consider private pension bills. I was absent on one such occasion during the winter. On that night they rushed through 139 private pension bills. When I am present, I hold them down to the rules of the House. They pass from three to thirty-five such bills, making a difference of some 400 bills per month, which are never reached on the calendar, and never passed. There is scarcely a day that I do not make war on some objectionable bill, and cut it off. All these things appear by the Congressional Record, and are open to all who may desire to know the truth and to tell it.

I have given you the facts of a few cases which occur to me at random, as I have not the time now to refer to the Record. In this matter I have been compelled to transcend the rules of exact propriety, and "blow my own horn" just a little bit. But being called on to do so, by an unjust attack on me and my record, I have endeavored to keep very near to the limits of modesty in repelling the attack. If the people are willing to accept these falsehoods as true, and retire me to private life on an unprovoked and unjust attack on me in my absence, I will submit to their judgment without a whimper, and, like a man; and I will go out with the firm and comforting conviction that I have never faltered in the discharge of my duty to the people who have accorded me their support and confidence, and who have trusted me with their interests. I honestly think that four-fifths of the district commend my course in Congress, and that they have the utmost faith in my capacity and fidelity as their representative, and, having an abiding trust in their fairness and generosity, I conclude they will not displace me for one whose principal claim is, that he has held office for a long time, and is now unprovided for.

Very truly yours, C. B. KILGORE.

Colonel Kilgore's estimate of the necessity for every Democrat to remain at his post, was illustrated a few days after the above letter was penned, by a deplorable defeat sustained by the Democrats and their few Republican allies. The Lailbach amendment was called up, and, owing to the absence of six Democratic members (a majority of whom were in the city), failed of adoption. If the absentees, then in Washington, had been in the House when the vote was taken, the amendment would have been adopted and the bill killed; because the Republicans would have rejected the entire measure had that amendment been engrafted upon it. Mr. Lailbach's amendment provided that the proposed law should be operative in all the States of the Union. Although a Republican, he was opposed to the bill, and adopted this piece of parliamentary strategy to accomplish its defeat. While chagrined and disheartened by this failure, the Democrats continued, through many days, their stubborn fight, and the bill at last passed the House by only a small, strictly partisan majority, secured after the most desperate efforts on the part of Reed and his whippers-in.

The tribunes of the people had thoroughly ventilated the conspiracy that lay back of this measure—a conspiracy to debauch the ballot; to continue the Republican party indefinitely in power by the use of fraud and force—and, when the bill reached the Senate, the Republican majority in that body did not dare, in the face of an aroused and outraged public sentiment, to adopt the despotic methods employed by Speaker Reed to force its passage. Consequently, the Democratic Senators were (after making a determined stand) allowed to literally talk the measure to death. By prolonged discussion at every step, they kept the bill on the table of the president of the Senate until the adjournment of Congress, and there it expired. May no resurrection trumpet ever recall its guilty shade. The Democratic Congressmen and Senators made a magnificent struggle for the maintenance of free institutions and representative government. Colonel Kilgore did his full share in this memorable series of parliamentary battles. The Republicans in the House declared that they wanted to dignify Federal elections by placing them under judicial supervision. In an able and exhaustive speech against

the bill, Mr. Kilgore graphically reviewed the attempt made to defeat the will of the people of Texas in 1874, through the aid of the State Supreme Court. He gave the full history of the Rodriguez case, in which that court, at the instance of Governor E. J. Davis (who had been defeated at the polls by nearly 50,000 majority), declared a valid election null and void. He said that the people of Texas, at least, had had enough of partisan-judicial intermeddling with the ballot.

Colonel Kilgore was correct in his belief that his course in Congress met with the approval of his constituents, for, upon the assembling of the Congressional Convention, in 1890, he was renominated by acclamation, amid thunders of applause. Colonel Kilgore's fight against the Federal Elections bill was determined and uncompromising. When Speaker Reed went so far as to order the doors of the House locked, so as to prevent the egress of members, he found one man who had the courage to successfully defy him, and absolutely kick his way to liberty. The following humorous account of the incident is from the *Cleveland Plaindealer*:

It will not be recorded in the Congressional Record, for that unique journal is a record of words and not of deeds. Nevertheless, if a truthful history of the doings in the present Congress is ever written, one of the most thrilling chapters in it will be that which narrates Kilgore's kick for liberty.

The sash-encircled despot sat upon his throne. Before him, in semi-circles ranged, his vassals sat, part anxiously submissive to his lightest nod; part frowning and defiant. His myrmidons guarded every door. The lobbies, halls and committee rooms had been searched for straying members, and a quorum gathered in response to the pressing invitation of the sergeant-at-arms.

But the atmosphere of the hall was too close for Democrats accustomed to breathe the air of freedom. One by one they moved toward the doors. The sash-begirdled potentate nodded to the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper nodded to his deputies. Simultaneously the keys turned in the locks of all the doors of exit, and the tribunes of the people were prisoners at the mercy of the belted boss.

Up rose Kilgore, of Texas, resolute of purpose, stalwart of frame, massive of foot. With tight-clenched fists, set teeth, and eyes aflame, the fiery Texan strode down the aisle, passed the chair of rule, and made for the door which leads to the speaker's lobby. Make way for liberty! "Unlock that door!" he thundered. The doorkeeper neither moved nor spoke. For one brief moment, Kilgore's foot, shod with the vastness and might of ma-

jestic Texas, swung in air, and then, with one blow, as fateful as that which burst the door of the Bastille and let freedom upon the world, he kicked his way to liberty.

It was a stunning blow. It stunned Dingley of Maine, who was on the other side, locked out, as Kilgore was locked in. The door, resentful of the Texan's violence, wreaked its revenge on Dingley's nose. As the stalwart Texan, defiant and triumphant, strode past the shattered door out of the hall, the bruised and battered man from Maine, holding his nose in agony, ran in to appeal for retribution. But the despot's power was gone. Kilgore's mighty kick had smashed the prison door, broken the Republican despot's rule, "husted" the quorum, and battered a Republican nose.

It was a magnificent kick; a kick to be recorded in history and celebrated in song and story.

The Fort Worth Gazette had the following to say, relative to Colonel Kilgore's position on the question of conferring the rank of General on Sheridan:

Few are willing to admit themselves cowards, but there is a species of cowardice so common that it attracts little notice, and is hid under the specious titles of expediency and policy. There is also a kind of sentimentalism that covers with the flowers of poesy any gap where principle has been eliminated, and with fine frenzy hurls invectives on one who has the manhood to expose fallacy, and the courage to lift a voice in defense of eternal right, however particular may be the utterance. It is something to have convictions of right, but when a man stands like a sturdy-oak, unmoved by the storms around, alike unyielding to blandishment or contempt, there is a grandeur in such a man's attitude that must wring approval from those who differ from him.

However the press may comment unfavorably on Congressman Kilgore's position on the question of bestowing the rank of General on Lieutenant-General Sheridau, simple justice demands that he be credited with honesty of purpose when, in opposition to a majority of his co-representatives, he recorded his nay to the bill conferring this title. Doubtless, before reaching this position, he carefully recalled the time and circumstance that gave rise to this palpable violation of the constitution.

Until the time of Andrew Johnson, the President was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The party then in power, animated, not as they would have the world believe, so much by a wish to honor General Grant as to wrest from President Johnson any power he might have to prevent the abuse of military supremacy in the South, then violated sacred obligations and established a most dangerous precedent. Had General Sheridan any claim to this title, it would surely have been bestowed upon him when he had vigor of mind and body, and not in an hour, when, as far as he was concerned, it could only be a sickly sentimentalism, and in case of his death a matter of \$5,000 a year to his widow, who in no sense should

claim a nation's charity. If the revival and bestowal of this title was ever unconstitutional, it was just as much a violation of sacred pledges on the part of those conferring it, when it was borne to the bedside of a dying man, as it could have been under any other circumstances.

Hence, when Hon. C. B. Kilgore voiced his opposition, he did it in view of his convictions of right, and unmoved by any petty sectional motives that some are disposed to attribute to him. He may have been mistaken in his estimate of results that might follow such a precedent. This, time alone can determine, but there can be no question, that regarding his oath as binding, and the passage of such a bill as unconstitutional, had he acted differently, he would have failed to show the courage which has always distinguished him in his career as a soldier and civilian.

Colonel Kilgore is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. He is now in his prime, intellectually. He has a large family, and though he has held many prominent public positions of importance, he is a poor man, which speaks volumes for his honesty and integrity, as by an opposite course he might have reversed his pecuniary condition. He is a representative of whom the people of Texas may well feel proud, for he has proved himself an able, faithful and fearless champion of constitutional government.

DAVID B. CULBERSON,

REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

David B. Culberson, representative in Congress from the Fourth Texas district (composed of Bowie, Cass, Marion, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River and Titus Counties), is a resident of Jefferson, Mariou County. He was born in Troupe County, Georgia, September 29, 1830. He was educated in all the elements of a classical course, at Brownwood and La Grange, Georgia, and, manifesting a decided talent for the law, chose that profession, studied, and was admitted to the bar in his native State. He enjoyed the honor and benefit of having as preceptor, Chief Justice Chilton, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, who made of him a learned and finished barrister. Colonel Culberson removed to Texas in 1856, and soon made his influence felt in the political affairs and courts of the State. Three years later he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and achieved marked distinction in that body. The war for a time checked his upward course in civil life. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private soldier; performed with cheerfulness and zeal all the duties incumbent on a man in the ranks; soon became conspicuous for his bravery in battle, and soldierly qualities generally, and arose to the position of colonel of the Eighteenth Texas infantry, a gallant band who bore the Confederate flag through many a baptism of fire.

In 1864 Colonel Culberson was placed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-chief of Texas, with the rank of colonel. During this year he was elected to the legislature again, and served until the close of the war, when he was nominated for Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, often without opposition. This remarkable record is a distinguished compliment, and a mark at once of confidence in him, and high appreciation by his constituents of his talents and labors.

During the dark days of reconstruction, when martial law pre-



D. B. CULBERSON.

vailed, and a drum-head military commission, at Jefferson, imprisoned and tried, in time of peace, scores of the best citizens in the State, he stood up manfully for his people. He has discharged with sacred fidelity the duties of every trust confided to him. His power as a practitioner in the courts is well known throughout the State, and his profound knowledge of constitutional law has caused him to be universally acknowledged the best lawyer in Congress. It requires opposition to bring out the full and stately splendor of his eloquence, and the strength of his reasoning. He rises always to the necessities of the occasion, and, like Du Guesclin, his foeman must be strong if he does not soon go down before his herculean blows.

Mr. Calhoun stated that one of the greatest dangers to be feared in connection with the preservation of our republican institutions, was enlargement of the powers of the Federal judiciary; for, according to what seems to be an inevitable law of political economy, the general government will always seek to increase its powers beyond the limitations imposed by the constitution, and no way of accomplishing this end can be more insidious than through the medium of the courts. The people at large would be unconscious of their danger, until by some startling event their attention was called to the fact that the whole structure had been altered, except in name, the worst form of centralization accomplished, and the people bound like Samson of old, and deprived of the strength to protect their liberties, except by a fatal resort to revolution. The declarations of Mr. Calhoun have been abundantly verified by the experience of the last quarter of a century. A violent, partisan majority in Congress showered upon the Federal courts powers for whose exercise there is no warrant in the constitution; not necessary for the carrying into effect powers that are granted, and that placed the liberties of citizens in constant danger. Colonel Culberson believes in home rule, that those who pass upon the property, and other rights of freeman, should not be removed afar off, but should be close at hand, and so situated that the people can call them easily to account for abuses. So believing, he introduced, and has had passed, many laws curtailing the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and we may hope that in time these courts will be con-

fined to their legitimate sphere, where they can accomplish good, and their power for evil be reduced to a minimum. Colonel Culberson has rendered inestimable service to his country, and no wonder he is surrounded by a devoted constituency, loved by his State, and honored and admired by Democrats and lovers of honest, free government throughout the United States.

JO ABBOTT,

REPRESENTATIVE, SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Joseph Abbott, the widely known Congressman from the Sixth district (Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman and Tarrant Counties), is rapidly acquiring a national reputation. He was first elected to the Fiftieth Congress, and has since been returned to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, securing overwhelming majorities. He was born near Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama, January 15, 1840; received a private school education; served in the Confederate army as first lieutenant of the Twelfth Texas cavalry; studied law and was admitted to the bar in October 1866; was elected to the Texas Legislature in 1869; was appointed, by Governor O. M. Roberts, district judge of the Twenty-eighth judicial district, February, 1879, and was elected to the office in 1880 for a term of four years, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, to succeed Hon. Olin Wellborn, and has since been a member of the House of Representatives of the National Legislature.

WILLIAM H. CRAIN,

REPRESENTATIVE, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

W. H. Crain is one of the youngest and most brilliant members of Congress, and stands second to no member of the Texas delegation in the amount of work he has accomplished, beneficial to the South, to his State, and to his district. He was born in Galveston, Texas, November 25, 1848; graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, in July, 1867; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Indianola, Texas, February, 1871; in 1876 was elected to represent the Seventh district in the State Senate; in 1872 was elected district attorney of the Twenty-third judicial district; and was later elected to the lower house of the Forty-ninth Congress, from the Seventh district, and has been returned to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. His district is composed of Aransas, Bee, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Dimmit, De Witt, Duval, Encinal, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Goliad, Hidalgo, Jackson, La Salle, Matagorda, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Zapata and Zavalla Counties. He is a ripe lawyer. His voice is clear, strong and melodious, and to the charms of elocution he adds, in his speeches, a deep, strong and convincing logic. Few men are more studious, or have better developed the faculty of order. He brings his general learning, and the fruits of tireless industry, to a subject of debate, which he never leaves until it is exhaustively dissected. He is one of the most powerful orators in the State.

L. W. MOORE,

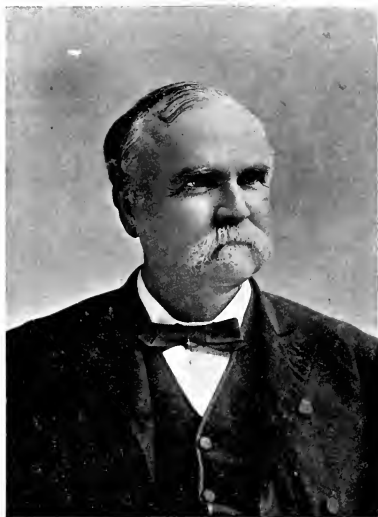
REPRESENTATIVE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

L. W. Moore, Congressman from the Eighth district (composed of Atascosa, Austin, Caldwell, Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Karnes, Lavaca, Lee, Live Oak and Wilson counties), was first elected to the Fiftieth Congress, and has since been returned to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, by flattering majorities. He was born in Marion County, Alabama, March 29, 1835; removed with his family to Mississippi when a child; graduated in 1855 at the University of Mississippi with the highest honors of his class; read law, removed to Texas in 1857, and began the practice of his profession; served in the Confederate army during the war; was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1875; was elected district judge in 1876; remained on the bench until 1885, and was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, receiving 24,820 votes against 1,912 votes for Hutchison, Republican. Considering that he has just entered upon his third term, he has made a remarkably brilliant record—one bright with the promise of a career crowned with legislative laurels. He already ranks as a leading member of the House.

 ROGER Q. MILLS,

REPRESENTATIVE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Perhaps no man to-day in public life in the United States is better known than Roger Q. Mills; certainly there is none who has done so much to cause victory to perch upon the Democratic banners. He has been the leader wherever and whenever it has been necessary to meet the enemy. His masterly generalship in the successful struggle against the tyranny of Speaker Reed, that resulted in preventing the passage of the infamous Elections (Force) Bill, will go down to history as one of the grandest parliamentary battles ever fought in the cause of civil liberty. He



ROGER Q. MILLS.

has led the work of educating the people of the Middle, Western and Northern States to the necessity for tariff reform, and such has been the success that has followed his efforts, that the crested summit of a grand tidal wave is seen advancing to sweep the Democracy (the people's party) into power in 1892. He is a speaker of resistless force. His voice is soft and silvery, and rings like the martial notes of a clarion, while his sentences flash with the consuming fires of eloquence. He is a leader of thought as well as the Democratic leader in the House and upon the hustings. Mr. Mills has been a member of every session of Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-second Congress, inclusive, representing the Ninth Texas district, composed of the counties of Bell, Burleson, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Navarro and Washington. Kentucky has the honor of his birth, but he is a Texan, and the Lone Star State boasts the glory of his renown. He was a brave Confederate colonel, and followed the waning star of the Confederacy until its setting. He fought against constitutional violation. Since that fateful struggle, he has bent all the forces of his great mind and courage to the task of securing to the people a constitutional Union, whose blessings shall not only render happy the present generation, but the most remote posterity. Equal protection and justice to all, and special privileges to none, and robbery and oppression in favor of no class, or classes, is the spirit that nerves his patriotic soul to the great task that has been assigned him. Of recent years Mr. Mills has contributed many articles to the leading magazines, that have exercised a powerful influence in hastening the time when the government will be administered in the interest of all the people.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
REPRESENTATIVE, TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The subject of this sketch—one of Texas' favorite sons, by adoption, and to whom she has intrusted interests of great importance—is a Mississippian by birth. He was born in the then village of Grenada, in Yellabusha County, the cradle of so many famous Mississippians, September 23, 1841, and at the age of ten years came to Texas with his father. Hence, he was reared almost wholly in this State. His father, the late Dr. David Sayers, on coming to Texas, looked for a place of settlement with an eye to its agricultural resources, and to educational advantages for his growing young family. He had heard much of the rich lands, and of the cultivation, enlightenment and civilization of the county of Bastrop, and determined to locate in that county. Here Joseph was placed at school at the Bastrop Military Institute, and given a good education preparatory to studying for a profession. But before he had finished his studies, and when he was in his twentieth year, the war began, and, like all others of the best class of Southern young men, he at once volunteered in defense of his country and home, made a gallant Confederate officer, and took part in a number of hard fought battles, serving until the close of the war. On the restoration of peace, he had nothing, and knew neither trade nor profession. Mr. Sayers had no idea of losing valuable time in melancholy reflections upon the uninviting situation. On the contrary, he bestirred himself; raised and taught a country school; applied himself to the completion of his law course in the intervals of leisure he enjoyed from his duties as an instructor, and was granted license, and admitted to the bar in 1866.

He became associated, as a partner, with Hon. George W. Jones, and the firm did a large and lucrative practice. He early developed a taste and talent for politics, as well as an ambition to figure in the affairs of the country, and applied himself assiduously to a critical study of the political history of his country. There are few men in Texas so well informed as to men



J. D. SAYERS.

and measures, past and present. His rise was rapid, and such as to fill to overflowing the fullest measure of ambition. As early as 1873 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. Here, although one of the youngest members, being just thirty-two years of age, he took a high stand in the estimation of his colleagues. He became at once a leader, and left his impress upon the affairs of that period. In 1875 he was Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and served in that capacity during the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. In 1879 and 1880 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the Senate, and was next returned to Congress. As the Democratic candidate for election from the Tenth district to the Forty-ninth Congress, he defeated Judge John B. Rector (Independent) by a vote of 21,523 to 12,253. He was re-elected the following session, and has since continuously represented his district in the lower house of Congress. The district is composed of the counties of Bastrop, Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Burnet, Coleman, Comal, Concho, Crockett, Edwards, Gillespie, Kendall, Kerr, Kimball, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Medina, Menard, Runnells, San Saba, Travis, Uvalde and Williamson—one of the largest and richest districts in the State.

For sixteen years he has been a leading figure in Texas politics. He is recognized throughout the land as a profound thinker, and an adept in political economy. As a speaker, he is logical and forcible. To his constituents, he is more than their representative; he is at once friend and adviser as well as representative at the seat of government. The relation between them is not cold, formal and official, and any man in his district may approach him with the assurance of a cordial greeting and a patient attention to what he has to say. On his first appearance in Congress he was recognized as a man of mark, and his influence has increased with each recurring session. To his untiring zeal, diplomacy and popularity, is due the fact that appropriations aggregating over \$1,000,000, were secured at the hands of Congress, to reimburse Texas for expenses incurred in frontier protection. The interests of the great State of Texas will never suffer in his hands, and any movement detrimental thereto will be met by him with manly resistance.

SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM,

REPRESENTATIVE, ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Samuel W. T. Lanham, one of the most widely known members of the Texas Congressional delegation, represents the Eleventh district, composed of eighty-three counties, about half of which are unorganized, and any two of which cover an area equal to an average State. He was born July 4, 1846, in Spartanburg District, South Carolina; received a common school education; entered the Confederate army when a mere boy, and served gallantly in the Third South Carolina regiment; came to Texas in 1866; studied law and was granted license to practice in the courts in 1869; was district attorney of the Thirteenth district; was Democratic Elector of the Third Congressional district of Texas in 1880, and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Eleventh district, by a majority of 29,738 votes, against 184 votes for Saylor, Republican. He has since been returned, practically without opposition, to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. Texas has reason to be proud of the galaxy of bright intellects and unsullied patriotism that she has, since her annexation, contributed to the National councils, and Samuel W. T. Lanham has done his full share toward preserving her prestige undimmed. As a lawyer, he is thoroughly versed in the great principles of jurisprudence, the spirit of our constitution, and the genius of our institutions. He is a tireless worker; elegant and forceful as a speaker; apt in debate, and a good parliamentarian. His Congressional career is one long record of usefulness, and he has received a faithful servant's reward by being enthusiastically re-elected as often as he has asked that honor at the hands of his constituents. *

SENATORS, TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

GEORGE CASITY PENDLETON,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

George Casity Pendleton, Lieutenant-Governor of Texas, was born April 23, 1845, in Coffee County, Tennessee. His mother was the daughter of General William Smartt, a soldier of the war of 1812. The entire family came to Texas and settled in Ellis County when George C. Pendleton was twelve years of age. His education began in the common schools, where he laid the foundation for broad, self-acquired, intellectual attainments. The ambition of his early life was to enter the legal profession. The war between the States first interfered with his purpose. He entered the Confederate army at seventeen, and served in the trans-Mississippi department as a member of the Nineteenth Texas cavalry, Colonel B. W. Watson's regiment. At the close of the struggle he returned home and entered the college at Waxahachie, intending to graduate, secure admission to the bar and practice law; but this time ill health compelled him to forego his purpose, and to seek some employment that would furnish an abundance of out-door exercise, and he therefore, for ten years, followed the migratory life of a commercial traveler, with beneficial results. In 1870 Mr. Pendleton married Miss Helen Embree, daughter of Elisha Embree, Esq., of Bell County, Texas, and has since been engaged in country merchandising, farming and stockraising, and has accumulated a competency. His political career began with his election to represent Bell County in the Eighteenth Legislature. He was re-elected to the Nineteenth and Twentieth Legislatures, and was chosen Speaker of the House, in the latter body, without opposition. He was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Democratic convention, at San Antonio, in 1890, and elected in November of that year. His previous experience as a presiding officer, enabled him to dis-

charge his duties as President of the Senate in a manner that won the praise of that body. He is of delicate physique, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and is five feet, eleven inches in height. He is firm in his convictions, unselfish in his attentions to others, and was uniformly courteous in his treatment of the members of the Senate.

JOHN W. CRANFORD,
SULPHUR SPRINGS.

John W. Cranford, president pro tempore of the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, and chairman of the Committee on Finance, in that body, although scarcely more than thirty-one years of age, ranked as one of the most popular speakers and influential members of the Senate. In 1888 he was nominated and elected by the Democracy of the Fifth district (composed of the counties of Hunt, Hopkins, Delta, Franklin and Camp), to serve in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. In the Twenty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Senate Committees on State Affairs and Engrossed Bills.

In 1865 he came from Alabama to Texas with his father, who settled in Hopkins County, and soon thereafter died, leaving him, at a tender age, an orphan. Early compelled to encounter the stern realities of life, he bent himself to the task of preparation for future usefulness, with a hopeful and courageous heart, and did well whatever his hands could find to do. As a consequence, he had, in due time, both work and friends, and out of his earnings succeeded in securing a thorough classical education. An opportunity offering for him to study law, he left school before completing the regular curriculum of the graduating class, obtained license, opened a law office in Sulphur Springs (where he still lives), and, by devotion to his profession, and a determination to fight to the front, has succeeded in building up a fine law practice. He is considered a tower of Democratic strength in North Texas. He gratefully attributes his success in life to his noble and accomplished wife, Miss Medora Ury, of Sulphur Springs, to whom he was married in 1880.



JOHN W. CRANFORD.



E. A. ATLEE.

In the Twenty-second Legislature he resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Apportionment. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Railway Commission bill, and other important measures, and added new and brighter laurels to his fame. He favored uniformity of text books, and in a speech, strongly advocated the use of Southern histories in the public schools of Texas. He received requests from all over the country for copies of his speech. Mr. Cranford was one of the foremost members of that galaxy of talent that adorned the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature.

E. A. ATLEE,
LAREDO.

E. A. Atlee, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Frontier Protection, in the Twenty-second Legislature, represents the Twenty-seventh district, embracing all the territory bordering on the Rio Grande, from its mouth to where the Pecos River enters that stream, and on the Gulf coast from the Rio Grande to the Nueces. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Nineteenth Legislature, representing six counties, including the city of Laredo, his home, and was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-first Legislature. His senatorial term will expire in 1892.

He was born at Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee, where he received a classical education, and during several years, taught his favorite branches of study—Latin and Greek. In January, 1873, he left the home of his childhood to try his fortunes in Texas. Reaching Corpus Christi, he secured a private school, taught about three months, and began to prepare for admission to the bar. Having read some text-books before coming to Texas, he secured license to practice law in a few months, and was elected county attorney of Nueces County, which office he held until he moved to Laredo in January, 1879. There, in 1880, he became associated in the practice of law with Hon. Albert L. McLane. They enjoy a lucrative practice.

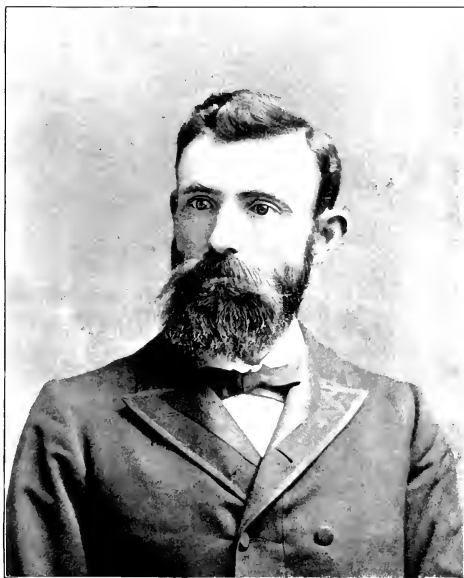
Among the important Spanish land grant claims established by them, is one involving the validity of the grant of the town tract of Laredo. As mayor of that city, he did much to free it from debt.

He was a member of the legislative committee sent from Texas to the convention at St. Louis, composed of like delegates from nine of the Southwestern States, to consider such legislation as would break up certain combinations in Chicago, Kansas City and other places, that were injuring the cattle and pork industries of those States.

To his efforts is largely due the passage of a resolution in that convention, March 13, 1889, looking to the establishment of a deep water port on the coast of Texas. The resolution was presented to the president of the United States, by a special committee, with the request that he lay the matter before Congress, and has resulted in liberal appropriations for the purpose specified. He has a legislative record of which he may well feel proud, and is considered one of the most promising men in Western Texas.

ROBERT H. BURNEY,
KERRVILLE.

Senator Burney's English ancestors settled in Virginia in early colonial times, and a number of their descendants located in North Carolina and Tennessee. To this latter branch of the family belongs the subject of this sketch—Robert H. Burney. He was born October 22, 1854, in McNary County, Tennessee. His father, Judge H. M. Burney, came to Texas and settled in Kerr County, in 1856, where Senator Burney still resides. Senator Burney obtained his primary education at local country schools; entered the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, in 1875, and received medals for proficiency in mathematics and oratory; graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the Southwestern University; and in 1880 was made Bachelor of Laws, after a course of lectures in the law department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee.



R. H. BURNEY.



In 1874 he joined Captain Neal Caldwell's company of State Rangers, and with money thus earned, paid his tuition fees, and a part of his other college expenses. His experience as a ranger enabled him to gain an intimate knowledge of frontier life, and the needs of the west, that has been of great service to him as a State Senator. He was nominated by the Democracy, and elected to represent the Twenty-eighth Senatorial district in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures, and in 1890 was re-elected for a term of four years. He was elected in 1886 by a majority of over 11,000 votes, and was re-elected by a no less flattering majority. His district is composed of sixteen counties, and covers an area of over 63,000 square miles.

In the Twentieth Legislature he was chairman of the Select Joint Committee of the Senate and House, charged with an examination into the conduct of the Comptroller's office. It is but just to him to say that the thorough investigation and exhaustive report made by the committee, was mainly due to his labors and intelligent direction. The report was written by Senator Burney, and its disclosures relative to the settlement of accounts with the State, by tax collectors, was the direct cause of the enactment, by the Twentieth Legislature, of the law requiring tax collectors to make monthly settlements, and to remit all funds, not in drafts to the Comptroller, but in cash, by express, or money order, direct to the Treasurer. It has been the openly expressed opinion of the highest State officials, that this report on the condition of the Comptroller's office, and the settlement of accounts by tax collectors, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, based upon it, was most important and beneficial to the State. The possibility of fraudulent settlements, and consequent embezzlement of public moneys by tax collectors, has been well nigh obviated, and the State saved hundreds of thousands of dollars.

He was the author, in the Twentieth Legislature, of the measure under which the Geological department is operated—a department that is doing so much to bring to the attention of the world the vast mineral and other natural resources of West Texas. The bill, as finally adopted, was not entirely what he desired, but accomplished his prime object, which was to make

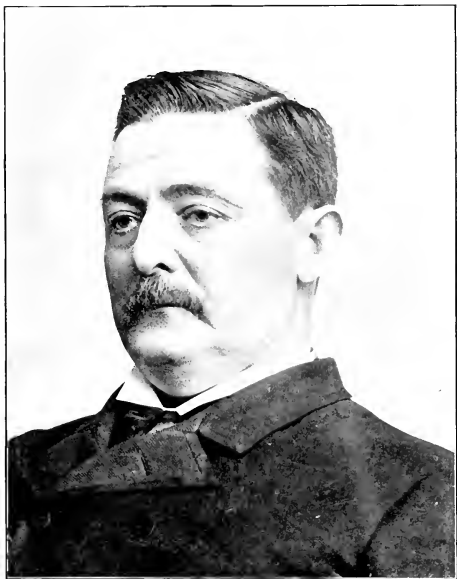
a start in this new, untried and important direction. In the consideration of the vexed school lands question, he was considered, by his colleagues, an eminent authority; his opinions were listened to with marked respect, and carried with them great weight; and he was finally placed upon the Free Conference Committee of the two houses, to adjust conflicting opinions and formulate a State policy.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Education; and in the Twenty-second Legislature, chairman of the Senate Committee on State Asylums. He took an active part in the leading debates and important legislative work of these bodies, and added further strength to his well won reputation as an able and conscientious legislator.

On the 13th of September, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Prather, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Palestine, Texas. They have an interesting family of children. Senator Burney is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an elegant and forcible speaker, an accomplished gentleman, and one of the leading lawyers in West Texas.

AUGUSTUS MCKINNEY CARTER, FORT WORTH.

Augustus McKinney Carter was born in Panola County, Texas, February 4, 1848; attended the common schools of his native county; completed his education at an academy in Youngsville, Alabama, and June 9, 1871, was admitted to the bar at Carthage, Texas. He was united in marriage to Miss Frederika Tally, at Carthage, June 22, 1872. They have six children—Lizzie, Fred Augustus, John Templeton, Alfred McKinney, Sawnie Robertson, and Louise Carter. He was elected county attorney in 1875, and served one term, discharging the duties of the office in a manner to elicit the commendations of the law-abiding element, and that effectively suppressed evil doers. From 1871 to 1877, he applied himself with tireless industry to the law, a profession that jealously exacts undivided devotion from those whose expectations of eminence are to be realized, and stored his mind



A. M. CARTER.

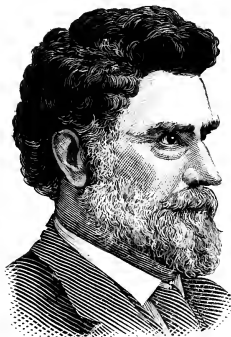
with those great principles of jurisprudence that form the sure and enduring foundation of free government. An active practice taught him the art of applying them to the ordinary affairs of life. He was enabled thereby to appreciate the practicability of the law: that it was a most profound science, whose object is, in a state of society, to reconcile the clash of interests incident thereto, and administer justice between citizens of all classes with an impartial hand. As a country practitioner, he did not confine himself to the dull routine of court-room work, but explored the congenial fields of political economy and constitutional law, with an interest that grew upon what it fed, and led him on until he mastered a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the framework of our dual government, and the undying principles that must form the guides of political action in every republic, if true liberty is to endure. He was never a politician in that sense that suggests the demagogue, place seeking, and self-aggrandizement; but has always given his time and talents to further the cause of Democracy, and in that better sense that makes the term synonymous with a patriotic interest in public affairs (void of selfish motive), and a thorough discharge of the duties of a citizen, he has been a politician.

In 1877 Senator Carter went to Fort Worth, and in that broader field of effort was soon recognized as a profound and accomplished lawyer, and a speaker whose logic is as keen and searching as the edge of a Damascus blade. His refined and courteous bearing in private life, and in the forum, secured him the respect and friendship of his fellow members of the bar. He rapidly acquired a large practice, and is to-day one of the wealthy men of Fort Worth. His first partnership was with J. C. Terrell, (brother of Hon. Alex. W. Terrell), and R. E. Beckham (now district judge), and after its dissolution he formed a partnership with Hon. H. P. Mabry, which continued until Judge Mabry's death, in 1881. For a number of years past he has had associated with him Hon. John D. Templeton, ex-Attorney-General of Texas, the style of the law firm being Templeton & Carter. Senator Carter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias.

In 1890 he was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature from the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Tarrant, Wise, Parker and Jack. In that body he was chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, second on Judiciary No. 1, and also a member of the following committees: Internal Improvements, Education, Public Lands, Roads and Bridges, Judicial Districts, Commerce and Manufactories, Public Debt, and Towns, Cities and Corporations. Among other important measures introduced by him, was a bill to establish a Girls' Industrial School, and a bill authorizing the Attorney-General to bring suit for the recovery of school lands, where the purchasers thereof have failed to pay both interest and principal. Senator Carter went to the Twenty-second Legislature with a reputation for intellectuality, which he fully sustained in the debates upon the bills to create a Railway Commission, and other questions of importance upon which action was taken by that body.

JAMES CLARK.

ОРАН.



James Clark, chairman of the General Land Office Committee, in the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, was born March 19, 1838, in Red River County, Texas, and educated by the learned Rev. John Anderson, M. A. Senator Clark is a sound Jeffersonian Democrat, and a Red River farmer of the fine old type; polished, courteous, hospitable and chivalrous, and made many warm friends among his colleagues. At the beginning of the war between the States he served as an orderly until the battle of Oak Hills. After that engagement he served as captain of Company B, Crump's battalion; then as captain of Company I, Twenty-ninth Texas cavalry, under Colonel Charles De Morse. When General W. R. Scurry received his appointment as brigadier-general, he made Captain Clark an aid-de-camp on his staff. Captain Clark served until General Scurry was killed at Jen-

kins' Ferry, and then served with his successor, General Richard Waterhouse, in the same capacity until the close of the war. Senator Clark has been twice married; the first time to Miss M. B. Anderson, daughter of Rev. John Anderson, by whom he had four children—two daughters and two sons—and the second time to Miss M. M. Caffrey, by whom he had three children—two living—one a daughter and the other a son. He is a Catholic, and is broad in his religious and humanitarian views. He was elected to the House of the Twentieth Legislature from the Eighteenth district, composed of Red River County, without opposition, and in 1890 was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Thirty-first district, composed of the following counties: Red River, Lamar and Fannin. He served on many of the leading committees, besides the one of which he was chairman, and did his full share of the important work of the session.

WILLIAM CLEMENS,
NEW BRAUNFELS.

Hon. William Clemens, the son of Willhelm and Wilhermine Clemens, of German ancestry, was born in Germany, on the 8th day of October, 1843, and educated in Texas. His parents emigrated to Texas in 1849, bringing him with them, and settled in New Braunfels, Comal County. At the age of twelve years he suffered an irreparable loss, in the death of his mother, whom he dearly loved. He passed through boyhood, youth and manhood, without her gentle care, but her sainted memory, and the lessons learned at her knee, remained with and cheered him, sustaining him in moments of sadness and trial, and urging him on to be a winner in the battle of life. He was apprenticed to a gentleman by the name of John A. Staehely, who now lives in Darmstadt, Germany. Mr. Staehely was then doing the largest and most lucrative business at New Braunfels, and to his strictly honest and methodical business ways, and fatherly advice, Mr. Clemens ascribes a great deal of his success in life, and has always entertained for him sentiments of respect and warmest friendship. At eighteen years of age he entered the Confederate



John Wesley
H. H. H. H.



army, in 1862, as a volunteer; participated in sharp engagements in Arkansas, and, after the close of the war, engaged in merchandising, in which he was quite successful; and then went into the banking business. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature in 1879, from the Eighty-ninth district, composed of Bexar and Comal Counties, and also served in the house of the Twenty-first Legislature, representing Comal, Blanco and Gillespie Counties, each time being elected without opposition at the polls. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth district, composed of Caldwell, Hays, Guadalupe, Comal, Blanco, Llano and Kendall Counties.

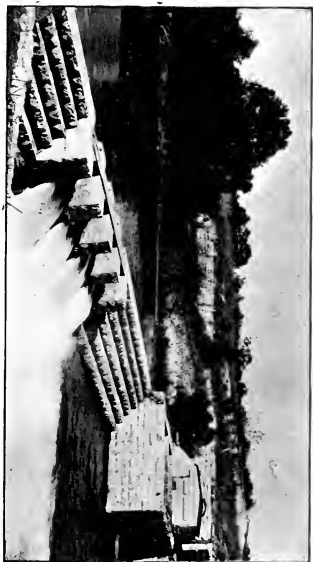
In 1879 he was author of the bill to improve the Public Free School System in cities and towns, and to amend the Penal Code in regard to continuances in criminal cases; and also an amendment to the Penal Code, punishing severely misapplication of public money. In the Twenty-first Legislature he was one of a sub-committee that perfected the House Railroad bill that was passed by that body, but killed in the Senate. He was one of the pioneers in the advocacy of the Commission idea, which has since met with such a signal triumph at the polls, and was one of its most outspoken defenders. He favors a commission, hoping that it will lead to the State owning and operating its own railroads. A proposition looking toward that end was defeated in the Committee on Platform in the last State Democratic Convention (1890), by a vote of eighteen to twelve only.

In the Senate, during the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, he introduced a bill providing for the Australian Ballot System, making it operative over the entire State; a bill prohibiting the acceptance of free railroad passes by legislative, judicial and executive officers; and a bill (framed in accordance with Governor Hogg's recommendation, relative to the suppression of homicide) that strikes the degree of manslaughter from the Penal Code. He was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and is one of the ablest and most influential members of the Senate. He has always aided every public enterprise in his section, and is one of the men who had the famous dam across the Comal

River constructed at New Braunfels. This dam furnishes a fine water-power, and it will be, in the near future, the site of many important industries. For sixteen years he was a member of the well known house of Walter Tips & Co., wholesale hardware dealers at Austin. The firm consisted of his life-long friends, Walter Tips and Joseph Faust, and himself.

MARTIN McNULTY CRANE,
CLEBURNE.

Martin McNulty Crane, chairman of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, in the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Grafton, West Virginia, November 17, 1853. His parents were Martin and Mary Crane. In 1870 he came to Texas, and alternately taught and attended school, studying law at intervals. December 25, 1877, was admitted to the bar, got business from the start, and for years has enjoyed a fine law practice. He is a member of the widely known firm of Crane & Ramsey, Cleburne, Texas. In November, 1878, less than twelve months after his admission to the bar, he was elected county attorney, and in 1880 was re-elected to that office. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Nineteenth Legislature, and in 1888 was tendered renomination by the Democracy of Johnson County, but declined the honor. In 1890 he was elected from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district, composed of Johnson, Hill and Ellis Counties, to the Twenty-second Legislature, and was considered one of the strongest men and best debaters in the Senate of that body. Besides the committee of which he was chairman, he was a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Judiciary No. 2, Education, Penitentiaries, Towns and City Corporations, Judicial Districts, and Public Lands. Senator Crane is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. January 22, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Eula O. Taylor. They have six children—four girls and two boys. He has helped on every public enterprise that promised good to his town and section. Senator Crane is a democrat to the manner born, and his bright blade



New Braunfels Dam.—(Owned by L. & H. Blum, H. Kempner, M. Lasker, W. Clemens

has flashed in the foremost of every battle fought in his section for the triumph of Democratic principles.

HENRY ARTHUR FINCH,
McKINNEY.

Henry A. Finch was born in Smith County, Mississippi, December 20, 1855. His father was Dr. William J. Finch. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ellen E. Gibson. They are both living at McKinney, Texas. Dr. Finch is a retired physician, and was a gallant Confederate soldier. He still suffers from the effects of wounds received at Shiloh. The subject of this sketch, Henry A. Finch, completed his education at the University of Mississippi, and in the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. In the University of Mississippi he was elected salutatorian, to represent the College Literary Society at commencement in 1873, and in 1874 was made anniversarian of the Hermæen Literary Society, the highest honor the society could confer. He came to Texas in 1876, and that year was admitted to the bar, at McKinney. He is a successful practicing lawyer, and an extensive farmer. Mr. Finch was married to Miss Fannie Shipe, April 29, 1890, at McKinney, Collin County—a lady of rare accomplishments. Mr. Finch is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1882 he was elected to represent Collin and Denton Counties in the House of the Eighteenth Legislature, and in 1890 was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Collin and Denton. He is a staunch Democrat, and one of the most active and effective party workers in Collin County, giving his time and talents in every campaign to help secure Democratic victory. In his race for the Senate in 1890, he defeated Dr. J. B. Wright, Independent candidate, by a majority of 3,056 votes. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and a member of several of the most important committees of that body. His former legislative experience enabled him to wield a power-

ful influence, and he soon ranked among the foremost men in the Senate, a position he sustained until the close of the session of the Twenty-second Legislature.

LOUIS N. FRANK,
STEPHENSVILLE.

Louis N. Frank was born in Louisiana, December 22, 1849, and was educated in that State. He came to Texas in 1873; settled at Stephenville, Erath County, in 1876; read law, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in 1876; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1883, and was later a member of the Senate of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Penitentiaries. He was also a working member of other important committees, and was an active and efficient legislator. He is of average height and weight, compactly and firmly built, and has a fine open face. He is a lawyer of high standing, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his colleagues.

HIRAM M. GARWOOD,
BASTROP.

H. M. Garwood was born at Bastrop, Texas, January 11, 1864, and is a son of C. B. and Mrs. F. B. Garwood. He received a thorough education at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, graduating, with distinction, in the class of 1883. After leaving college he selected the practice of law as his profession, and, under the guidance of Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Congressman from the Tenth district, at once diligently applied himself to the work of preparing for admission to the bar. In November, 1885, after a rigid examination, which he sustained in a manner that reflected great credit upon him, he was granted license, and at once began practice in his native town.



H. M. GARWOOD.

Here he has since resided, enjoys an extensive practice, and ranks with the ablest members of the bar. He was elected to the Twentieth Legislature, and, although the youngest member of that body, soon took a prominent position in the House. He was a member of Judiciary Committee No. 2, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and, as a special trust, was put on the special committee, to which all the educational bills of the House were referred. In 1888 Mr. Garwood was elected county judge of Bastrop County, and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democracy, and elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature from the Thirteenth district, composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop and Lee.

He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and though it is generally conceded that in no previous Texas Senate (for many years) were there so many men of brilliant talents and superior mental strength, he was considered a peer among the most intellectual and influential of his colleagues. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. At the dedication of the State Capitol, he was chosen to deliver the Masonic address, a duty which he discharged in a manner that fully sustained his reputation as a finished, forcible and eloquent speaker. His talent is recognized on every occasion, and he is put forward as a representative man of his section and people. Since 1886, he has defended twenty-five or thirty men, charged with murder, and secured acquittals in all except two cases. In the Twentieth Legislature he was a leading advocate of a Railway Commission, and in the Twenty-second Legislature he introduced a bill providing for the creation of a commission to regulate the freight and passenger charges of railways, and exercise general supervision over those corporations. From this bill, and the one introduced by Senator Cone Johnson, the sub-committee on Internal Improvements prepared the measure which was favorably reported to the Senate. Among other important bills of which he was the author in this body, was one requiring every county in the State to conform, as to the public schools, to what is known as the district system.

August 9, 1890, Mr. Garwood was married to Miss Hattie Page, daughter of Colonel Page, a prominent lawyer of Bryan, Texas. A future stretches out before Mr. Garwood, golden with the promise of a high career.

WILLIAM H. POPE,
MARSHALL.

William H. Pope, chairman of Judiciary Committee No. 1, was a notable member of the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature. Since 1882 he has represented the Third district (Harrison County) in the State Senate, and, when his term expires, will enjoy the distinction of having served a greater number of consecutive years than any man ever elected to the Texas Senate. He was appointed, by Governor John Ireland, a commissioner for the State of Texas to collect claims against the United States government, consisting of expenses incurred by Texas in protecting her frontier. The successful discharge of the duties of this position demanded industry, business capacity, and the skill of an accomplished lawyer. The result demonstrated the sagacity of Governor Ireland. The amount of the claims was unknown, and the sources from which the evidence to support them was to be drawn, were mostly a matter of conjecture. He traveled thousands of miles, collected affidavits from hundreds of people, and then went to Washington, and after months of ceaseless labor, got the proper board together, presented the claims of Texas (supported by an overwhelming array of evidence), and secured a favorable report, allowing his State over \$1,000,000. From this time the matter of securing the money (while it required much hard work on the part of the Texas delegation) was comparatively easy sailing, and, in due time, a bill making the necessary appropriation was passed, and the big plum dropped into the Texas treasury.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1888, and a member of the special committee that officially notified Cleveland and Thurman of their nomination. He assisted in framing the important Educational bill, passed by the Nine-



W. H. POPE.

teenth Legislature. He was president pro tempore of the Senate in the Twentieth Legislature, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and introduced a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment that would, if adopted, allow the creation of a Railroad Commission. The joint resolution passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. In the Twenty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and to him and Judge Abercombie is due the credit of putting through that body the joint resolution (adopted by both houses of the legislature) submitting to the people a constitutional amendment, providing for the creation, by law, of a commission to regulate railway charges. The amendment, as is well known, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the polls. Three years ago (long before the Democratic party of Texas put a separate coach plank in its platform) Senator Pope introduced a bill, which passed the Senate, but was lost in the House, requiring railroads to furnish separate coaches for the transportation of white and negro passengers, and prohibiting whites and blacks traveling in the same cars.

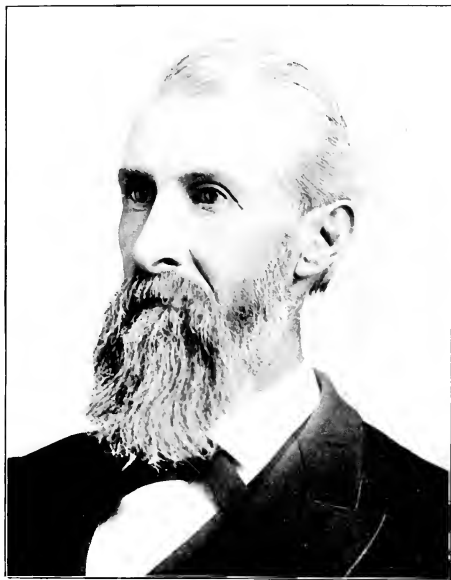
In 1858 the Pope family moved from Wilkes County, Georgia, where W. H. Pope was born, to Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. At that time he was eleven years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, he volunteered in the Confederate army, and served in Terry's scouts and Wharton's cavalry. He completed his education at the University of Virginia, taking the law course, and was admitted to the bar at Marshall, in 1868, and was elected county attorney, holding the office for about six years. During the Prohibition campaign, he spoke at many important points in the State, and was considered one of the finest speakers on the anti side.

Besides the committee of which he was chairman in the Twenty-second Legislature, he was a member of the following committees: Apportionment and Representation, Rules, Public Buildings and Grounds, Frontier Protection, Penitentiaries, Education, Constitutional Amendments, State Affairs, Public Health, and Military Affairs. Senator Pope is liked and admired by his colleagues and constituents.

JAMES MELVILLE INGRAM,
SEXTON.

James M. Ingram, chairman, in the Twenty-first Legislature, of the Senate Committee on Public Debt and Contingent Expenses, and in the Twenty-second Legislature of the Senate Committee on Public Debt, was born in Randolph County, Georgia, December 7, 1840. In 1857, when seventeen years of age, he removed to Texas and settled in Sabine County, where he is now successfully engaged in farming. In 1858 his parents, William and Annie Ingram, sold their property in Georgia and removed to Sabine County, Texas, where they resided until death.

The subject of this sketch entered Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and was in the senior class when war was declared between the States. On the commencement of hostilities, he hurried home to Texas, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Whitfield's Legion. He was commissioned first lieutenant in April, 1862, and captain, in March, 1863, for meritorious conduct in the field. He served under General McCulloch during that general's first campaign in Missouri and Arkansas, and, among other severe engagements, was in the battle of Elkhorn. He was afterward transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and served as an infantry officer under various generals. He took part in the first and second battles at Corinth, and the battle of Iuka. He was under Van Dorn and Price in 1862, and General Bragg in 1863; participated in General Joseph E. Johnston's Georgia campaign, in 1864, and the last months of the war served under General Hood, as captain of Company C, Whitfield's Legion, in the cavalry brigade commanded by L. S. Ross, late Governor of Texas. Although constantly exposed to danger, Senator Ingram came through the war without being wounded. On one occasion he walked some distance in front of his company to see what was transpiring, and three Federal sharp-shooters arose from a rifle-pit not more than fifty yards distant. He knew that if they fired he would be killed, unless he



JAMES M. INGRAHAM.

could adopt some means to frustrate their aim. Just as they fired he threw himself to the ground, and heard the bullets whistle over him. The sharp-shooters thought that they had killed him, and dropped back into their place of concealment. Captain Ingram's men shared in that belief, and were surprised to see him arise and coolly walk back into the lines. At another time he was passing a gulch, and suddenly found himself confronted by a Federal soldier with leveled gun. They were so near together that Captain Ingram easily recognized the make of the piece—a Sharpe's rifle. Captain Ingram had already drawn his six-shooter, and fired as quickly as possible, so as to confuse his antagonist and destroy the certainty of his aim. The man instantly dropped his gun and hobbled back into the Union trenches; how badly wounded, if hit at all, Captain Ingram never knew. The post of honor with him, as with many other brave defenders of the South, was the post of danger; and that he passed through war's baptism of fire unscathed, was due to the overshadowing care of a beneficent Providence that had other work for him to do in after years.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1888, and was an influential and popular member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. He was one of the hardest working members of the first named body, and many of the best laws enacted by it bear the impress of his labors. During the greater part of the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, he was confined to his home by sickness, and only took part in the work of the latter part of the session. He represented the Second Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Rusk, and was elected without opposition. He is a Democrat of the truest type.

Senator Ingram is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Royal Arch Mason. He was married to Miss Mary Cartwright, at San Augustine, December 14, 1865. They have four children—William H., Amanda, James M., Jr., and Leonidas C. After the war Senator Ingram went to Opelousas, Louisiana; farmed there until 1870; removed to San Augustine, where he remained three years, and then removed to his extensive plantation in Sabine County, where he has since resided.

He owns a fine farm in McLennan County, a ranch in Limestone County, and valuable property elsewhere in Texas.

Senator Ingram inherited a handsome fortune from his parents, which he has considerably augmented by prudent management. He is charitable, public-spirited, and a man who enjoys the high regard of his neighbors and friends.

JOHN G. KEARBY,
WILLS POINT.

John G. Kearby was born in Hot Springs County, Arkansas, December 3, 1848. He is a brother of Jerome C. Kearby. His parents were E. P. and Mary Kearby. His father is a retired physician and lawyer, and was for a number of years county judge of Rains County, Texas. Mr. Kearby's mother died in Arkansas in 1854, and in 1859 his father moved with his children to Denton County, Texas. In 1870 John G. Kearby went to Van Zandt County, and lived at Canton until 1876, when he moved to Wills Point, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and is now practicing law at Wills Point with W. J. Greer, under the firm name of Kearby & Greer. They enjoy a large and paying practice.

October 17, 1872, Mr. Kearby was married to Miss Ella M. Neal. They have five children—Nora, Jerome, Allen, Gallatin and Ella Kearby.

In 1890 Mr. Kearby was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Seventh Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson, and Van Zandt, and served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Penitentiaries, State Affairs, Commerce and Manufactories, Contingent Expenses, Public Printing, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, Enrolled Bills, Privileges and Elections, Insurance and Statistics, Mining and Irrigation, and Towns, Cities and Corporations. He is a man

of superior ability, and exercised a marked influence in the Committee rooms and upon the floor. He is an active and earnest Democrat, and has always labored for the success of his party. He has been a delegate to every Democratic State Convention since 1873, except one, and he was then out of the State; and was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions held in 1880 and 1884.

ROBERT SNEAD KIMBROUGH,
MESQUITE.



Robert S. Kimbrough was born near Madisonville, East Tennessee, September 19, 1851. He represents the most populous and wealthy district in the State, and goes about it just like he runs his store or cotton gin—in an energetic, business way. To see him sauntering about, one would conclude that he was care-

less, not to say neglectful, of his duties; but the direct opposite is the case. He never tires, and when he appears the least concerned, he is getting in his work, nine times out of ten. He never hunts ducks with a brass band, but slips up the legislative creek quietly, and gets as many bills through the legislature as anybody.

He came to Texas in 1874, and first settled in Clay County, but eighteen months later moved to Mesquite, in Dallas County. Mr. Kimbrough is a member of the Baptist Church, and Knights of Honor. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Wesson, at Little Rock, Arkansas. His wife lived only a short time, and in 1878 he married Miss Jennie Curtis. In 1881 he established the Mesquiter, and it wielded a potent influence in local and general politics during the four years he conducted its columns.

He was elected to represent Dallas County in the Nineteenth Legislature, by 1,111 majority over his colleague, and two other opponents. In that body he made a good record, and on November 4, 1888, was elected to the State Senate (long term) from the Sixteenth district. He is chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Mr. Kimbrough was a member of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements, to which was assigned the duty of framing a Railroad Commission Bill. He introduced, among others, a bill to amend the law as to attachment and garnishment, so as to allow any, or all, creditors to intervene in attachment suits, prove their claims, and get a pro-rata share of the assets of debtors. He is a clear reasoner, a good speaker, and one of the ablest men in the Senate. He is a staunch Democrat. He took an active part in the canvass against constitutional prohibition in 1887; and in 1890 was one of the leaders in the fight for the nomination of James S. Hogg, by the Democratic party, for Governor, and the adoption of the amendment to the constitution that provides for a State Railroad Commission. Senator Kimbrough was the author of the "dirt road" amendment to the constitution, which was adopted by the people at the general election in 1890. He has made a strong fight in the Senate last session against State uniformity of text-books, holding that State uniformity was im-

practicable, and a species of governmental tyranny that should not be tolerated in any country where the doctrine of local self-government prevails.

Mr. Kimbrough sided with the administration on the question of an appointive Railroad Commission, and made one of the most important speeches of the session, in exposing the hand of the anti-commissionists, and defending the administration and an appointive commission. He took the ground that an appointive commission meant a good one, and took the question out of politics; but that to let the politicians select the commissioners in the conventions, meant a poor commission, and interminable war between the people and these corporations, to the delight of the demagogue.

THEODORE UGLOW LUBBOCK,
HOUSTON.

Senator T. U. Lubbock was born in Houston, Texas, December 24, 1841, and is perhaps the oldest native who now resides in that city. Left an orphan when a child, he was adopted by Governor Francis R. and Mrs. Adele Lubbock, and reared by them with as much tenderness as if he had been their own son. He completed his education at the Virginia Military Institute, and entered the Confederate army. He went out with the Fifth Texas infantry—Hood's brigade—and five or six months later was transferred to the Eighth Texas cavalry—Terry Rangers. The Fourth and Fifth Texas were the first regiments that went from the Lone Star State to the scene of battle. Senator Lubbock was at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Perryville, and took part in many other hard fought engagements. He was promoted to the rank of captain, and assigned to important department duty until the close of the war.

December 24, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura C. Files, in Matagorda County. They have had six children, two of whom (Richard F. and Charlotte) are dead, and four (Adele, William R., V. A. Shepherd and Mary) are living. Adele and William R. Lubbock are twins. Senator Lubbock is

a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Honor. He has been Master of Gray Lodge No. 329; High Priest of Washington Chapter No. 2; Eminent Commander of Ruthven Commandery No. 2 (all A. F. and A. M.) and Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar, in Texas. He is now District Deputy Grand Master for the Twelfth Masonic district. He has been engaged in the furniture and general commission business at Houston since 1866, and has acquired a handsome competency. He has always been a pronounced, working Democrat, but held no public office, except that of alderman of Houston, for one term, until elected in 1890 to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature from the Ninth district, composed of the counties of Harris, Montgomery, Walker and Trinity. He was chairman of the committees on Labor, and Privileges and Elections, and a member of the following committees: Constitutional Amendments; Finance, Internal Improvements, State Affairs, Counties and County Boundaries, Private Land Claims, Public Health, Commerce and Manufactories, Federal Relations, and Towns, Cities and Corporations. He is a man of fine mental powers.

MARCUS F. MOTT,
GALVESTON.

M. F. Mott, who represented the Tenth Senatorial district (Galveston, Brazoria and Matagorda Counties) in the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, June 21, 1837. His parents, Dr. A. G. W. and Mrs. Eliza Mott, removed to Galveston in 1845, where Dr. Mott died in 1847, and his widow in 1887. Mrs. Mott's maiden name was Miss Eliza Fulton. She was a lady of superior attainments, and a kinswoman of the great inventor, Robert Fulton. Dr. Mott was a distinguished physician, and a man of high mental endowments. Carlyle has said that great men stand upon a mountain ridge, with the valley of ancestry upon one side, and that of posterity upon the other—a pretty figure; a generalization in a measure confirmed by experience; yet, after all, but half truth, as there

are not wanting many illustrious examples to prove. The talents of the father are often inherited by the son, and being employed in some field to which their exercise is more peculiarly adapted, shine with additional lustre. Senator Mott's tastes early inclined him to the legal profession, and, after acquiring a fair education in private schools, he read law, and was, in 1858, admitted to the bar at Galveston.

During the war between the States, Mr. Mott served for a time as lieutenant of artillery, took part in a number of expeditions, (among others, that sent to the relief of Brazos Santiago), and at the battle of Galveston was an aide on the staff of General Scurry.

In 1865-6 he was associated in the practice of law with John W. Harris, formerly Attorney-General of the State, and in 1867 was admitted into the firm of Ballinger & Jack. The firm has been successively Ballinger & Jack; Ballinger, Jack & Mott; Ballinger & Mott; Ballinger, Mott & Terry; and is now Willie, Mott & Ballinger; the members of the firm being ex-Chief Justice A. H. Willie, M. F. Mott and Thomas J. Ballinger.

In 1862 Senator Mott married Miss Mary Rowen Herbert, at Galveston. One child, Miss Lillian, has blessed their union. Mrs. Mott's father was a physician and planter, and one of the pioneer settlers of Texas. Senator Mott has never been, in any sense of the term, a politician, but is a staunch Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, as every good citizen should. In 1866 he was city attorney and recorder of Galveston, since which time he has never sought nor desired a civil office of any kind. In 1890, however, he was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, and served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactories, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Finance, Counties and County Boundaries, Private Land Claims, Public Health, and Towns Cities and Corporations.

He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Texas, and has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Masonry. He was a delegate to the Topeka Deep Water Convention, and has participated in nearly every meritorious movement looking to the upbuilding of his city and the State.

Senator Mott enjoys a national reputation as a lawyer, and among his brethren at the bar, ranks as a man of pre-eminent ability and learning.

WILLIAM B. PAGE,
CROCKETT.

William B. Page, who represented the district composed of the counties of Grimes, Leon, Madison, Houston and Angelina, in the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, is descended from an historic family of the Old Dominion, and was born the 7th day of May, 1851, in Madison County, Virginia, within three miles of Orange Courthouse, on the Rapidan River. His ancestors played a prominent part in the revolution that freed the American colonies from the yoke of British tyranny, and at various times held high positions of trust under the commonwealth of Virginia.

In 1871 Senator Page graduated at Randolph-Macon College, and went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he organized a private class of young men and prepared them for admission to Washington and Lee University. In 1873 he removed to Texas, and settled at Crockett, where he still resides. Soon after locating in that town, he was made principal of the Crockett High School, a position held by him continuously for eleven years, and which he then resigned of his own accord, as he desired to engage in other pursuits.

He was elected to the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Legislatures, and in the latter body was chairman of the Committee on Education. The Twentieth Legislature was celebrated for the enactment of revenue-reform laws, looking to a better assessment and collection of taxes. He was one of the most prominent authors of those beneficent measures. At the special session of the Twentieth Legislature, called for the purpose of making some disposition of the \$1,500,000 surplus revenue lying in the vaults of the State treasury, he introduced House Bill No. 1, which, after a hard and determined fight, became a law, and reduced the tax-rate for that year from



W. B. PAGE.



25 cents to 10 cents on the \$100 valuation of property, and to 20 cents for each year thereafter. In the campaign of 1887, on the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, he was one of the originators of the movement that resulted in the holding of a State convention at Dallas, and the thorough organization of the anti-prohibition forces. He made speeches at many points, and took an active part in accomplishing the rejection of the amendment at the polls. On account of this action he was defeated in his canvass for election to the House of the Twenty-first Legislature. In 1890, however, he was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature. In that year he, with other gentlemen, established the Crockett Courier, and made a vigorous fight for James S. Hogg for Governor, and the establishment of a Railway Commission. Senator Page still holds the editorship of the paper.

For a number of years past, in connection with other business, he has been interested in farming. He introduced twenty-six bills in the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature, among the number a bill providing for a uniform system of text books in the public schools; a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Revenue Agent to inspect and check the accounts of officials handling public moneys; and a bill to repeal the oil-inspection law. He was chairman of the committees on Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, and Mining and Irrigation; and a member of the following committees: Constitutional Amendments, Penitentiaries, Internal Improvements, Education, State Affairs, State Asylums, General Land Office, and Apportionment and Representation. He went into the Senate with a wide legislative experience, and a knowledge of the public needs, that at once gave him a place among the leaders in that body.

He is a man of commanding presence, and in debate worthy of any foe's steel. Senator Page is a Knight Templar Mason, and is a member of Palestine Commandery No. 3. He has promoted every public enterprise in his section, and is a man thoroughly imbued with energy and the spirit of material progress.

GEORGE W. GLASSCOCK,
GEORGETOWN.

In the Twenty-second Legislature, George W. Glasscock was chairman of the Senate Committee on Education. Considering the interests to be guarded, it was perhaps the most important of the committees. At least \$2,500,000 of public school money is expended yearly by the State of Texas, and the permanent funds amount to \$7,000,000 in securities; about 25,000,000 acres of school lands that remain unsold, and about \$10,000,000 of land notes.

With wise management, this rich heritage, bequeathed by the past, may be handed down to posterity with many millions added; and with false statesmanship, or, worse still, corruption, it might in a large measure be dissipated, and the cause of education greatly retarded in the State. He is a Democrat, and a lucky politician, never having been defeated for office since he entered into politics.

He was born January 10, 1846, in Travis County, Texas. His father, for whom he was named, was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh Legislatures, representing the counties of Travis and Williamson, which the son now represents in the Senate, with the addition of Burnet County. He belonged to the pioneers of Texas, that heroic band that blazed the way for civilization, and laid broad and deep the foundations for a splendid commonwealth. The Twentieth Legislature named the county of Glasscock in honor of the late George W. Glasscock, Sr. The act creating the county contains a section that reads as follows:

The county of Glasscock is named in honor of George W. Glasscock, who participated in the struggle for Texas independence, and was at the storming and capture of the Alamo, on the 10th of December, 1835, and was in the grass fight and other engagements that resulted in the independence of Texas.

George W. Glasscock, Jr., removed from his native county to Georgetown, Williamson County, twelve years since. He served as county attorney of Williamson County in 1879-80; was elected



GEO. W. GLASSCOCK.



county judge in 1880, and re-elected in 1882; and in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Travis, Williamson and Burnet ("Capital district") and was re-elected to the Senate in 1888. He served in the Senate during the sessions of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. In the Nineteenth Legislature he was a member of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. At that time the construction of the new capitol was in progress, and it was, perhaps, the most important committee of the session.

Senator Glasscock is the only man born in the district who has represented it in the halls of the legislature. He is the author of a number of bills, the statement of whose parentage will greatly interest all Texans. He offered several amendments to the school law at the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, looking to the simplifying and curing of irregularities and inconsistent provisions in the present law. He presented several bills at that session of great importance to the public, among which were: "An Act to regulate Express Companies doing business in Texas;" "An Act for bondsmen in certain manner to be relieved of official bonds;" "An Act to protect Express Companies from unjust charges and discrimination by Railroad Companies;" "An Act to Establish a State Industrial College;" and "An Act regulating the sale to, and use of, Railroad tickets by passengers, and to amend the law as to passenger fare on Railroads." He has been an industrious legislator, and always punctual at his post of duty.

He was in the Confederate army in the war between the States, and was a member of Duff's Thirty-third Texas cavalry, in Gano's brigade and Walker's division, and made a gallant and faithful soldier. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Knight Templar Mason, and an Encampment member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was, at the last convocation of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held at Dallas, elected Grand Warder of the Grand Lodge, which order has a membership of 6,000 in the State.

He is a clear, and, at times, eloquent speaker, and supports his propositions with a logic that is well nigh irresistible. His

record in the legislature is one that speaks for itself, and needs no panegyric. He has always, since he has been in the Legislature, been a member of all the important committees. At the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, he was a member of both of the Judiciary Committees, and also the committees on Education, Finance, Internal Improvements, Judicial Districts, Cities and Towns, Privileges and Elections, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

Both as a citizen and public officer he has been faithful, energetic, prompt and active in the discharge of all his duties, and has filled all public offices held by him in such a satisfactory manner to the people, that he has always been re-elected when a candidate for re-election. As a private citizen, he has managed his business so as to be in independent circumstances, and is public spirited, often giving his time and money to enterprises that tend to build up the country.

CALHOUN L. POTTER,
GAINESVILLE.

Calhoun L. Potter was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, March 6, 1854, and came to Texas in October, 1858, with his parents, Cincinnati and Melissa Potter, who settled in Cooke County, near Gainesville, where the subject of this biography grew to manhood. His mother died in 1882. His father is still living, and, at the age of sixty-nine years, is full of that energy which enabled him to make of life a success. C. L. Potter attended the common schools in Cooke County, but the greater part of his education has been gained by self-culture. He studied law in Gainesville in the offices of Barrett & Stone, and Weaver & Potter, and was granted license to practice law in 1875, standing a brilliant examination. His advancement at the bar was remarkably rapid, and in a few years he ranked with the foremost members of the bar in North Texas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions held in 1884 and 1888, and has attended and taken part in every State Democratic Convention since 1882. In 1890 he was elected to the Senate of





E. J. SIMKINS.

the Twenty-second Legislature from the Eighteenth district, composed of Cooke and Grayson Counties. He was chairman of the Senate Committees on Towns and City Corporations, and Federal Relations, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Finance, Internal Improvements, Education, Judicial Districts, and Public Lands. Senator Potter is a ripe lawyer, a clear reasoner, a forcible and elegant speaker, and wielded a potent influence in the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature. He is public spirited, and has helped on to the full extent of his influence and means, every movement and public enterprise that promised good to Gainesville and his section of the State. Senator Potter has been twice married. He was united in marriage to his present wife, nee Miss Dixie Crooks, February 16, 1888. He is approaching the prime of life, and no man in Texas has stretching before him a future glowing with brighter promise.

ELDRED J. SIMKINS,

CORSICANA.

Eldred J. Simkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments in the Twenty-second Legislature, is a South Carolina gentleman of the ante-bellum regime. Born and reared in Edgefield District, where refinement and elegance had their home, he illustrates the thought and manners of that classic section of the State. He was educated at Beaufort, and graduated from South Carolina College in the class of 1859. Senator Simkins is perhaps the most polished and scholarly gentleman in that dignified and able body, the Senate of Texas. The Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the Senate presented a brilliant galaxy of talent, in which his star shone as one of the first magnitude. Trained in the school of Calhoun Democracy, a South Carolinian, a Confederate soldier loyal to the memories of the past, Senator Simkins yet recognizes the changed conditions of the body politic as wrought out by war. With an abiding faith in the capacity of his race for self government, and an unflinching confidence in the grandeur of its des-

tiny, he is the fearless advocate of every measure which, in his judgment, tends to the uplifting of the people and the progress of the South.

Under the act of Congress, passed in 1862, all the property of his family at Beaufort, South Carolina, and the adjoining islands, was confiscated on account of their loyalty to the State, made sacred to them by the nativity and graves of the family for generations. He volunteered in the Confederate service in 1861, and served in the Hampton Legion until 1862, when he was appointed to the First Regular Confederate artillery regiment, and served during the war at Fort Sumpter, and the posts around Charleston, South Carolina. In 1867 he removed to Florida, and commenced the practice of law at Monticello, with his brother, under the firm name of Simkins & Simkins. In 1868 he was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County, and retained that position until he came to Texas. In 1871 he came to Texas, settled at Corsicana, and engaged in the practice of his profession under the same firm name; at once established a high position and standing at the bar, and in 1872 was elected district attorney of the Thirty-fifth Judicial district. He was also elected to the chairmanship of the Democratic Executive Committee of Navarro County, which he held until 1877. He was a competitor for the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General, against Hon. John D. Templeton, in 1879. In 1882 he was appointed one of the regents of the University of Texas, and was twice reappointed and confirmed. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention, representing in that body the Ninth Congressional district of Texas. In 1886 he was elected, by a majority of 2,800 votes, to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures, from the Fifteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Navarro, Limestone and Freestone, and introduced many important measures that were enacted into laws.

Coming to the Senate at a time when popular prejudice was most rife against the University of Texas, he was its recognized champion. By constant labor and effort, and by conciliatory methods, he disarmed hostility, changed prejudice into friendliness, and finally succeeded in winning even from its enemies, a

recognition of the right of the University to public support.

In 1890 he was again re-elected, by a large majority, to the State Senate from his district, after one of the most prolonged and bitter contests ever recorded in the political annals of Texas. The Senatorial Convention (almost equally divided) cast more than eighteen hundred ballots without making a nomination, and finally dissolved, each side placing its candidate before the people.

During the session of the Twenty-second Legislature he took a leading part in the deliberations of the Senate, and to his work is due many of the most salutary provisions of the laws that were enacted. He is a ripe scholar, a strong debater, and as a speaker, is easy, finished and forceful. Senator Simkins has always been known as a zealous Democrat. He was an editor of the Monticello Advertiser in 1869 and 1870, and on his removal to Texas edited the Navarro Banner until his election as district attorney in 1872.

He married Miss Eliza Trescote, of Beaufort, South Carolina, and has a family of five living children. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and the Masonic Grand Lodge. The law firm of Simkins & Simkins being dissolved, by the removal of his brother to Dallas, he formed a copartnership with Hon. R. S. Neblett, and the firm of Simkins & Neblett is well known in the legal circles of the State. Senator Simkins is tall, straight as an arrow, has prominent and mobile features, and in manner is affable and engaging. He is the author of the judiciary amendment to the State Constitution submitted by the Twenty-second Legislature, and subsequently adopted at the polls. Under its operation the administration of justice will be greatly expedited.

HENRY TAYLOR SIMS,
COLEMAN.



Henry Taylor Sims was born in Taladega County, Alabama, and is now about forty years of age. His parents (both of whom are now deceased) were William and Elizabeth Sims. His mother (nee Miss Elizabeth Girden) died in Carrolton, Georgia, when the subject of this sketch was five years of age. He lived with relatives in Georgia and Alabama until large enough to earn a support, then worked on a farm, and afterward clerked in stores in Alabama, and educated himself as best he could. In 1870 he came to Texas, engaged in merchandising at Harmony Hill, Rusk County; in 1873 returned to Alabama, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Ashville in 1874, and in the

latter part of the same year returned to Texas and engaged in the practice of his profession at Cleburne, and was shortly thereafter united in marriage to Miss Ida Stone, of Kentucky. They have four children. In 1877 he removed to Coleman, Coleman County, where he has since resided, and has long enjoyed a large and paying practice.

In 1888 he was nominated by the Democracy, without having canvassed for or solicited the honor, and was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-ninth district, and served as a member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. In the Senate he supported all meritorious measures looking to the suppression of crime, and rendering more certain the speedy trial and punishment of criminals, and opposed laws having a tendency toward paternalism or centralization, or that looked, as he thought, to the improper regulation of the business of the country. He also opposed all appropriations for the maintenance or support of any particular profession, trade or occupation, out of the general revenue. He was on a majority of the important Senate committees in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures, and in the latter body was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

Senator Sims is a man of scholarly attainments, possesses a logical, well-trained mind, wielded a powerful influence in the committee-rooms and on the floor, and, as a member of the Senate, rendered invaluable service to his constituents and the people of the State. No other member enjoyed to a larger degree the confidence and friendship of his colleagues. He is a democrat, inclines toward free trade, and believes that the revenue needed for the support of an economically administered government should be secured by direct taxation.

JOHN HALL STEPHENS,
VERNON.

John Hall Stephens was born in Shelby County, Texas, on the 22d of December, 1847. He is the eldest son of L. H. and S. C. Stephens, who were early pioneers of Texas. His grandfather, James Truitt, was a member of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, and for many years a State Senator. John H. Stephens was educated at Mansfield College, in Tarrant County, and graduated from the law department of the University at Lebanon, Tennessee, in the class of 1872. In the fall of the same year he settled at Montague, the county seat of Montague County, and there commenced the practice of law. At that time Montague was the most northwestern organized county in the State, and all the territory now composing fifty-seven counties was attached to it for judicial purposes. For the past eighteen years Senator Stephens has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the lower and superior courts of the State, and has long been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in his district. He was elected to the State Senate in 1888, from the Nineteenth district, comprising fifty-seven counties, (the entire Panhandle), and received four-fifths of the vote cast, defeating his competitor, the nominee of the Union Labor party, by an overwhelming majority. In the Twenty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Frontier Protection, and a member of several other important committees.

Senator Stephens is an independent and original thinker, and this cast of mind, reinforced by years of experience, has enabled him to discover the defects in our statute law providing remedies for establishing rights and redressing injuries. His legislative labors have been directed toward making the law harmonious in all its parts, and an *Ægis* under which the poorest citizen can find protection and enforce justice through the courts. In this line of duty he perfected a number of important bills in the Twenty-first Legislature; among them a bill providing for the sale of public school lands, and a bill to set apart Greer County

for homestead settlement only. He strenuously opposed the Greer County Commission bill, and the validation of title to any railroad lands located in that county. He was author of the bill reducing the fare on railroads, as to children, to less than half what the roads were formerly allowed to charge; and of the school land excess bill, a measure taking from the railroad surveys all excess therein and attaching it to the school lands. Other measures introduced by him at that session, were, a bill repealing the pre-emption laws that permitted public land to be sold for \$1.00 per acre; a bill permitting persons whose lands had been sold for taxes and bought in by the State, to redeem them by paying costs and 8 per cent interest; a most important bill requiring judges to deliver their charges to juries before argument of counsel, and a bill requiring the survey of unorganized counties and establishing their boundaries.

In the Twenty-second Legislature, Senator Stephens was chairman of the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Penitentiaries, Education, Public Lands, Judicial Districts, Private Land Claims, General Land Office, Frontier Protection, Stock and Stockraising, Agricultural Affairs, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, Engrossed Bills, Mining and Irrigation, and Apportionment and Representation. He introduced the following bills:

1. A bill giving all debtors whose lands may be sold under judgments or decrees of courts, or deed of trust, two years to redeem the same, by paying the original debt and costs of suit, and also giving other creditors the right to redeem for their benefit when the original owner fails to do so.
2. A bill to prevent discharged railroad employes from being blacklisted, unless furnished a full statement in writing of the reasons for which they were discharged.
3. A bill to invest the permanent school fund of the State in real estate mortgages.

The first bill was designed to prevent foreign mortgage companies from securing large quantities of land for less than one-half its value; the second, to prevent the disgrace of hundreds of poor but honest working men, who, if furnished in writing

the reasons for their discharge, could either disprove them, or show the grounds of dismissal to be insufficient, and secure work from other employers; and the third, to place the idle surplus in the State treasury in circulation. Senator Stephens opposed an appointive Railway Commission, for the reasons that the people would be deprived of the right to elect the most important officers in the State, too much power would be placed in the hands of the Governor, the Railroad Commission would be made a political bureau, and because such power given the executive would be contrary in spirit to the fundamental principle of free government, that the people should rule. He opposed the joint resolution, requiring the payment of a poll-tax as a pre-requisite to the exercise of the elective franchise, because such a change in the organic law would be a step toward disfranchising poor men. He also opposed granting the balance of the public domain to public schools, the University, and certificate holders, for the reason that the remaining public lands should be held for homestead entry only. These lands being all in West Texas, would, if given to actual settlers only, for homesteads, encourage the population and development of the West by a desirable class of farmers who are not able to settle in a prairie country, where they would have to pay high prices for their lands. By his exertions many measures mischievous in their tendencies failed of passage, and a number of good bills perfected and enacted into laws.

As a speaker, he is quick, animated, logical and earnest, and in the discussion of a question, exhausts its merits, going straight to the pivotal point upon which the issue turns, and not tiring those who listen, by a needlessly long discourse. He says all that is required to explain and support his position, and stops, neither falling short of, nor exceeding that purpose. As a consequence, when he arose to address the Senate, he had the satisfaction of commanding the unbroken attention of his colleagues to the end of his argument.

Senator Stephens was a member of the legislative committee, appointed by the Twenty-first Legislature, to meet similar committees from other States, and formulate some plan of concerted action by which the cattle raisers of the Southwest could be freed

from the oppression of the Chicago beef combine, controlled by Armour and others.

Senator Stephens was married to Miss Annie Chrisman, of Tarrant County, Texas, in 1883. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; was a charter member of the first lodge (No. 415) organized in Montague County, and has filled every office in his lodge, from Master down. He is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Senator Stephens is about six feet tall; well proportioned; has a dark complexion and coal black hair and eyes; his features are prominent and well formed; his bearing erect and manly, and his manner calm, dignified and courteous. He was popular with his fellow Senators, and enjoys the respect and friendship of a large and intelligent constituency. In the latter part of 1888 he removed from Montague to Vernon, where he now resides.

M. H. TOWNSEND,
COLUMBUS.

The subject of this sketch, M. H. Townsend, represented the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado and Wharton, in the Senate of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. He was born March 26, 1858, in Colorado County, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were Moses S. and Anna E. Townsend, both of whom are deceased. His public life began by his election to the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature, in 1882, from Colorado County (Sixty-seventh district), being the first Democrat ever elected over a Republican nominee in that county. In the Eighteenth Legislature he was the author of the resolution providing for the purchase of the Alamo building, and was chairman of the committee, on the part of the House, which made the purchase. In 1888 he was elected to the Senate over a Republican opponent by a majority of 4,176 votes. This was a high compliment, from the fact that it was more than double the majority ever received by any other nominee of his party, from the district. While a member of the Twenty-first Legislature he introduced in

the Senate what is known as the "Fellow Servant" bill, which passed the Senate and was defeated in the House. A bill on the same subject was enacted into a law during the Twenty-second Legislature, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the bill passed the Senate. He also succeeded in creating a new county, which he named Foard, for the senior member of his law firm, and for whom he also named his eldest son. In the last Senate he was chairman of the committees on Judicial Districts, and Military Affairs, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Judiciary No. 2, Apportionment, Finance, Penitentiaries, State Affairs, Roads and Bridges, Counties and County Boundaries, Claims and Accounts, Federal Relations, Public Debt, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Insurance and Statistics. Several important bills were introduced by him, and he took a prominent part in shaping the legislation of the session. During each of his terms in the legislature, the election of a United States Senator took place, and each time the Hon. Richard Coke was chosen unanimously. Senator Townsend was one of the vice-presidents of the State Democratic Convention, held at Galveston, in 1886, which nominated L. S. Ross for Governor. He was an anti-prohibitionist, and made speeches in his section of the State against the proposed amendment to the constitution. He is truly a self-made man. Left fatherless at nine years of age, he determined to acquire an education. Availing himself of the advantages of local institutions of learning, he attended lectures in the law department of Baylor University, at Independence, Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

December 20, 1883, he married Miss Annie E. Burford, daughter of F. N. Burford, deceased, who was one of the early settlers, and one of the most respected citizens of Colorado County. Since 1886 he has been a member of the law firm of Foard, Thompson & Townsend, at Columbus, which firm enjoys a large and remunerative practice. Senator Townsend is a man of decided convictions, quick and active in debate, and tireless in his efforts. He is public spirited and progressive, and stands well among his fellow members, and is popular with all classes in his district.

GEORGE. W. TYLER,

BELTON.

George W. Tyler, chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee No. 2, in the Twenty-second Legislature, is Grand Master of Masons in Texas. He is author of the Texas "Arbor Day" law, which was passed by the Twenty-first Legislature, and was one of the Senators in that body who signed and advocated the minority report, allowing a defendant on trial in a criminal case to testify in his own behalf. The minority report, after a hot struggle, was adopted, and to-day defendants are allowed to take the witness stand in Texas on the same footing as other witnesses.

He is one of the originators and defenders of the commission idea, that in November, 1890, swept the State like a resistless tidal wave. He was one of an almost hopeless minority, in the Twenty-first Legislature, but was bold in the defense of his opinions, and printed and sent broadcast over the State his Senate speech advocating regulation of railways by means of a State commission.

He has been a delegate to nearly all State Democratic conventions since 1876; presided over the Senatorial convention of 1880; was presidential Elector of the Ninth Congressional district in 1884; was chosen chairman of his Congressional district from 1886 to 1888; was temporary chairman of the Congressional convention at Waco, in 1888, when Roger Q. Mills was nominated for his ninth term in Congress, and was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket as State Senator, in 1888, from the Twenty-third district, composed of the counties of Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas and Mills, receiving a majority of 5,531 votes over his non-partisan opponent.

He was born in Coryell County, Texas, October 31, 1851, and moved with his father's family to Salado, Bell County in 1864, where he attended school several years. He was a student in the literary department of the University of Virginia one year; graduated from the Lebanon Law School, Tennessee, in 1874, and at once engaged in the practice of law at Belton, Bell County,

where he now resides, and has achieved a leading position at the bar. Senator Tyler's parents came to Texas in 1834, and settled in Bell County, then a part of the municipality of Milam. His father, Judge O. T. Tyler, was a member of the House of Representatives in the Tenth Legislature. Senator Tyler was orator of the day at the reunion of the Texas Veterans' Association in 1888. His address on that occasion evoked from the old soldiers enthusiastic expressions of approval and appreciation; was widely published, and added much to his reputation as an easy, elegant and forceful speaker. He was married in 1878 to Miss Sue Wallace, a daughter of Dr. D. R. Wallace of Waco.



Yours Truly
F. H. Hallaway

BORN IN MISSISSIPPI, 1848.

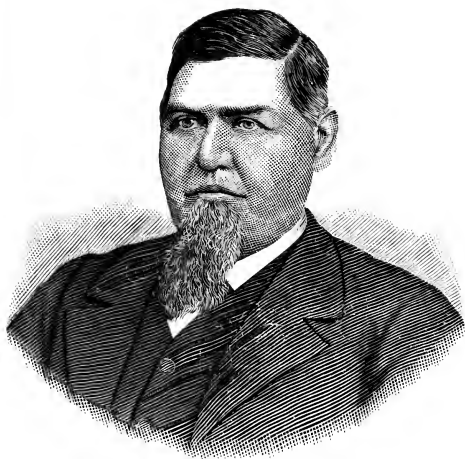
REED N. WEISIGER,
VICTORIA.

In the Twenty-second Legislature, Senator Reed N. Weisiger represented the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of Calhoun, Jackson, Victoria, DeWitt, Wilson, Karnes, Atascosa, Goliad, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Live Oak, McMullen and Bee Counties. He was chairman of the Committee on Stock-raising, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Internal Improvements, Public Lands, State Affairs, Claims and Accounts, Agricultural Affairs, and Mining and Irrigation. He was attentive to his committee duties, and one of the most painstaking, efficient and influential members of the Senate, and

made many warm friends among his colleagues. Senator Weisiger has always been a working Democrat, and has done much in every campaign to ensure the election of the nominees of his party and the triumph of its principles. His parents were Joseph and Isabella Weisiger, his mother's maiden name being Miss Isabella Reed. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Lexington, Kentucky. Senator Weisiger is the descendant of a fine old Virginia family, related to the Clays and Adamses. Senator Weisiger is brainy, generous, and a worthy representative of his race. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, May 2, 1838, attended the common schools of his native town, and completed his education at Centre College, taking a full classical course, and graduating in the class of 1858. He came to Texas in the spring of 1852, and settled in Victoria County, where he has since resided and been engaged in farming and raising blooded stock, and by his business skill has amassed a handsome fortune. When war was declared between the States, he enlisted in Company A, Waller's battalion of Texas volunteers; served in Green's brigade, General Dick Taylor's army, in Arkansas and Louisiana, and took part in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and other engagements in which the brigade participated. June 15, 1875, Senator Weisiger was united in marriage to Miss Annie Callender, of Victoria, and has an interesting family. He is a Master Mason. Senator Weisiger is one of the most public spirited men in his section; steadfast in his friendships, and a man true to every obligation of citizenship.

RICHMOND KELLEY SMOOT, D. D., LL. D.,
CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE.

Rev. Richmond Kelley Smoot, chaplain of the Senate, was born on March 15, 1836, at Huntingdon, Carroll County, Tennessee. His birthday was about midway between the dates of the massacre at the Alamo and the battle of San Jacinto, on the very day the convention finished the work of making the Constitution for the Republic of Texas, which makes him almost a native Texan, his life commencing with that of the Lone Star Republic.



R. K. SMOOT.

Dr. Smoot graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, August 6, 1856, and in theology in Danville, Kentucky, May 3, 1859. His first ministerial work was in Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he was installed as pastor, May 20, 1860. There he remained for sixteen years. In 1876 he came to Austin, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church, which church he still serves as pastor. One remarkable feature in Dr. Smoot's life, which speaks volumes for him, is, that during his whole ministerial life he has made but one change, that from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Austin, Texas. It shows the popularity of the man, and the acceptability of his services. In this connection, it would be well to state that the gentleman is the proud husband of a happy wife, having in 1866 married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. W. Graham, at one time one of the supreme judges of Kentucky. They have two sons, young men of much promise.

Dr. Smoot's first appearance in the legislative councils of his church was in a general assembly of the whole church, in St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1866; then again, in Mobile, Alabama, in 1869; in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1873; in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1874; Savannah, Georgia, in 1876; Atlanta, Georgia, in 1882; Lexington, Kentucky, in 1883; Augusta, Georgia, in 1886; St. Louis, Missouri, in 1887; Baltimore, Maryland, in 1888. In all these assemblies he took an active part in maintaining the interests of Southern Christians, and showed himself a ready speaker and expert debater.

In 1873 he was chosen reading clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was also chosen by that assembly as one of her delegates to visit New York and negotiate for co-operation in the South with the Reformed Church of the North.

In 1882 Dr. Smoot was chosen, by a unanimous vote, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met that year in Atlanta, Georgia. This is the highest office in the Presbyterian Church. To give some idea of Dr. Smoot as a presiding officer, we make the following clipping, from a correspondent of a North Carolina paper, who was present in Atlanta during the sessions of the assembly.

Dr. Smoot makes an admirable presiding officer. He is kind and courte-

ous to all, clear in his decisions of parliamentary law, and firm in applying them in guiding the business of the house. It is a great comfort to sit in a deliberative body, knowing that there is a firm hand in the chair to steer the body clear of all confusing entanglements. Everyone speaks in the highest praise of Dr. Smoot, as a most accomplished parliamentarian, and courteous gentleman.

In 1875, Dr. Smoot published a work on "Parliamentary Principles," in their application to the courts of the church, which has had a wide circulation, and has come into general use as the standard authority in the Presbyterian Church on parliamentary law.

Several honorary titles have been conferred upon him, for scholarship, by some of the leading institutions of the country. In 1884 he opened a School of Theology, in Austin, to train young men for the ministry, with a special view to the work in Texas. All tuition in this school is free, Dr. Smoot receiving no compensation for his work.

Dr. Smoot was first elected Chaplain to the Senate of the Seventeenth Legislature, at the called session in April, 1882. He was not a candidate, before that body, for the office, but was chosen over two aspirants on a nomination and election, without his knowledge of the fact, until it was officially communicated to him. The Houston Post, speaking of the election, said it was "a spontaneous expression of the Senate's admiration."

He has been elected to the same office at each succeeding election, from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-second. At the last election, the Austin Statesman had this to say:

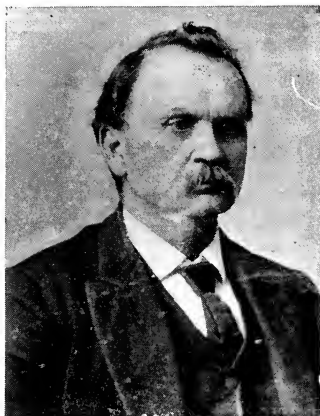
The Senate is fond of its first love and has unanimously elected Rev. Dr. Smoot chaplain for another term. He certainly is of chaplains the model. His way of opening the Senate never tires, but is always an inspiration for the day's work.

In personal appearance, Dr. Smoot is of medium height, squarely built, and heavily set; his complexion is ruddy, his hair dark, his eyes blue, and his features indicate great force of will. He is not apt to stop midway in any undertaking, but will go right through it, if possible. He has a voice that has received good culture. His manner is easy and graceful, and a steady, unobstructed flow of words clearly expresses his thoughts in the most fitting terms. One charming thing about his oratory, is the vein

of humor that every now and then crops out of his utterances, and gives a peculiar charm to his easy flow of words.

He preaches entirely without notes, being a purely off-hand speaker. He is a fine mixer, has a fund of anecdotes, is always cheerful and pleasant, and thoroughly understands human nature.

W. T. BREWER,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE



Captain W. T. Brewer, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate during the sessions of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, February 22, 1836, and came to Texas in 1844 with his parents, who settled in Fannin County, and three years later removed to

Rusk County (near the town of Henderson), where Captain Brewer has since resided. He was second lieutenant of Company E, Locke's regiment of the Tenth Texas cavalry, in the late war, and, among many other engagements, participated in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. He was sheriff of Rusk County from 1879 to 1884, and was regarded as one of the best officers in that part of the State. Captain Brewer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Knights of Honor. He has been a farmer all his life, and in politics, a Democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the economic aims and the great principles of honest constitutional government and civil liberty championed by his party; and in every struggle for Democratic supremacy in his county and district, has done his full duty.

He was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Isabel Moore, near Henderson, September 7, 1854. They have three living children—Charles, Ellen and Emily—the last named being now Mrs. J. E. Strickland, of Rusk County. Captain Brewer is a man of fine executive ability, and a more efficient, trustworthy and popular officer never filled the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Texas Senate.



R. T. MILNER:

REPRESENTATIVES, TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

ROBERT TEAGUE MILNER,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert T. Milner represented the Sixth district, Rusk County, in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures. He made a State-wide reputation in the first two bodies named, and upon the assembling of the Twenty-second Legislature, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and filled that important office acceptably, and added to his fame as a parliamentarian and practical legislator.

R. T. Milner was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, June 21, 1851. His parents removed to Rusk County, Texas, when he was an infant. His opportunities to secure an education in early life were very meager, being compelled, from the circumstances of his father, to work on a farm until he attained his majority; yet he applied himself with diligence during the brief time he was enabled to attend local schools, studied at home, and read every thoughtful book he could procure, and possesses an education that eminently fits him for his profession—journalism—and the walks of public life. After acquiring sufficient qualifications, he taught school for several terms, and, ten years since, purchased the Henderson Times, which he still owns and edits. He was a vigorous opponent of prohibition, and is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type.

Mr. Milner was married to Miss M. L. Hawkins, of Henderson, a lady of rare accomplishments. He is a man of fine personal appearance, agreeable in conversation, and full of power in debate.

GEORGE TAYLOR JESTER,
CORSICANA.

George T. Jester, who was, in 1890, elected to the House of Representatives from the Sixtieth district, Navarro County, is a son of Levi and Diadema Jester, and born on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, August 23, 1847. His father died in 1858, leaving the mother and six children a small amount of property that served to support the family until Charles W. and George T. Jester were old enough to contribute to the maintenance of the family.

Hampton McKinney, related to the Hamptons of South Carolina, and grandfather of the subject of this biography, removed to Texas in 1847, and built the first house—a log cabin—on the site now occupied by the thriving city of Corsicana. On the death of Mr. Levi Jester, in 1858, his widow and six children made their way to Mr. McKinney's home, traveling the long distance from Macoupin County, Illinois, to Corsicana, in a two-horse wagon. Soon after their arrival, the county commenced the construction of a courthouse, the first brick building erected in that part of the State. George T. Jester and his elder brother, Charles W., secured employment, hauling and bearing brick at fifty cents a day, and earned a support for their mother and sisters.

Mr. Jester was fourteen years of age when war was declared between the States. During the stormy period which succeeded that momentous event, schools were poor and irregular, but he applied himself with diligence, and a zest for knowledge, that laid broad and deep the foundation for that wide education he attained after reaching manhood.

At seventeen years of age he began reading law, but abandoned its study, and the following year (the fourth of the war) joined Hood's Fourth Texas regiment. Before it reached Richmond, however, Lee had surrendered. Returning home, the necessities of the family were such that he could not prosecute his studies to admission to the bar. With a cheerful and courageous heart, he worked hard, and earned money enough to pur-



Yours Truly Geo. J. Foster

chase a wagon and horses, and for two years followed freighting and buying hides on a small scale.

Concluding that his abilities fitted him for better things, he secured a position in a dry goods store in Corsicana at \$20 per month, and clerked three years, his salary being increased until it reached \$125 per month. He then began business on his own account, and merchandized from 1870 to 1880, meeting with success. During five years of this time he was engaged in buying cotton from farmers and shipping it direct to spinners. Up to 1875, the spinners purchased their cotton only at the ports, not coming nearer the interior than Houston. Mr. Jester conceived the idea of buying from the farmers and shipping direct to spinners in New England; and visited the East, and demonstrated to the mill owners how they could make a large saving, and at the same time enable farmers to get better prices for the staple, by eliminating the expense of commission merchants and unnecessary freight and port charges. He met with admirable success in his undertaking, and introduced the system of purchasing direct from the planter, which to-day is general. In 1881 he retired from merchandising and cotton-buying, and embarked in the banking business with his brothers, C. W. and L. L. Jester, under the firm name of Jester Bros. In 1887 the bank was converted into the Corsicana National Bank, with a capital surplus of \$125,000. George T. Jester is president and manager of this institution, and its business has for years been steadily increasing. Mr. Jester is as largely (perhaps more largely) interested in farming and stock-raising than banking. He owns 3,000 acres of fine, arable land, divided into farms and pastures. His favorite place is the Valley Hill Stock Farm. It is supplied with every modern convenience, and is stocked with the purest strains of Durham and Jersey cattle. He is, to a degree, an experimental farmer, and, besides other improvements, has brought into common use a superior variety of cotton seed. The breeding and general introduction of fine stock and scientific farming is a passion with him, and he has done as much as any man to develop the agricultural interests of Navarro county. The most highly enjoyed of his leisure hours are spent at his pleasant country home.

Mr. Jester has been twice married. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Bates, who died in 1875, leaving two children—a son, Claude W., and a daughter, named for her mother, Alice Bates Jester. In 1880, five years after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Fannie P. Gordon, and another son, Charles G. Jester, has been born to him.

Mr. Jester is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was a lay delegate to the General Conference that met at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1886, and elected Bishops Duncan, Galloway, Hendricks and Key; and was also a delegate to the General Conference that assembled at St. Louis, in May, 1890, and elected Bishops Haygood and Fitzgerald. The General Conference is the highest body known to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the most distinguished honor that can be conferred on a lay member of the church, is to be sent as a delegate to this august conference, which makes ecclesiastical laws and ordinances for the 1,250,000 Methodists of the Southern States. Mr. Jester is a director and treasurer of the Navarro County Bible Society; a member of the Corsicana Relief Association, Navarro County Fair Association, and Corsicana Board of Trade, and is a stockholder in the Corsicana Street Railway Company, and Corsicana Manufacturing Company.

In 1890 he was nominated by acclamation, by the Democratic convention of the Sixtieth district, and at the ensuing election, in November, was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, without opposition; a high and well merited recognition of his ability, integrity and fitness to participate in a legislative assembly, to which the people looked with confidence for the enactment of an efficient Railway Commission law, and other measures of vital importance. Every page of the House Journal abundantly testifies how well he discharged the duties entrusted to him by his constituents. Mr. Jester was a member of the following committees: State Affairs, Revenue and Taxation, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, Insurance, Statistics and History, and Stock and Stockraising.

In the discussion of the bill to create a commission to regulate the operation of railways in this State, he contended and voted for

the feature giving the Governor power to select the commissioners. He took the position that in the gubernatorial campaign of 1890, the people voted for General James S. Hogg, with the understanding that he should have the right to appoint the members of the commission, and the belief that he would see that, when they asked for bread, they would not be given a stone; and that to incorporate an elective feature in the bill, would be unjust to Governor Hogg, the success of whose administration depends upon the commission working satisfactorily, and in violation of the wishes of the people, as emphasized at the polls. A bill giving Governor Hogg the privilege of putting men on the commission thoroughly in sympathy with his views as to the proper regulation of railways, was what, he said, the people voted for, and what he proposed to do all in his power to give them. The bill enacted by the legislature was a signal victory for the administration, and those who espoused the appointive side of the issue, and during Governor Hogg's probable four years tenure of office, he will have the power to select his lieutenants, and give the regulation of railroads, by a State Commission, a fair trial. Mr. Jester says that the bill, as passed, is by no means entirely free from defects; that perfection could not be expected, or even an approximation thereto, but that future legislatures, acting in the light of experience, can add to, take from, and improve upon the work done by the Twenty-second Legislature.

Mr. Jester introduced a road bill that, with others, having in view important changes in the old law, was referred to a committee which reported a measure that became a law. The main feature of his bill was a clause providing for county road superintendents. It was incorporated in the committee bill, and is now a statutory provision, under the operation of which a long step will be taken toward giving the people good country roads. The most important measure introduced by him, however, was a joint resolution to submit a constitutional amendment providing for the annual transfer of one per cent. of the permanent school fund to the available fund for the support of the public free schools. The permanent fund now amounts to \$75,000,000.00. About \$750,000.00 would be the sum annually transferred. Mr.

Jester, in defense of the resolution, declared it to be his opinion that the enjoyment of the permanent school fund should be equitably divided between the people of to-day, who are working in every field of effort to build up the State and develop her resources, and an unknown posterity. He said that this, like every other age, owed a debt to after-times, for the payment of which a wise statesmanship should provide; but, while this fact was self evident, it was no less true that the men of to-day owe an equally sacred duty to the children who are now growing up around them, and who will be the next actors to succeed them in the mart, the forum and the halls of State. He demonstrated, with clearness, that \$750,000.00 annually would greatly promote the efficiency of the public school system, permit the reduction of taxes, should such a step be deemed advisable; and, by reason of the rapid increase in the value of school lands, certain to attend increase in population and development of the State's limitless resources, enable this generation to transmit a fund to posterity as great, or greater, in amount, than the present sum total of the permanent school fund. He thought it mistaken public policy to hoard the permanent fund for generations, until it runs up into many more inert millions, before putting it to a useful purpose. He does not wish to destroy the permanent school fund, but wants it, like a generous river, to give of its abundance as it passes, enriching the country through which it rolls its tide, and go on to its far distant term with undiminished volume. The best financiers in the House accord this bill the merit of originality, and declare that it furnishes the only just and rational solution of the question: "What disposition shall be made of the permanent school fund?" Mr. Jester secured the passage of his joint resolution, and it was subsequently adopted at the polls.

He also introduced a bill requiring railroads to provide comfortable and commodious waiting rooms for the separate accommodation of white and colored passengers. It was not enacted into law, but a like bill will, in all probability, be passed by the Twenty-third Legislature. He was the author of a number of other bills of minor importance.



Walter Gresham

He is firmly grounded on the principles of Democracy, and, while he has attended a number of State nominating conventions, and been an active party worker, he never, until 1890, permitted his name to be used in connection with office. He is truly a representative man of the people, having worked his way through many difficulties that would have crushed a weaker spirit, up to the place he now occupies in the social, political and business world, and in the hearts of his constituents.

Steady resolve, patience, energy, fortitude and strict integrity, when combined with capacity to do, are resistless. Let obstacles be piled mountain high, the gates of wealth swing back at their command, and, better still, the portals of honor and fair renown, open wide and welcome on the man who weaves these virtues into his daily life.

Mr. Jester is keen and logical in debate, and a pleasing speaker. In social life he is affable and engaging, and made many warm friends among his colleagues in the Twenty-second Legislature.

WALTER GRESHAM, GALVESTON.

Walter Gresham, the widely known lawyer, financier and member of the Texas Legislature, was born in King and Queen County, Virginia. Although very young at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted as a soldier in Lee's Rangers, commanded by General W. H. F. Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, and afterward served in Company H, Twenty-fourth Virginia cavalry, and other regiments. He fought under General Jeb. Stuart; was with Stonewall Jackson in 1862; took part in most of the battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia, and, at last, stood with the devoted band that surrendered with Lee at Appomatox. The Secretary of War, of the Confederate States of America, gave him permission to complete his education at the University of Virginia, and in the winter of 1863 he graduated from the law department of that institution, and in the summer rejoined his command in the field. His grandfather, Thomas Gresham, was a distinguished lawyer in Essex County. His father, Edward

Gresham, studied law and procured license; but, possessing a large estate that required much of his attention, and not being dependent upon his labors at the bar, never regularly practiced his profession. The results of the war proved disastrous, and Edward Gresham's fortune was swept away, like that of many other men who sacrificed their all for what they considered the cause of liberty, and honest, impartial, constitutional government.

Nothing disheartened by the changed prospect that lay before him, Walter Gresham determined to remove to Texas, and begin the race of life alone, and win, if possible, the rewards said to await energy, self-reliance, steadfastness of purpose and unswerving devotion to duty. He landed in Galveston the last day of the year 1866, with only \$5.00 in his pockets; rented an office, and began the practice of law. His early days were a hard struggle; but talent is never without appreciation in an intelligent community, when conjoined with other elements of character essential to success, and his rise at the bar was rapid, continuous and brilliant. He had to meet, in the forum, Ballinger, Jack, Mott, Sherwood, Royal T. Wheeler, Frank Spencer, George Maun and other lawyers of high and well deserved reputation, and was soon considered a "foeman worthy of their steel." He was elected to the responsible position of district attorney for Galveston and Brazoria Counties, in 1872, served three years, and left the office with an excellent record. Early in his professional career, Mr. Gresham was admitted to partnership with Colonel Walter L. Mann, and maintained this relation until Colonel Mann's death, in 1875. He then practiced alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with S. W. Jones; Esq., the firm now being Gresham & Jones. Up to 1877, Mr. Gresham enjoyed, perhaps, a better paying practice than any other lawyer in Texas. At that time his financial interests became so large, and began to demand so much of his time, that he, in a measure, abandoned court-room practice, and has since, while continuing the active pursuit of his profession, mainly devoted his attention to other business. The judicious investment of his earnings, at a time when the growth of Texas was unprecedented, in what was called "wild lands," has made Mr. Gresham a rich man.

From the organization of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, to the date of its sale to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, he was a stockholder, director and attorney for the road, and served for a time as its second vice-president. In the infancy of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, he was the main man in the field, selecting routes, securing right-of-way, locating towns, and mapping out and superintending other important business. When this railway was sold, it had over 1,000 miles of track, was well equipped, and was one of the best pieces of railway property in the country. Mr. Gresham is now one of the promoters of a number of new railway enterprises of great magnitude, and that will, if successfully inaugurated, greatly enhance the prosperity of Texas.

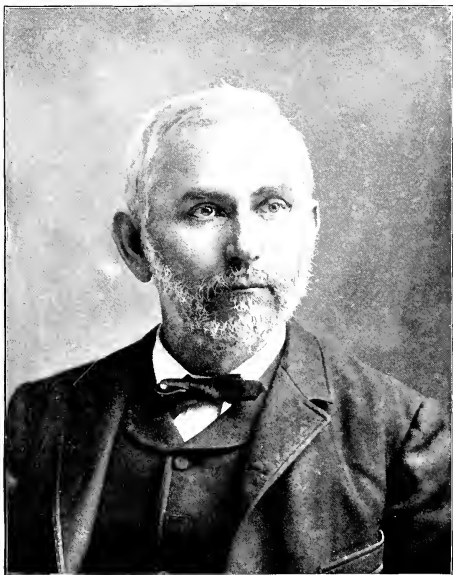
He represented Galveston, at the deep water convention held at Fort Worth in 1888; was a delegate to the Denver, Colorado, convention, held later in the same year, and was also a delegate to the deep water convention held at Topeka, Kansas, in 1889. He was made chairman of the special committee, appointed by the Topeka convention, to go to Washington and work to secure favorable action on the part of the National Congress, looking to the speedy creation of a deep water harbor at the most available point on the Texas coast. He was indefatigable in his skillful, intelligent and diplomatic labors, and succeeded in having an amendment added to the River and Harbor bill, that was passed by the Fifty-first Congress, authorizing the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for the completion of the work (estimated to cost \$6,200,000) necessary to give Galveston one of the finest harbors on the American seaboard. He has been an active participant in every movement looking to the upbuilding of the interests of that city, and that promised to speed Texas on to the achievement of the proud destiny that awaits her—to the time when she will stand foremost in the sisterhood of States.

He represented Galveston in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures, and the Sixty-fourth district (Galveston and Brazoria Counties) in the Twenty-second Legislature, and in those bodies was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and a member of Judiciary Committee No. 1, and the Committee on Internal Improvements; committees that dispatch at least four-fifths

of the business transacted by the House of Representatives. His appointment to the chairmanship of the House Finance Committee, in the Twentieth Legislature (being then a new member), was a recognition of his abilities as high as it was unexpected and well merited. He performed the important duties of that position so acceptably, that he has since been retained as chairman. The medical branch of the State University had been located at Galveston, by popular vote, but no legislative appropriation had been made to give practical effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

In the Twentieth Legislature Mr. Gresham introduced, and, after a desperate parliamentary fight, secured the passage of an act making the necessary appropriation, and fairly won his spurs. He took an active part in the deliberations of the three legislatures of which he has been a member, and was recognized as a man of pre-eminent ability. He was entirely devoid of a desire for display, clear in his statement of facts, concise and logical in his treatment of the subjects of debate, courteous, yet firm and earnest in the support of his convictions, and won the lasting respect and friendship of his colleagues. Two of the wisest and most important provisions contained in the Railway Commission bill, enacted by the Twenty-second Legislature, were drafted by him and introduced as amendments. One provides for fixed rates, with a view to preventing useless cutting, and the other permits more to be charged for a short than a long haul, when necessary to prevent manifest injustice.

He introduced an important bill in the Twenty-second Legislature, and, although it then failed of passage, a similar law will, doubtless, be enacted by some subsequent legislature, when its merits are better understood. Over \$4,000,000 annually finds its way into the coffers of the State treasury, and is disbursed to meet the expenses of government. It is estimated that at all times the enormous sum of \$1,500,000 is locked up in the vaults of the treasury, withdrawn from circulation and lying inert and useless. If this amount was added to the circulating medium, commerce would receive a healthful stimulus. A deficiency in the circulating medium means an increase in the purchasing power of money, and a corresponding decrease in the value of farm and



A. T. McKINNEY.

other products, and relative stagnation in all lines of business. Mr. Gresham's bill contemplated creating depositories for the public moneys; the available revenues of the State to be deposited in banks, and drawn against as needed to meet the expenses of State government, each bank to give bond for double the amount of money it would probably have in its possession at any one time. Under such a system, much would be done to inaugurate an era of general and substantial prosperity.

Mr. Gresham is a democrat "to the manner born," and has done his full share at all times to help secure the triumphs of his party. He has faithfully discharged every duty as a citizen, soldier and public servant, during his busy and eventful life; but he is not one of those who live in the past. Possessed of a broad and active mind, bold and original in his methods of thought, animated by the spirit of progress and enterprise that distinguishes the age, he is essentially a man of action, working hard in the present, and projecting his plans far into the future.

October 22, 1868, he was united in marriage, at Galveston, to Miss Josephine C. Mann, the accomplished daughter of Colonel William Mann, one of the early settlers of Corpus Christi. Mr. and Mrs. Gresham have seven children—Essie, the wife of W. B. Lockhart, county judge of Galveston County; Walter, Jr.; Josephine, T. Dew, Frank, Beulah and Philip. Mr. Gresham, although busily engaged in the conduct of important affairs, finds time to enjoy the pleasures of social life. Surrounded by a happy family, he has made his elegant home in the Oleander City famous for its generous and refined Southern hospitality. Although possessing a will strong as iron, he is gentle and courteous in manner, and enjoys the confidence and esteem even of those who differ from him in matters of opinion.

A. T. MCKINNEY,
HUNTSVILLE.

A. T. McKinney represented the Fifty-fourth district, composed of Harris, Montgomery, Walker and Trinity Counties, in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, and served as

chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Education, and Penitentiaries. He is the oldest son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel McKinney, who came to Huntsville, Texas, from Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1850, and was the first president of Austin College, then at Huntsville, and now located at Sherman.

Mr. McKinney was born in Randolph County, Illinois, in 1838. His father returned to Tennessee soon afterward; removed to Mississippi, and, in 1850, came to Texas, as stated above, since which time, except when temporarily absent, Mr. McKinney has resided in Huntsville.

Mr. McKinney is a practicing lawyer, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor. In 1875 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; in 1881 was appointed one of the Regents of the State University; in 1882 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature; in 1884 was re-elected to the Nineteenth Legislature, from Walker County, and in 1890 was elected to represent the Fifty-fourth district in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature.

In September, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Hile (the youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Hile, of San Jacinto County, Texas), and has a daughter, Mary Cornelia, and three sons, Samuel, John Hile and Andrew T. McKinney.

In every deliberative body there are some two or three men whom their colleagues, as well as the people at large, recognize as master spirits, potent in shaping and directing the course of legislation. Mr. McKinney occupied a distinguished place in this coterie in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. His wide experience, soundness of judgment, well known integrity of purpose, and high character as a lawyer, gave him an influence in the committee-rooms, and upon the floor, second to that of no other man. His record in the Twenty-second Legislature is in keeping with that made by him in previous legislatures, and fulfills the just expectations of an intelligent constituency, that at the general election in 1890 honored him with a majority of over 4,000 votes.



J. D. RUDD.

JONATHAN DAVENPORT RUDD,
WASKOM.

J. D. Rudd, who represented the Fifteenth district (Harrison, Rusk, Panola, Shelby, San Augustine and Sabine Counties) in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Newberry, South Carolina, February 17, 1840, and received his education in the common schools of Cross Hill, in that State. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth G. Rudd. His mother's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Gillam Davenport. Daniel Rudd was a fine representative of the ante bellum Southern gentleman, and a South Carolina planter whose hospitality was proverbial. When seventeen years of age, his father having given him twenty-five or thirty negroes, J. D. Rudd came to Texas, and settled near Waskom, in Harrison County, where he engaged in farming, and still resides.

When war was declared between the States, he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and served throughout the struggle, in Company G, Fourteenth Texas cavalry, Ector's brigade, army of Tennessee, and participated in the engagements from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Atlanta, Georgia. He was severely wounded at Altoona Mountains, and for several months was unfit for active duty in the field. During the last two years of the war he was first lieutenant of Company G.

In 1865 Mr. Rudd was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Hill, of Harrison County. She is one of the most accomplished ladies in Texas; and Bermuda Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, maintains that hospitality for which the cultured country-gentlemen of Harrison County were famous before the war. Notwithstanding the fact that all of his negroes were freed, and he sustained other heavy losses by the fall of the Confederacy, Mr. Rudd was not disheartened, and applied himself to raising blooded horses and Jersey cattle. He owns one of the finest Jersey herds in the South, has a number of horses of faultless lineage (of the fastest pacing strains in America), and possesses a stock farm that is a model in every particular.

He is a representative of his section; a representative of its intelligence, refinement and sound Democracy. No man in Harrison County did more to overthrow the infamous scalawag rule that burdened the people with debt, and inflicted upon them, in the most aggravated form, the curses of local misgovernment and official corruption. No man has, since the overthrow of the Republican regime, done more to maintain the blessings secured by that victory. In 1878-80 Mr. Rudd served as a member of the county commissioners' court; was tax assessor during 1880-2, and from that time until elected to the legislature, in November, 1890, served his people almost continuously as a member of the commissioners' court, and did his full share in putting the county in a healthy financial condition. When first elected to the commissioners' court, in 1878, county scrip was worth only 15 cents on the dollar, and when he retired from that court, it was worth 100 cents on the dollar.

In the Twenty-second Legislature he was a member of the Committees on Constitutional Amendments, State Affairs, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, Stock and Stockraising, and Irrigation, and made a record of which he may well feel proud. He is ordinarily modest and retiring; but when error is to be combatted, wrong denounced, and right defended, he is bold as a lion, and never consents to occupy an equivocal position, or sacrifice principle to expediency.

Mr. Rudd is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Acient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In honoring him, his district honored itself.

ALEXANDER C. BRIETZ,
BRYAN.

Alexander C. Brietz was born in Salem, North Carolina, May 29, 1839. His parents were Charles G. and Rebecca Brietz. He was educated in his native town, and at Trinity College, North Carolina. In 1856 Judge Brietz came to Texas, landing at Galveston on the 1st of May. In June, of the same year, he



A. C. BRIETZ.



went to Millican, Brazos County, taught school during several years, and read law at night. At the fall term of the district court in 1860, he was admitted to the bar, practiced a few months, and then entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and served in Virginia as a soldier in the Fourth Texas infantry, Hood's Texas brigade. In the summer of 1864, although at that time ordnance sergeant of the regiment, and not expected, by virtue of his office, to participate in engagements, he shouldered a musket and went into the battle of the Wilderness with his old company, and was badly wounded and permanently disabled. In the spring of 1865 he was transferred to Texas, and went to Millican, where, at the time of Lee's surrender, he was a candidate for election to the legislature from the district composed of Grimes, Montgomery and Brazos Counties. Judge Brietz continued to reside at Millican until the Houston & Texas Central Railroad was constructed to Bryan, and then moved to that city, where he has since lived and been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected county attorney in 1866, and in 1867 was removed from office by the Federal authorities, as an impediment to reconstruction. He served as county judge of Brazos County, to fill an unexpired term, and served a number of times as district attorney pro tempore, and special district judge for Brazos, Robertson and Grimes Counties. In 1890 he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket, to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Fiftieth representative district—Brazos County. He was a member of the following House committees: Public Lands and Land Office; Roads, Bridges and Ferries; Federal Relations and Penitentiaries. Judge Brietz was a faithful and painstaking member, and was influential in shaping legislation, both in the committee rooms and on the floor of the House. Upon consideration, in the House, of the creation and establishment of the Confederate Home, the *Galveston News* of February 18, says of Judge Brietz:

Mr. Brietz closed the debate about noon. It was his first speech, and he took his place among the leaders as a logical speaker. He vindicated the bill on its merits and validity.

January 1, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie V.

Millican, who died in 1873. One child survives this union, viz: Mrs. Pearl B. White, who resides at Gatesville. In May, 1880, Judge Brietz married Mrs. Georgia Shaw. They have three children living—Kate M., Annetta P., and A. C. Brietz, Jr.

When Judge Brietz came to Texas to try his fortunes, he had no capital except his talents, a stout heart and willing hands. The unformed future lay before him, and out of it he has carved an honorable career. He now enjoys a large practice, and is one of the foremost lawyers in his section of the State.

ROBERT L. BATTS,

BASTROP.

Robert L. Batts, a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born at Bastrop, Texas, November 1, 1864. In the private school of Miss McCay, and the public schools of his native town, he laid the foundation for a finished education. At the age of fifteen years he entered the mercantile establishment of Higgins & Garwood, at Bastrop, then the largest retail establishment in West Texas, and a few months later was placed in charge of the books, and served as bookkeeper and cashier until 1885, when, after refusing to accept the position of expert accountant in several commercial establishments, he entered the law department and school of English and History, in the University of Texas, and in 1886 graduated, taking the degree of B. L., being mentioned at commencement as a "distinguished student" in each of his studies. He was one of the founders of the University Magazine, and the first editor-in-chief from the Athenæum.

He is a member of the Kappa Alpha College fraternity, and of the State volunteer guard. The Sayers Rifles having become disorganized, the company called upon him to assume charge as captain, and he successfully lead them at the State encampment at Galveston, in 1889, and San Antonio, in 1890.

In 1887 he entered the practice of law with Hon. H. M. Garwood. The partnership continued until Mr. Garwood was elected county judge. Since that time he has practiced alone. Mr. Batts ranks high as a lawyer, and has a large clientage.



R. L. BATTS.



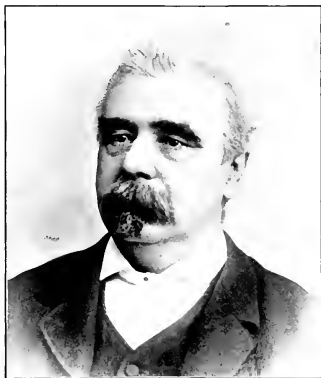
November 12, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriett F. Boak, at Austin. They have one child, Robert E. Lee Batts. Mr. Batts has been one of the most active promoters of every public enterprise inaugurated in his native town. He was one of the projectors of the movement that resulted in the construction of a magnificent bridge across the Colorado, at Bastrop; one of the organizers of a building and loan association in that town; and is now engaged in furthering an effort that is being made to secure a system of waterworks, and a more efficient system of public schools.

Mr. Batts is an active, ardent Democrat, believing that upon the triumph of the principles of his party depends the perpetuity of our republican institutions. He has participated in all Democratic conventions since a boy, and in 1890 was a delegate from his county to Senatorial, Congressional and State Democratic conventions. He was never a candidate for political preferment, however, until a few weeks before the general election in 1890, when he announced as a candidate for the legislature. Although he spent most of the time in the court-room, acting as district attorney, he was elected from Bastrop County to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, securing a large majority over his opponent, Hon. J. M. Robinson, who represented Bastrop County in the Twenty-first and two previous legislatures. Mr. Batts was chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Finance, Mining and Minerals, and Federal Relations. He took a prominent part in the legislation of the session, and was soon acknowledged to be one of the brainiest members of the House.

CHARLES L. WURZBACH,
SAN ANTONIO.

C. L. Wurzbach was born in Germany, on the Rhine, November 24, 1835; came to Texas with his father and family in 1844; lived in Fredericksburg until 1847, when he went with his father to Austin, where he lived until 1852, and then went to San Antonio, where he has since resided. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Louise Sherer, died at Fredericksburg, Texas, in 1846. She was the daughter of an eminent Protestant minister in Saxony. Her ancestors for generations were Protestant divines. His father was the descendant of the Protestant branch of one of the oldest families of the Austrian nobility. During the Thirty Years war, there were two brothers of the family. One espoused the Catholic, and the other the Protestant cause. The Protestant was deprived of his titles and vast estates, and they were conferred upon his brother. Thereupon the champion of the Protestant cause removed to the Rhenish provinces, where, among friends, he might be secure from further persecution. From him descended Charles L. Wurzbach. Mr. Wurzbach's father was the first engineer who carried a steamboat from the lower to the upper Rhine, and held a number of important positions in his native land. He came to Fredericksburg, Texas, in 1844, or 1845, as an official of, and civil engineer for, the German Emigration Society; moved to Austin in 1847, and in 1852 went to San Antonio, where he was superintendent of the city irrigation works, until the time of his death, in 1876. He opened the old Spanish acequias, and perfected the system.

The subject of this sketch, C. L. Wurzbach, early manifested a taste for study, and is indebted to self-culture for the broad education he possesses; an education embracing a wide acquaintance with the range of literature, men, and public affairs. During the war between the States, he served as assistant to the adjutant-general of Sibley's brigade, during the campaigns in New Mexico and Louisiana, and was then transferred to the staff of General J. M. Hawes, and served until the end of the



C. L. WURZBACH.



war as aid-de-camp and flag-of-truce officer, in the defense of Galveston.

November 12, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Fink, of La Grange. They have nine children, viz: Charles C. J., William A., Harry M. C., Kate C., George C., Lilly C., Alma, Maud and Norma Wurzbach.

After the war he studied law in the office of Lindsay & Teichmüller, at La Grange, Texas; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1872 was elected city attorney of San Antonio, and served in that capacity until 1875. During his term of office he compiled and codified the ordinances of the city; the first time in its history. He represented Bexar County in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Legislatures; then served three terms as county judge, and in 1890 was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Eighty-sixth Representative district, Bexar County. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was a member of the following House committees: Finance, Public Lands and Land Office, State Asylums, Insurance, Statistics and History, Towns, Cities and Corporations, and Irrigation. His former legislative experience and high abilities gave him influence in the committee-rooms, and upon the floor, from the commencement of the session, and this was augmented, as the clearness and soundness of his judgment, and his acquaintance with the details of legislative work, became apparent to his colleagues. He is a gentleman of the old school, polished and courteous; of pleasing address, and possessed of a personal magnetism that makes a friend of every man whom he takes into his confidence. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

GEORGE W. FULTON, JR.,

GREGORY.

George W. Fulton, Jr., was born at York, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1853, and was educated at the Kentucky University, and Harvard College, graduating in the law department of the latter institution, in the class of 1876. Mr. Fulton successfully practiced law for six or seven years, but since then his duties as a financier have been such as to consume all his time. He is vice-president and superintendent of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company, who own 167,000 acres of land in San Patricio and Aransas Counties, all under fence, and having every modern improvement and convenience. On this property there are 43,000 head of cattle, and 1,700 head of fine horses. The paid up capital of the company amounts to \$883,000. His father is president of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company. George W. Fulton, Sr., came to Texas in 1836, at the head of a company of Indiana volunteers, arriving soon after the battle of San Jacinto. In 1840 he married Miss Harriet Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, Provisional Governor of Texas until the formal declaration of independence, March 2, 1836. Governor Smith came to Texas in 1827, and was one of Austin's "Three Hundred." He was Secretary of the Treasury during President Sam Houston's first administration, and a man whose life forms an important part of the history of the Republic. George W. Fulton, Sr., is perhaps the only surviving officer who held a commission in the Texas revolutionary army. John P. Borden, first Commissioner of the Texas Land Office, employed Mr. Fulton to collect the archives, a work that he performed with his characteristic business skill. After leaving the land office, he was appointed Collector of Customs for the Republic, at Aransas Pass. In 1846 he removed to Baltimore with his family, and for some time was a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore Sun. He was then, successively, general superintendent of the York & Cumberland, Illinois & Wisconsin, Central Ohio, and Steubenville & Indiana Railroads. Mr. Fulton then returned to



G. W. FULTON.

journalism, and accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Commercial. His family is one that has produced a number of distinguished journalists. His brother, C. C. Fulton, is editor of the Baltimore American, and four other brothers are newspaper men. During the war Mr. Fulton was general superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railway, and was an actor in many stirring scenes. After the war he was assistant engineer to John A. Roebling, in the construction of the Covington bridge, which spans the Ohio River. It will be remembered that later Roebling planned and commenced the construction of the famous Brooklyn bridge, which, after his death, was completed by his son. Mr. Fulton returned to Texas in 1868, and settled in Aransas County, where he has since resided with his wife and children.

The subject of this sketch, George W. Fulton, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Caruthers, at Rockport, Texas, February 22, 1877. They have three daughters—May, Jewell and Ella.

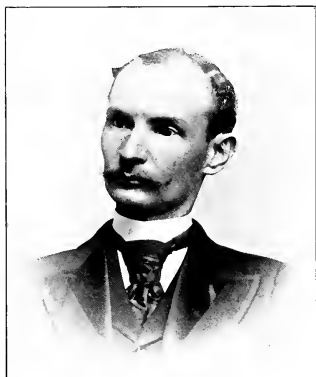
The Democratic nominating convention for the Eighty-fifth Representative district, composed of Nueces, San Patricio, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen and La Salle Counties, met at Beeville in August, 1890. Colonel N. Gussett, of Corpus Christi, F. L. Church, of Live Oak, and John J. Rhodes, of La Salle, were placed before the convention. There was a deadlock. Eighty-four ballots were cast without either of the candidates receiving the requisite number of votes to secure his nomination. The name of George W. Fulton, Jr., was then placed before the convention, and, amid the greatest enthusiasm, he was unanimously nominated, and in November was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature. He was a member of the Committees on Penitentiaries, Stock and Stock-raising, and Commerce and Manufactories. Mr. Fulton was one of the brainiest men in the Twenty-second Legislature, and, although a new member, soon ranked with the ablest men of the House. He has always been an active Democrat, but has never sought office. Should he consent to enter the arena of politics, he would undoubtedly attain high position, and enter upon a brilliant career. It is more than

probable, however, that he will not desert his congenial business pursuits, as he has never manifested any desire for political honors,

ANDREW S. CAIN,

ALBA.

Andrew S. Cain, who represented the Ninety-fourth district, composed of the counties of Wood and Rains, in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, is a man of commanding presence, being six feet in height and compactly built. He has bright gray eyes, and his hair and moustache are a rich dark brown. His father was Julius P. Cain, and his mother's maiden name, Elizabeth Smith. He was born in Catoosa County, Georgia, December 11, 1846, and received a good English education in the schools of his native county. December 4, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances P. Cruce, at Dick's Ridge, Whitfield County, Georgia, and has eight children, whose names and ages are: Minnie, aged twenty years; Dillie, eighteen years; Frances, fourteen years; Milda, twelve years; Oscar, ten years; Andrew, eight years, Leola, six years, and Teague Milner, two years of age. Mr. Cain came to Texas in 1886 and settled near Alba, in Wood County, where he has since resided and successfully pursued the occupation of a farmer. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has on many occasions canvassed his section in the interest of the principles of Democracy. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has never belonged to a secret political society, and has never scratched a Democratic ticket.



W. F. FREEMAN.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN FREEMAN.

ATHENS.

William Franklin Freeman, member of the House from the Tenth district, composed of Henderson and Anderson Counties, was born October 11, 1862, in Anderson County, Texas. His parents, William Franklin Freeman, Sr., and Elizabeth Oldham Freeman, are both living. He completed his education at the Southwestern University, located at Georgetown, graduating in the class of 1882. He then taught for several years in the public schools at Athens, Henderson County. Mr. Freeman lives at Athens. January 24, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Eula Gauntt, and they have one child, a bright little daughter, named Nellie Everett. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a Democrat of the strictest sect. During the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, he introduced a bill to create the new county of Alamo, out of parts of Williamson and Burnett, Bell, Lampasas and Coryell. Also a bill amending the vendor's lien law; a joint resolution providing for the distribution of copies of the daily papers to constituents of the members; a bill making it a felony to exhibit any kind of gambling game, or to rent to any person, a house or room to be used for such a purpose; and a bill requiring all holders of mortgages, liens, notes and other securities of like kind to render same for taxation, and making it a condition precedent to foreclosure that payment of said taxes shall be alleged by plaintiff in his pleadings, and supported by the tax collector's receipt, which, in the form of an exhibit, shall be made a part of the petition. He was a member of the following important committees: Judiciary No. 2, Education, Private Land Claims, Engrossed Bills; and a special committee of five appointed to revise the school laws of Texas.

JOHN I. KLEIBER,
BROWNSVILLE.

John I. Kleiber was born in Brownsville, Cameron County, in 1866. His parents were Joseph and Emma H. Kleiber. His mother's maiden name was Emma H. Butler. She was a daughter of a gallant veteran of the war of 1812. John I. Kleiber completed his literary education at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, taking the degree of A. B. in 1887, and that of A. M. in 1889. In 1888-9 he went through the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar, at Brownsville, in the latter year. In December, 1890, he was appointed district attorney pro tempore, and prosecuted a number of the most celebrated cases known to the annals of Southwest Texas. In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Eighty-eighth district (Cameron County), defeating his republican opponent by a majority of nearly 1,400. He was a member of the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Insurance, Statistics and History, Enrolled Bills, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

He made a fine record, and was one of the most efficient working members in the House. Mr. Kleiber is a grand-nephew of Marshal Kleber, of Napoleon's army, has inherited the unconquerable spirit of his ancestor, and will make his influence felt in the world of politics.

WILLIAM P. HAMBLIN,
HOUSTON.

William P. Hamblin is the descendant of a fine old Virginia family. He was born April 21, 1835, in Floyd County, Indiana, and came to Texas in 1846, when a youth, settling at Houston, where he was educated. After completing a literary and scientific course of study, he read law in the offices of Judge J. W. Henderson and Judge C. B. Sabin, and was admitted to the bar

June 19, 1855, and entered into the practice of his profession at Houston, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice and still resides. Judge Hamblen represented Harris County in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature. His legal acumen and ability as a speaker enabled him to take a leading part in the deliberations of that body, and nearly every important act passed by that body bears the impress of his comprehensive ability. He was re-elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Ninety-second district (Harris County), and was chairman of the important committee on Revenue and Taxation, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, Penitentiaries, Towns, Cities, and Corporations, and Constitutional Amendments.

In the Twenty-second Legislature he introduced a constitutional amendment, empowering the State to aid, or take charge of the Confederate Home, and a number of other important measures. His former legislative experience was of great service, and enabled him to effectually support those bills which his judgment approved, and combat those he considered unwise and pernicious.

As an orator he is clear, incisive and eloquent and was listened to attentively by his colleagues. He is a man of fine social qualities, and was one of the brightest members of a coterie of refined and elegant gentlemen at the capital.

In 1861 he served in Bates' regiment, Confederate States army, and was principally engaged during the war, in defending forts on the coast.

Judge Hamblen is a consistent member of the Catholic Church. He has been married three times, and was united to his present wife, Miss Isabella Terry, in 1884.

Before election to the Legislature, he held no civil office, except that of district attorney for Harris County, during the years 1857-8. As a lawyer he has few equals in Texas, and as a law-maker he was one of the most valuable representatives of the people.

JAMES I. MOODY.

MEXIA.

James I. Moody, the distinguished Representative of Limestone County in the House of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures, was born in Clark County, Mississippi, and is now in the fiftieth year of his age.

He came to Texas in 1866 and settled in Limestone County and engaged in farming, in which avocation he has achieved a gratifying measure of success.

A number of the best laws upon the Texas statute books are either of his framing or owe some of their most salutary provisions to his efforts in the councils of the committee rooms or upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Moody married Miss E. L. Allison in Limestone County in May, 1871.

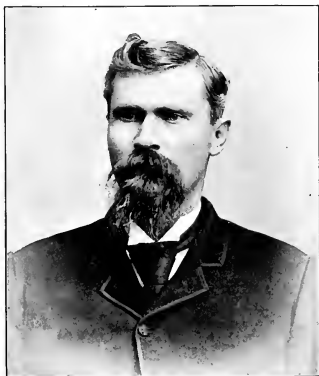
He was County Commissioner of Limestone County from 1880 to 1886.

He is a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge and Farmers' Alliance.

FRANK R. GRAVES,

HELENA.

Russell Graves, a prominent planter of Lowndes County, Alabama, came to Texas in 1838 with his family, and located near where the town of Huntsville now stands, in what was then Montgomery (now Walker) County, and three years later returned to Shelby County, where he was (as a regulator) an active participant in the war waged for many years between the regulators and moderators. Here Frank R. Graves, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm in 1852. He was principally educated in the common schools of Ellis County, his parents moving to that county and settling near Red Oak. His mother, Mrs. Esther G. Graves, died in 1865, and the following year the



F. R. GRAVES.

remaining members of the family moved to Montgomery County, Alabama, and lived there until 1873, when they came back to Ellis County, Texas.

Frank R. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Amanda M. Ryburn, at Waxahachie, in 1878, and, soon after, went to Alvarado, Johnson county, where he engaged in the hardware business. They have three children—Davy, Esther and Frank; all bright and promising.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Graves abandoned the hardware business; came to Austin with his family in 1883, and in September of that year entered the law department of the State University. When he reached Austin he had only \$65.00 in money, and no resources save an unconquerable spirit and a fixed determination to carve out for himself a useful and successful career. He sold books in the afternoon and vacation to earn enough to meet expenses, and succeeded in supporting himself and family. His energy and talents were such that he soon won commendations from his preceptors. He attended the University eighteen months, and was admitted to the bar at the December term of the district court, in 1884. While a member of the senior law class, he was elected county attorney of Karnes County, in January, 1885, by the commissioners' court of that county, having been, without his knowledge, recommended by friends who had learned his worth, and knew that he had the ability and sticking qualities demanded for a successful discharge of the duties of the office. He held the position for four years, and made a reputation that has brought him a large and lucrative practice. He is on one side or the other of every important case tried in Karnes County.

Mr. Graves was, in 1890, elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Eighty-second Representative district, composed of Karnes, Atascosa and Wilson Counties, and served upon the following House committees: Public Lands and Land Office, Private Land Claims, and Claims and Accounts. As a legislator, he was vigilant, painstaking, and a faithful and capable representative.

In 1890 he formed a partnership with James C. Wilson, county judge of Karnes County, at Helena, where he has lived since moving to that county. They purchased material in February,

1891, and in March, of that year, established a wide-awake weekly newspaper at Karnes, a thriving town recently established on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad.

This biography contains the brief outlines of a life that should cheer every young man who is struggling against adversity, and to whom the way that leads to success and a competency seems blocked by insurmountable obstacles. While fortune is capricious in her gifts, she owes a debt to such men as Frank R. Graves, which she will never fail in due time to pay, with princely generosity.

Youthful reader, you can, if you will, compel success.

WILLIAM ALBERT VESTAL, MARQUEZ.

William Albert Vestal was born in Oauchita County, Arkansas, May 23, 1847. His parents were Thomas N. and Damaris Vestal. His father was a well-to-do farmer. His parents moved to Texas in 1859, and settled in Leon County, twelve miles north of where Mr. Vestal now resides. At that time the county was sparsely inhabited, and the opportunities for acquiring an education were meagre. He attended such schools as the county afforded, and formed habits of study that have aided him in gratifying his inborn love of knowledge. His father died in 1870, and his mother in 1885.

December 19, 1869, Mr. Vestal was married to Miss Julia A. Seale. They have nine children, viz: Alverda J., Minnie Eldora, Augustus D., Edna Ethel, Albert Luther, Walter Seale, Alta Lillian, Eula Bell, and Clyde Milner Vestal.

Mr. Vestal is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Farmers' Alliance. For the past two years he has been Master of Bowling Lodge No. 343. He has been Master of the sub-alliance, a member of the county executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance, and has held other offices in that order.

In 1890 he was a delegate to the Masonic Grand Lodge, and the World's Fair Convention, at Houston. In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Forty-ninth





N. A. SHAW.

Representative district, and served as a member of the following House committees: State Affairs, Public Health and Vital Statistics, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and Agricultural Affairs. Mr. Vestal was an efficient working member, and made a fine record. He is a staunch Democrat, and made a strong fight in his district for Hogg and the Railroad Commission. Mr. Vestal is a prosperous farmer, and no man stands higher among his constituents.

N. A. SHAW,
CLARKSVILLE.

N. A. Shaw was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, May 19, 1863. His parents, Hon. W. A. and Mrs. Mary Shaw, came to Texas in 1863, and located in Navarro County; in 1864 went to Bowie County, and then, in 1870, removed to Clarksville, Red River County, where they have since resided. His father, a graduate of Princeton College, was prominent in Mississippi politics, being an Elector-at-large, and canvassing on the stump with Jefferson Davis and other leading men, in the memorable contest between Filmore and Buchanan. Hon. W. A. Shaw was a member of the Twelfth Legislature in Texas, and fought every iniquitous measure enacted by that body. He was a Democrat and champion of the rights of the people in times that tried men's souls, and it is not surprising that his son, the subject of this sketch, should be one of the most active workers, in every campaign, for the election of the nominees of his party, and the triumph of Democratic principles.

N. A. Shaw graduated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Bryan, in the class of 1880. While at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he was elected editor of the *Collegian*, a paper published by the cadets at that time; was also elected president of the Austin Literary Society, and was one of the champions of that society in the final debate at commencement in 1880. He was a student in the law department of the University of Virginia during 1881-2, and at the spring term of district court, in 1883, was admitted to the bar at Bonham, Texas.

He served as district attorney for Red River County in 1886-8. Red River, Lamar and Fannin Counties were then united, and made a judicial district. His county (Red River) instructed its delegation to vote for his nomination to the office, but he declined to be a candidate, and devoted himself to his private interests; and, thanks to his energy and talents as a lawyer and business man, has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He owns some of the best river plantations in Bowie and Red River Counties, and enjoys a large practice.

In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Thirty-eighth Representative district (Red River County), and served as chairman of the House committee on Federal Relations, and was a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, and County Government and County Finances.

Mr. Shaw's entry into public life has been most auspicious, and a future full of promise stretches out before him.

RICHARD H. WATERS,
BURLINGTON.

Richard H. Waters was born in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, March 19, 1851, and educated in the schools of his native town. He came to Texas in September, 1871, farmed in Freestone and Navarro Counties until 1874; then went back to Alabama, and in the fall of 1879, returned to Texas and lived in Robertson County until the beginning of 1882, when he removed to Milam County, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Royal Arch Mason, and a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. When he came to Texas he had no capital, except a strong heart, clear head, and willing hands. He and his brother, with whom he is jointly interested, own property valued at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Fifty-second Representative district (Milam County), and served on the following House committees: Privileges and Elections, Stock and Stockraising, County Government and County Finances, and Agricultural Affairs.



E. D. RENFRO.

E. D. RENFRO,

BURLESON.

E. D. Renfro was born in Walker County, Georgia, April 5, 1848. His parents are J. T. and L. R. Renfro, who are still living at the old family home in Georgia. The subject of this biography received a plain English education in the country schools, which he has since supplemented with extensive reading. May 5, 1868, he went from his native county to Green County, Missouri, and engaged in farming until the winter of that year, when he left Missouri on horse-back, and rode to Johnson County, Texas. He was well pleased with what he saw of the people and the land, and determined to make his home in the Lone Star State. Accordingly he returned in the spring of 1869, settled his affairs in Missouri, and in November, 1869, permanently located in Johnson County, Texas.

September 4, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Ray, at her father's home in Johnson County, and in November, 1873, purchased a farm near Burleson, on which he has since resided and accumulated a competency. He has three children living—Nora E., Stella Lee and Lake.

Although an active party worker, he has never sought political preferment, and until nominated and elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, held no office except that of justice of the peace for two terms. The Democracy of the Thirty-sixth Representative district (Johnson County), nominated him to the Legislature in 1890, knowing him to be a man well suited to take part in the important deliberations of that body, and help shape the course of Legislation. He made the race against John H. Veatch, Union Labor candidate, and defeated him by a larger majority than the nominee of the Democratic party—Captain A. J. Brown—did two years before. Mr. Renfro was a member of the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Revenue and Taxation, Public Debt, and County and County Boundaries. He introduced two bills; one was to give agricultural laborers liens on crops they help to cultivate, or gather; and the other (introduced by request) was to validate the charter of the city of Cleburne.

THOMAS J. BROWN,
SHERMAN.

T. J. Brown, the eminent Texas lawyer and leader in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures, was born on the 24th day of July, 1836, in Jasper County, Georgia. His father Ervin Brown, was a native of North Carolina and a farmer, who at an early age went to Georgia and located in Jasper County. His mother was a daughter of Henry Burdette. She was a native of South Carolina, and her father was also a pioneer of Jasper County, Georgia.

Mr. Brown's father emigrated to Texas in the winter of 1846-7, and his subsequent father-in-law followed in 1848, and both families settled in Washington County and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He was examined and obtained license to practice law in 1857, but in the meantime attended law lectures at the Baylor University, and graduated from the law department of that school in 1858 and immediately commenced the practice of his profession.

He shortly, however, removed to McKinney, Collin County, where he practiced until 1872.

August 7, 1859, he married Miss Louisa T. Estis, of Collin County.

During the war between the states he served in Colonel Robert Taylor's Confederate cavalry as captain of a company, but, on account of failing health, was compelled to resign before the war closed.

In 1872 Captain Brown located permanently in Sherman, Grayson County, where he now resides. He is a member of the Christian Church.

By his masterly advocacy of the railroad commission bill, passed by the House of the Twenty-first Legislature, owing to his efforts, and defeated in the Senate, he acquired a state-wide reputation as a practical statesman. To this he materially added during the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, in which body he figured as a successful champion of the commission idea.

MILTON GARRETT YORK,
GIDDINGS.



Milton Garrett York, son of Aaron and Ruth York, was born in San Augustine County, Texas, September 5, 1843, and was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, and had to fight the battles of life alone. Soon after the death of his parents he went to Hempstead County, Arkansas, and lived with an uncle, Levi York, four years, and then returned to San Augustine, where he clerked until the early part of 1861. Mr. York removed from San Augustine to Washington County, May, 1861, and September 5, 1861, entered the Confederate army as a soldier in Company F, Fifth Texas regiment, General Thomas Green's brigade. He served in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas

and Louisiana until the army was disbanded, in May, 1865, participating in nearly all the battles in which his brigade took part. He was at Val Verde and Peralto, in New Mexico and Arizona; and, in Louisiana, at Donaldsonville, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. After the war he went back to his home in Washington County, and has since been successfully engaged in agriculture. His farm is now situated in Lee County, Lee having been, in 1874, created out of parts of Washington, Burleson, Bastrop and Fayette Counties.

He was married to Miss Matilda Ann Heck, in Washington County, Texas, October 19, 1865. They have had born to them ten children; six are now living, viz.: William E., Milton G., Nettie Maud, Ollie C., Addie, and John Berryman York.

November 25, 1890, Mr. York sustained a sad bereavement in the tragic death of his elder brother, Robert A. York, who, between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the evening of that day, while walking out to his home, situated one mile north of Giddings, was struck and killed by a railway train while crossing a trestle. He left a wife and children to mingle their tears with those of a devoted brother, above his untimely grave. There was but five years difference between the ages of the brothers; they had cheered and sustained each other in life's fitful struggle, and, from early childhood, Time, as he marked the flight of years, wove their hearts closer and closer together with the bonds of affection.

Milton Garrett York has always been a staunch Democrat, and worked for the success of his party, and in 1890 was nominated and elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Seventy-third district, composed of Lee and Burleson Counties, defeating his Independent opponent by a majority of 866 out of a total of 4,500 votes cast. He was a member of the following committees: County Government and County Finances, Agricultural Affairs, Commerce and Manufactories, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries. As a legislator, he was always at the post of duty, and his sound judgment proved a guide that enabled him to make an enviable record. Mr. York is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1867 he took the degree of Master, and, a few years later, the Royal Arch degree.

LEE RIDDLE,
GRANBURY.

Lee Riddle was born in De Witt County, Texas, April 16, 1863. His parents were Joseph and Margaret Elizabeth Riddle. His mother's maiden name was Miss Margaret E. Vice. His father was a classic scholar and well known minister of the gospel. His grandfather was a brave revolutionary soldier, and fell at the battle of "Cowpens," in defense of American freedom. An uncle of Mr. Riddle was a Congressman from Tennessee. The subject of this sketch attended the ordinary country schools, and in 1885 was a student at the University of Texas, but he is mainly indebted to his own exertions for the liberal education he enjoys. His studies embraced the English branches, Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics. In 1886-7 he brought to the law that

closeness of application that had become with him a fixed mental habit, and that clearness and comprehensive intellectuality that has enabled him so early to attain prominence. September, 1887, he was admitted to the bar, and began the successful practice of his profession at Granbury, Hood County, where he has since resided. He was elected county attorney of Hood County in 1888, held the office two years, and, in 1890, was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Fortieth Representative district, composed of the counties of Bosque, Hood, Erath and Somervell. He was a member of the following committees: Public Printing, Public Lands and Land Office, Privileges and Elections, Counties and County Boundaries, Engrossed Bills, Military Affairs, and Mining and Minerals.

Mr. Riddle is a good speaker and clear reasoner, and made a fine record, both in the committee rooms and in the House. He took a prominent part on the anti side in the prohibition campaign, and has actively participated in every canvass since that time, giving his time and talents to the cause of Democracy.



J. J. KING.

JOHN JEFFERSON KING,

TEXARKANA.

John J. King, the brilliant young Representative from the Seventeenth district, composed of Bowie, Cass, Marion, and Morris Counties, in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Franklin Parish, Louisiana, July 26, 1862, and shortly after the war, when a child, came to Texas with his parents, John and Virginia King, *nee* Miss Virginia Ship, who settled in Bowie County, near Boston. Mr. John J. King's father was a wealthy planter in *ante-bellum* days, but the war between the States swept away his possessions and he was compelled to labor hard to rear and provide for his family.

The subject of this notice was early thrown upon his own resources, and by dint of industry secured a good common school education. He was deputy district and county clerk of Bowie County in 1883-4; was admitted to the bar December 10, 1885, and was elected county attorney in 1886 and served two terms with great credit; and in 1890 was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature. In that body he was Chairman of the House Committee on Engrossed Bills, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, and County and County Boundaries. Being a new member of the House of Representatives, his appointment to the chairmanship of such an important committee as that on Engrossed Bills was a distinguished honor and one that he well deserved. Mr. King thinks well upon his feet, and is an easy and graceful speaker.

JAMES McCULLOUGH WILSON,

WHITNEY.

James M. Wilson, whose father and mother were Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a Representative for Hill County in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the Texas Legislature, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, March 22, 1833.

All the education Mr. Wilson received was obtained in the country schools of his native county.

He came to Texas in 1855, and settled in Hill County, and engaged in farming and stock raising.

He has served as Sheriff and Justice of the Peace for Hill County, and was elected over his opponent to the Twenty-first Legislature by a majority of 1,414 votes, and was re-elected by an equally flattering majority.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in Company "G," Sixth Regiment of Ross' Cavalry Brigade; participated in the engagements at Pea Ridge and Corinth, and fought under General Hood in the Georgia campaign and was wounded twice, at Corinth and at Thompson Station. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted in 1863 to the Lieutenantcy of Company "G," in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

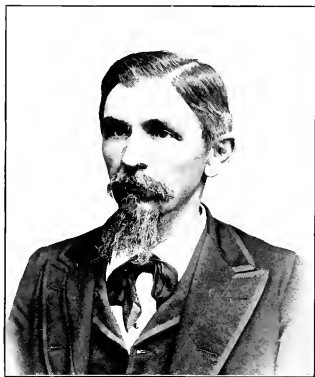
In the Legislature he served as a member of a number of the most important committees.

He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Greenwade, of Kentucky; his second wife Miss Wade, of Texas.

He is a man of sound sense and fine business habits, and as a legislator modest and unassuming, but watchful and a good worker in the committee rooms.

Mr. Wilson is the special friend and advocate of education. He is a member of the Baptist Church and also of the Grange.

His success in life is attributable to his energy and industry.



E. B. LEVIS.

ELIAS BEALL LEWIS,

NACOGDOCHES.

Judge Elias Beall Lewis, member of the House in the Twenty-second Legislature from the Fourth Representative District, composed of Nacogdoches and Angelina Counties, is a son of the late Dr. Howell Lewis, who for many years practiced medicine at Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. Miss Sarah Beall was the maiden name of Judge Lewis' mother. He was born May 6, 1845, at La Grange, Troupe County, Georgia, and is a cousin of Mrs. Governor John B. Gordon, of that State. In 1851 he came to Harrison County, Texas, with his father's family, and received a thorough classical education at Marshall, his success in the study of Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics being especially marked. At the age of seventeen he entered the Confederate army as a member of Morgan's battalion, Parson's Texas brigade of cavalry, and served in the trans-Mississippi department until the end of the war.

November 3, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss L. H. Spain, at Shreveport, Louisiana, and has three children, Nettie B., aged seventeen years; Thomas H., aged fourteen, and Liberta, aged four years.

He was admitted to the bar in Carthage, Panola County, Texas, February 15, 1871; was granted license to practice in the State Supreme Court in the autumn of the same year, and was admitted to practice in the Federal District and Circuit Courts at the June term, 1879. He has since been engaged in the practice of the law, mainly in Hunt and Nacogdoches Counties. He now resides in the latter county. For a number of years ill health prevented him from actively pursuing his profession. At last his physical condition became greatly improved, and he soon built up a lucrative practice and attained an enviable position at the bar. He has served as special district judge a number of times, and held court for Judge Perkins during the summer term in Shelby County, in 1890. Judge Lewis canvassed Nacogdoches County against the prohibition amendment to the State Consti-

tution in 1887, and carried the county by 940 majority. As a rule, however, he has felt a strong disinclination to active participation in politics, and at no time has been an office-seeker. In 1890 he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to his present seat. He is a member of the old school Presbyterian Church and a Blue Lodge Mason. Judge Lewis is a quiet, thoughtful lawyer and a man of recognized learning and ability.

JOHN McCULLOCH MELSON, SULPHUR SPRINGS.

John McCulloch Melson, a well known lawyer and a prominent member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Legislatures, was born in Hopkins County, Texas, in 1862; studied the elementary branches at Sulphur Springs, and attended the University of Texas two years in the literary and one year in the law department.

Hopkins County never had an abler or more industrious and painstaking Representative, nor one that has exercised a stronger influence in shaping the course of legislation. He was one of the most pronounced and efficient advocates of the establishment of a railroad commission; introduced a number of good bills that have become laws, and served as chairman and a member of many important committees. He is a pleasing and forceful speaker, in debate courteous, yet bold, and few members of the House enjoy such a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of parliamentary law.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, of consistent and exemplary habits. He made his own way in life by working on his father's farm for money to pay for tuition, and teaching school in Sulphur Springs to acquire a collegiate and legal education.

He is the author and founder of the clubbing system at the University of Texas, by which young men can materially reduce their expenses while attending college.



B. H. ERSKINE.

BLUCHER H. ERSKINE,

DERBY.

Blucher H. Erskine is the son of Andrew N. and Annie T. Erskine, who trace their family back to the Erskines of Scotland, originally settling in this country in the famed valley of Virginia, in Augusta County.

Blucher Erskine was born in Guadalupe County, Texas, August 10, 1849, and was educated in the schools of the county.

When he became a man, he engaged in milling and stock-raising in Guadalupe County, and later engaged in stockraising in Frio County, where he still resides.

He represented, in the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, the counties of Frio, Zavalla, Dimmitt, Uvalde, Maverick, Val Verde and Kinney. He was elected without opposition by a vote of 2,100, to the Twenty-first Legislature, and returned to the Twenty-second Legislature.

Mr. Erskine served as chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, and on the Committees on Finance, Internal Improvements, Lands and Land Office, Stock and Stockraising, Public Debt, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries, in the former body, and in the latter, was chairman of the Committee on Claims and Accounts, and a member of the following committees: Internal Improvements, Finance, State Asylums, and Stock and Stockraising.

In July, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Cotton, of Seguin, Texas, and is the father of three boys. He is a member of the Catholic Church and the Alliance.

Mr. Erskine gives evidence of the qualities of his distinguished ancestry, and is a liberal contributor to the stock journals of the country. He has written on the best manner of raising cattle; on the national trail, and on the question of tariff taxation.

He is a man of decided character, clear intellect, and has a forcible way of expressing his very original ideas. Such men are useful, in their day and generation, as citizens and as law makers.

CHARLES EDWARD CADE.

BURKEVILLE.



Charles E. Cade was born in Griffin, Georgia, on the 12th of March, 1854. His parents, Robert and Priscilla Cade, moved to Texas in 1859, and settled in Newton County. Mr. Cade's father (who died in 1880, at the age of eighty-six years) was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, and was a son of James and Mary Cade. He was married three times, his last wife being Miss Priscilla Seastrunk—mother of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Cade now lives with her son at Burkeville, with grandchildren about her, the honored center of a happy family.

Charles E. Cade received a fair education in the common schools of Newton County, has since read much, and been a close observer, and is a man of excellent mental attainments. He has

always been a farmer, has prospered, and now owns a number of fine farms in Newton County.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Masonic fraternity, Grange and Farmers' Alliance.

He was married to Miss Leonora A. Trotti, April 25, 1872. They have four children—Cora E., aged seventeen; Alma C., aged fifteen; Nettie L., aged eight, and Annie P., aged three years.

Mr. Cade served as county commissioner of Newton County for six years, and in 1890 was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention of the Third district to represent Newton, Jasper and Tyler Counties in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, and was elected by a very large majority, receiving every vote cast in his county, save one. He was a member of the following House committees: Revenue and Taxation, Public Debt, Judicial Districts, Stock and Stockraising, and Counties and County Boundaries. He made a vigilant, intelligent and efficient member of the House of Representatives, and was always found at the post of duty, contending for the right. The following is an extract from the letter of County Judge West, transmitting Mr. Cade his certificate of election:

Allow me to congratulate you on your unprecedented success in Newton County. A man who only loses one vote in his own county is one of whom the district may justly feel proud.

Mr. Cade is an active Democrat, a man thoroughly conservative in his views, clear and accurate in his logic, and a citizen who, among his neighbors, stands without reproach.

GEORGE F. PERRY,
HAMILTON.

George F. Perry was born in Benton County, Missouri, December 5, 1846. He attended the country schools and completed his education at Warsaw College, taking a full literary course. His parents were Christian L. and Margaret Perry. His father was born in England and his mother in Germany. They came to America in 1844, and settled in Benton County, Missouri, where they resided until death. Christian L. Perry died in 1887, and his faithful wife followed him in 1888.

George F. Perry studied medicine; graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1864; began practice in Barry County, Missouri, in 1867; came to Texas in 1878, and established a drug store in the town of Hamilton, where he soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. He opened a private bank in 1882. It became a National bank in 1890, and he was elected president of the institution. He is one of the founders of the Hamilton Mill and Gin Company, and has helped on every worthy enterprise in his section. Dr. Perry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor.

He was united in marriage, in September, 1866, to Miss Sarah E. Pogue. They have three children, viz: Irene, Ida and Henrietta.

In 1890, Dr. Perry was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Sixty-third representative district, composed of Hamilton and Coryell Counties, and served on the following committees: Finance, County Government and County Finances, State Asylums, and other important committees.

JOHN T. CURREY,
CANTON.

John T. Currey was born October 28, 1837, in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He attended the schools of his native town, and was a pupil one session at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, but his father meeting with financial reverses, he was, at fourteen years of age, compelled to leave the school room and seriously engage in the battle of life. He had a brave young heart, and the responsibilities incurred, and vicissitudes encountered in early life, developed that sturdy independence and self-reliance that have since marked his character as a man, and enabled him to so well discharge his duties as husband, father, citizen and friend.

January 17, 1861, he was married to Miss Lizzie McBrayer, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. They have eight children, viz: Mattie, now Mrs. John K. King; Sallie, now Mrs. Killis A. Reed; and John, Kate, Sanford, Lizzie, Willie and Charley Currey.

While living in Kentucky, Mr. Currey was engaged, at different times, in farming and merchandising. He sold his stock of goods at Danville, Kentucky, bought lands in Mercer County, Kentucky, traded these lands for other lands near Canton, Van Zandt County, Texas, and in November, 1879, moved to Texas with his family, and commenced farming near Canton, where he has since resided, successfully engaged in his chosen pursuit. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Masonic fraternity and Farmers' Alliance. He was president of the County Farmers' Alliance one term. He has taken great interest in the public schools, and church work, and has done all he could to promote alike the causes of education and religion.

Mr. Currey was elected to the Twentieth Legislature from the Twenty-sixth Representative district (Van Zandt County), and, in 1890 was elected from the same district to the Twenty-second Legislature. In the latter body he was chairman of the House Committee on Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, and

a member of the following committees: Finance, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and Mining and Minerals. James Q. Chenoweth, T. M. Hunt and John T. Currey were raised in Harrodsburg, and, as boys, played together upon the streets of that town. Each removed to the Lone Star State, and has served as a member of the Texas Legislature.

Mr. Currey made a painstaking and efficient member of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Legislatures. His well known integrity and soundness of judgment gave him a strong influence in the deliberations of the committee-rooms, and upon the floor of the House. He was a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of the State. He is broad and liberal in his views of public policy, and as a law-maker, was a champion, not alone of the rights of the farmers, but of all the people.

J. R. GOUGH,
McKINNEY.

J. R. Gough was born in Collin County, Texas, December 31, 1860. His father came to Texas at an early day, settled in what is now Collin County, and fell in battle at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, during the war between the States. Mrs. E. J. Gough, nee Rowland (a sister of J. F. Rowland, representative from Dallas County in the Twenty-second Legislature), is still living and resides with her son, J. R. Gough, at McKinney.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools (attending for a short time a high school at Fort Worth), studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, and rapidly attained prominence.

February 6, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of Judge W. H. and Mrs. Ann Andrews, of Collin County. They have two children—Anna Leta and Andrews Bailey Gough.

Mr. Gough has never been an aspirant for political honors, and until elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, in 1890, from the Twenty-eighth district (Collin County), held no office except that of justice of the peace, which he filled for four years while



J. R. GOUGH.

reading law. In the Legislature he was a member of the committees on Mining and Minerals, Federal Relations, and Commerce and Manufactories. He was one of the brainiest of the many brainy members of the Young Democracy in the House, and made a record as a careful and painstaking representative. A disposition is manifested by nearly all law making assemblies to disregard constitutional limitations, when appeals are made to sentiment, and appropriations are asked for meritorious purposes. The Twenty-second Legislature, according to the views entertained by Mr. Gough, and many other intelligent and patriotic members of that body, was no exception to the general rule, and large sums of money were voted to attain objects not contemplated by, and in violation of the State Constitution, which clearly limits, in Section No. 48, the taxing powers of the State government. However much Mr. Gough might have desired to aid such noble charities as the Confederate Home, and consent to appropriations protecting special interests, such as that of the cattlemen of the west, who demanded and obtained a law giving bounties for wolf scalps, and that will require the expenditure of \$50,000 annually, yet, as a representative, sworn to uphold and be guided by the letter and true spirit of the State Constitution, he refused to vote for all such appropriations. He contended that, where necessary and proper, the organic law should be amended so as to give the legislature the power desired, and until that is done, he said, it is dangerous to, in any instance, disregard the mandates of that instrument. One violation sets a precedent for another, and cannot be justified by the claim of acting under the sanction of "higher law"—a doctrine repugnant to freemen, and that if allowed to prevail, would destroy the sure foundation of their liberties, making them the sport of every legislative majority. He said that there could be no higher law, in a republic, or Democratic commonwealth, than the organic law as framed by the people, and that experience had shown that it was far better to undergo some inconvenience, and submit to the delays necessary to permit the amendment of constitutions in the manner provided by those instruments, and even in one or two instances, delay justice for a time, than override those limitations placed upon legislative power, upon the religious maintenance of

which depends the very existence of stable, republican government. The first paragraph of section No. 48, of the Constitution, is as follows:

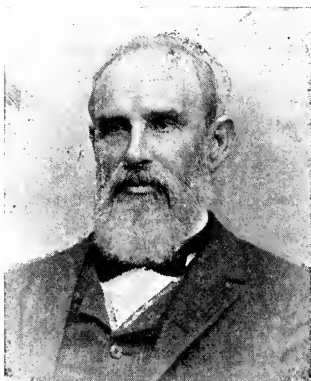
The Legislature shall not have the right to levy taxes or impose burdens upon the people, except to raise revenue sufficient for the economical administration of the government, in which may be included the following purposes:

Then follows an enumeration of those objects, outside of the ordinary machinery of government, established by other sections of the Constitution, for which taxes may be levied and public moneys expended. A general grant of power, followed by a specific enumeration of objects to be attained, is according to long established rules of judicial construction, limited to those objects and the exercise of powers necessary to effectually accomplish them. According to this rule, the "purposes" enumerated are the only ones, outside of the others, provided for elsewhere in the Constitution, for which appropriations can be made. The section is an express limitation on the exercise of the taxing power—it is exclusive as well as inclusive, and means, by obvious interpretation, that "no other" purposes shall be included in an economical administration of the government than those enumerated elsewhere, and in the concluding paragraphs of Section No. 48. If it was otherwise, and the legislature could make appropriations (levy taxes or impose burdens upon the people) for all purposes it might deem meritorious, enumeration would be useless, as it would have unlimited power—power in which all objects would be embraced. The section was clearly intended to limit the power of the legislature, which, without some inhibition in the State Constitution, or Constitution of the United States, would be without check, and boundless. The framers of the organic law (adopted by the people) evidently thought an unlimited power to tax, and lay burdens, liable to abuse, and clearly marked out the area of its exercise. If the Constitution in this particular is too restricted, it should be amended, not trampled under foot. So thought Mr. Gough, and although a new member, he made a fine reputation as a constitutional lawyer.

Mr. Gough is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat, without any

taint of dark-lanternism, and was one of the boldest and ablest leaders who helped to win an overwhelming victory for true Democracy in Collin County. He owns valuable blackland farms and town property, and enjoys a good law practice. He has but made his debut in public life, and will be heard from in the future.

WILLIAM FARRINGTON MALONE,
WILLIS.



William F. Malone was born near Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee, November 18, 1835. His father, Andrew J. Malone, was a prominent farmer in that county. His mother's maiden name was Miss Nancy B. Redding. His parents moved to Texas during the winter of 1838, and returned to their Tennessee home in 1839, where his father died the following year,

leaving three sons—William, Thomas and Henderson Franklin Malone. In 1844, Max Redding, an uncle, living near Nashville, took William F. Malone and twin brother, Thomas, cared for them five years, and during that period sent them to the common schools in the neighborhood. In September, 1849, the boys went to West Tennessee, where their mother lived, and soon thereafter came to Texas with the family, and, in December, 1849, reached Montgomery County, where the subject of this biography has since resided, engaged in farming near Willis, on the edge of Lone Oak Prairie. His mother died in 1852.

When war was declared between the States, Mr. Malone paid his way to Galveston, and enlisted for six months, as a volunteer, in Company I, Colonel E. B. Nichols' regiment. At the end of this term he enlisted for the war in Company H, Elmo's regiment. His command was engaged principally in detached service. It participated in the capture of Galveston by General Magruder, was afterward ordered to Orange, remained there a month, and was then sent to reinforce Dick Dowling at Sabine Pass. The command was on a steamboat, en route to the fort, and witnessed the battle, being fired at three times by the Sachem. Both the Sachem and Clifton were disabled by the guns of Dowling's fort, and captured. A huge transport, containing a large body of Federal infantry, in trying to escape, went on a reef, but got off in the night and joined the fleet outside. The fleet weighed anchor during the night and sailed away, never to return and harass the Texas coast. The Union commander, in his report to the Secretary of War, gave as an excuse for his conduct, that there were over 18,000 Confederate cavalry at Sabine Pass. As a matter of fact, gallant Dick Dowling had not exceeding seventy-five men in the Fort, and only one company coming to reinforce him. During the engagement they could see, outside the harbor, a perfect forest of Federal masts. The steamboat ran alongside the Clifton, and took off her men as prisoners, and carried them to Beaumont that night, and the next day to Camp Gross, in Waller County. Mr. Malone's company, consisting of seventy-five men, returned to Sabine Pass, and then went to Galveston. In 1865 his regiment was attached to Harrison's division, and was ordered to Richmond,

on the Brazos, and was mustered out of service after Lee's surrender. Mr. Malone walked home from Richmond.

December 17, 1868, he was married to Miss Willie A. Caperton, of Walker County. They have three children—William, Robert and Claudie.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Grange. Mr. Malone is an active Democratic worker, and has taken part in nearly every canvass in his section. In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Fifty-fourth Flotorial district, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Harris, Walker and Trinity, and was one of the most efficient members of the House. He was a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Finance, Commerce and Manufactories, Mining and Minerals, and Towus, Cities and Corporations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ROGERS,
PALESTINE.

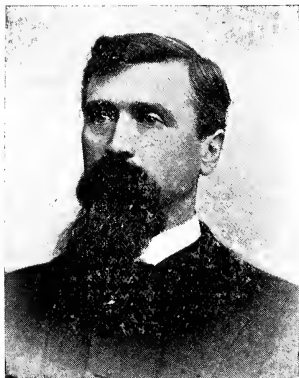
Benjamin F. Rogers was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi, December 9, 1847. In the fall of 1849 his parents immigrated to Texas; stopped for one year near Austin, and removed to Southwest Texas. The subject of this sketch encountered all the hardships and privations incident to frontier life during his boyhood, and during the civil war, a period when the inhabitants of that section were continually harassed by the depredations, alternately, of Indians and those unfriendly to the Confederate cause. When he was seventeen years of age, he removed with his parents to Central Texas, where he grew to manhood. Having been deprived of the benefit of schools, what education he has was acquired by close application at the fireside. He was

engaged at different times, for a number of years, in teaching and merchandising. In 1872 he went to Anderson County, where he has since resided.

He was united in marriage to Mrs. C. J. Rodgers, October 13, 1876, since which time he has been successfully engaged in farming and milling near Palestine.

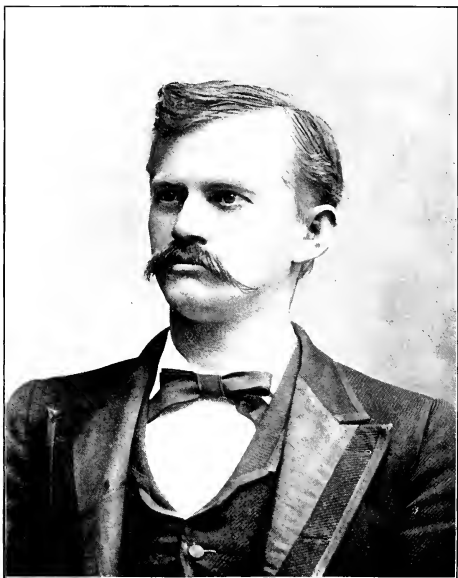
He is a working Democrat, and served for a time as chairman of the County Executive Committee. Mr. Rogers identified himself with the Farmers' Alliance when it was first organized in Anderson County, in 1886. He was the delegate from his county to the State Farmers' Alliance, which met in Cleburne, and served on the Committee on Demands; was a delegate to both sessions of the State Alliance at Waco, in 1887; was elected a member of the Executive Committee at the meeting held at the January session following, and made State Lecturer in August, 1888. At the State Alliance, held in Dallas in 1888, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and was made its secretary; and was also made a member of the printing board. He served as a member of the Executive Committee three years, two years of that time as secretary; was State Lecturer one year, and is now lecturer for the Second Congressional district. For the past three years he has served as district statistical correspondent for the National Department of Agriculture.

In 1890 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Ninth district, Anderson County. He was chairman of the House Committee on Private Land Claims, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Internal Improvements, Finance, Commerce and Manufactories, and Counties and County Boundaries. He has a sound judgment, is a man of fine address, and made an excellent record as a legislator. Mr. Rogers is considered a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and is thoroughly identified with the development of Eastern Texas.

DAVID DERDEN,
HILLSBORO.

David Darden was born in Perry County, Alabama, November 15, 1846. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Tubb, died when he was five years of age, and three years later, his father, James Darden, came to Texas with his family and settled in Henderson County, where he engaged in farming and stockraising until he moved to Hill County, in 1869, where he remained until his death, in the year 1872.

During the war between the States, the subject of this biography served in the Confederate army, in the trans-Mississippi department, as a private soldier in Company F, Fifteenth Texas infantry, and was promoted to third lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war. His regiment served in Walker's



J. W. SWAYNE.

division in Arkansas, and Mouton's division in Louisiana, and was then a part of Polignac's brigade until the close of hostilities. After the close of the war he removed from Henderson to Hill County, where, in 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Texana Collins. They have had six children, four of whom are living—two boys and two girls. He engaged in farming and merchandising until 1876, when he was elected district clerk of Hill County, and served until 1881; then served one term as county clerk, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, since which time he has been successfully engaged in practice.

In 1890 Mr. Derden was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Thirty-ninth Representative district, composed of Hill, Ellis, Johnson and Navarro Counties. He has always been an active party worker, and has, at the request of the Executive Committee of his county, canvassed the district in the interest of Democratic principles and nominees a number of times when not himself a candidate for office. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity, and Knights of Honor. In the Twenty-second Legislature Mr. Derden was a member of House Judiciary Committee No. 1, and the Committees on Internal Improvements, Federal Relations, and Roads and Bridges.

JAMES W. SWAYNE,
FORT WORTH.

One of the strongest men, intellectually, in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, was James W. Swayne, of Fort Worth; and, while like a majority of men of superior parts, he evinced an inclination not to force himself into prominence, his wide and successful business experience, his long study of, and familiarity with, the needs of the State, his knowledge of public affairs, his education, his learning as a lawyer, and his talents, rendered it impossible for him long to remain in the shades of that congenial retirement which he has so much preferred, and in the committee rooms, and on the floor

of the House, he soon found himself in the midst of legislative work, moving with the leaders; sometimes participating in attack, and at others boldly and skillfully assisting in the defense of important measures.

He was born at Lexington, Tennessee, October 6, 1855. His mother's maiden name was Miss Amanda J. Henry. His father, James W. Swayne, was an eminent lawyer, and amassed a fine fortune during his years of practice at Lexington and Jackson, Tennessee. He died at the latter place in 1856, and Mrs. Swayne moved back to Lexington with her family, where she died the following year. The subject of this biography was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, and, in 1877, also graduated at the Lebanon (Tennessee) Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He returned to Lexington, Tennessee, and had a settlement with his guardian. That gentleman, before the war, and during the early part of the struggle, loaned large sums of money belonging to the estate, was compelled to receive payment in Confederate money, and little was left of the fortune bequeathed by Mr. Swayne's parents to their children. Although the share secured by Mr. Swayne proved barely adequate to pay the expenses incurred in securing an education, he refused to hold his guardian responsible for the losses sustained, and in January, 1878, went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he located, and commenced without a dollar the practice of his profession.

The degree of success he has achieved at the bar and as a financier is truly remarkable. He was elected city attorney of Fort Worth, and served during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, and in 1890 was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Thirty-fourth Representative district, Tarrant County. He was a director of the famous Spring Palace; is a director in the Democrat Publishing Company, which owns the Fort Worth Gazette; is vice-president of the Board of Trade; is a director of the City National Bank, one of the strongest institutions of the kind in Fort Worth, and he and R. E. Maddox own the Hyde Park addition to Fort Worth, and are building an electric street railway through the heart of the city to their property. The addition consists of 340 acres, lies partly within the city limits, and its value is estimated to be not less than \$340,000. He con-

ceived the idea of building a magnificent natatorium in Fort Worth, and owing to his efforts, one was constructed at a cost of \$100,000, that is an ornament to the city, and a credit to the State. It is the finest natatorium in the United States. He owns a majority of the stock in this enterprise. He has subscribed liberally in donations to every railroad secured by Fort Worth, has given large amounts to, and taken stock in every valuable enterprise secured, and has been one of the most active and hard working members of that band of financiers, who have built up Fort Worth from a village, and made it one of the leading cities of Texas. By 1883 he had amassed considerable property (valued at \$15,000), but two fires that year swept away all his accumulations, and he was compelled to begin anew, as poor as when he started.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Swayne landed in this State without a dollar, and with no hope of financial assistance. He determined to push his way to the front, and with a buoyant, hopeful spirit, at once started about the work of making his life honored and successful. The tools with which he was to carve out his fortune were an iron will, and a well-stored and well-trained mind. In the brief time that has elapsed, the record of his career, as given in these pages, shows how well he has succeeded. He has formed a partnership with his cousin, ex-Congressman John M. Taylor, of Tennessee, and will continue to practice law under the firm name of Taylor & Swayne.

Mr. Swayne was married to Miss Josie B. Latham, at Terrell, Texas, October 6, 1887. Richard Philip Latham, her father, was an A. M. of the University of Virginia, and President of Tuscaloosa College until the beginning of the war, and then entered the Confederate army as a member of a civil engineering corps. He remained in this service until his death, occasioned by pneumonia, brought on by exposure. Her grandfather, Rev. Joel S. Bacon, was president of Madison College, New York, and afterward, up to the time of his death, president of the Columbian College, Washington City. Mrs. Swayne was a student at Vassar, and afterward graduated with honor at the University of Missouri. Governor Crittenden witnessed the commencement exercises, and Professor Fisher introduced her to

him, saying that Miss Josie Latham was the best Latin scholar who ever graduated from the University of Missouri—a high and well deserved compliment. She is one of the most accomplished ladies in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Swayne have one child, a daughter, Ida Lloyd Swayne. Judge Noah H. Swayne, for years one of the members of the United States Supreme Court, was an uncle of Mr. Swayne, and Wager Swayne (a member of the law firm of Dillon & Swayne, chief solicitors for Jay Gould, in his corporation properties) is a cousin.

Mr. Swayne is a Master Mason, Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a thorough-going Democrat; one of the men to whose efforts is due Tarrant County's freedom from "dark lantern" rule.

In 1888 Isaac Duke Parker was nominated and elected to the Twenty-first Legislature on the Democratic ticket. Two years rolled by to join the tideless ocean of the past; a change came o'er the spirit of his dream, and in 1890 we find Mr. Parker running on the Independent ticket (put forward by a branch of the Farmers' Alliance), against the regular Democratic nominee, Mr. James W. Swayne, who defeated him in Tarrant County by a majority of 3,000 votes. Scarce thirty-six years of age, in the prime of vigorous manhood, what the representative of the Thirty-fourth district has already accomplished, has but tested his mettle and well breathed him for life's race, and no man can tell what goals he will touch before the coming of Nature's distant bed-time. He is one of the sturdy Democracy, whose task it will be to shape the splendid destinies of Texas, and whose hope it is to merit the gratitude of posterity.

J. N. BROWNING.

CLARENDON.

At an early period in the history of Arkansas W. F. Browning removed to that state with his wife (*nee* Miss Mary L. Burke) and engaged in farming. J. N. Browning was born in Clark County, Arkansas, March 13, 1850. When he was a child of four years his father died. Being deprived at this tender age of his natural guardian and protector he looked alone to his mother for guidance. She was a noble, Christian woman and taught him what she knew of text books, not forgetting to awaken and stimulate in his youthful breast the principles of honor and devotion to duty. Although he only attended school about eight months, the thirst for knowledge acquired by him in early childhood has led him for many years to pursue a course of self-culture, wide in its scope, and few men are more broadly educated.

At the age of sixteen he came to Cooke County, Texas, and the following year went to Stephens County, where he engaged in the business of cattle raising. In 1875 he began the study of law under C. K. Stribling, Esq., of Fort Griffin, Shackelford County, and in October of the following year was admitted to the bar and immediately entered upon a successful career as a western lawyer. In 1881, Mr. Browning moved to Mobeetie, Wheeler County, and a few years since to Clarendon, Donley County, where he now resides. He began his public career as a justice of the peace, subsequently served two years as county attorney and was appointed by Governor O. M. Roberts, district attorney for the judicial district embracing the Panhandle counties. The latter office he resigned after one year's service. He was nominated by the Democracy of the "Jumbo" district (embracing 67,000 square miles of territory, divided into sixty-seven counties, forty-five of which are organized and twenty-two unorganized) and was elected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Legislatures. His mental strength and forensic talents speedily caused him to win recog-

nition in the deliberations and debates in the House of Representatives; a position he has since maintained, adding new and brighter laurels to his fame at each recurring session.

He has made Right the pole star by which he has pursued his onward course, unmindful of the whisperings of selfish personal ambition, and disregardful alike of either applause or unfriendly criticism.

Mr. Browning's friends put him forward as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature. He received fifty and his opponent fifty-three votes. Perhaps no higher compliment was ever paid to a member of that body, as many of Mr. Browning's colleagues who differed with him on matters of public policy supported him with their ballots, and that, too, without his having made a vigorous canvass. They recognized that as a parliamentarian he was without a peer upon the floor, and believed that, if elected, he would impartially discharge the high duties of the office. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was Chairman of House Judiciary Committee No. 1 and a member of the following committees: Penitentiaries and Irrigation. He took an active part in the work of the session, and wielded a powerful influence that enabled him to help shape the course of legislation. Representative Browning has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Cornelia E. Beckham. His second marriage was to Miss Virginia I. Bozeman, of Fort Griffin, Texas, March 9, 1879. He has seven children. Mr. Browning enjoys a large civil practice and occupies a distinguished position at the bar in West Texas. He is a man of commanding personal appearance, standing nearly six feet and two inches in height and having an erect and easy carriage. His hair, moustache, and imperial are black. He was not only one of the strongest men in the House, but was one of the most popular with his colleagues.

DANIEL McCUNNINGHAM,
TAYLOR.



Daniel McCuningham was born in County Donegal, North of Ireland, February 27, 1847. His parents, James and Ellen McCuningham, are from the fine old Irish stock that has made County Donegal as famous as Kent, in England, for the patriotism of its sons. They were related to the O'Donalds and McDades, well known in the North of Ireland. A part of the O'Donald family were banished from Ireland by the English government for taking part in the rebellion headed by Robert Emmet. When twelve years of age, Daniel McCuningham came to the United States, and lived for a number of years with his uncle, James McDade, near Allentown, Pennsylvania. He next went to Pittsburg and served awhile at the trade of a machinist. July

4, 1870, he came to Texas, and located near Blooming Grove, where he remained until 1875, and then removed to Williamson County, and settled on a farm eighteen miles southeast of Taylor. He owns 709 acres of fine land, and is a prosperous farmer and stockraiser.

December 25, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Celestia Lawrence, of Bastrop County. They have three living children—Mary Ellen, Leonora and Daniel L.

Mr. McCuningham joined the Farmers' Alliance in 1882, and was made president of the first Alliance (Goodhope) organized in Williamson County. He was sent as a delegate to the State Alliance in 1888, and was elected a member of the State Executive Committee. In 1889 he was re-elected a member of the committee by acclamation. Mr. McCuningham is held in the highest esteem by the Alliance throughout the State for his manly qualities and business qualifications. From 1888 until 1890 he served as a member of the commissioners' court of Williamson County, and in the latter year was elected to the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Seventy-eighth district, Williamson County. He was a member of the following committees: Internal Improvements, Counties and County Government, State Affairs, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries. He was a working member and an efficient legislator, and wielded a strong influence in the committee rooms.

JOHN D. MCGREGOR, KENNEYVILLE

Dr. John D. McGregor, representative of the Sixty-eight district (Austin County), in the Twenty-second Legislature, is a direct descendant of a family of the McGregor clan, a clan famous in Scottish song and story. He was born in Washington County, Texas, January 10, 1859; completed his literary education at the Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas; graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, in March, 1882, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Kenneyville, Austin County, Texas. He has met with a large measure of success,



J. D. MCGREGOR.

and, notwithstanding the fact that he commenced practice with scarcely money enough to meet his modest expenses, he has accumulated a considerable fortune. He owns a drug store, one of the largest farms in the county, and other valuable urban and rural property in different parts of Texas. Dr. McGregor has contributed many articles to newspapers and medical journals, and is a forcible and classical writer. He is devoted to the study and practice of medicine and surgery, and is destined to attain enviable distinction in the noble profession to which he has determined to consecrate his time and intellectual powers. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the State Medical Association.

A few years since he was married at Travis, Austin County, Texas, to Miss Hattie Smyly, of Dallas County, Alabama. They have three children—Flint, Douglass and Agnes McGregor.

Dr. McGregor has never sought to enter public life, but at the earnest solicitation of friends, consented to become a candidate for legislative honors. No nominations were made in the Sixty-eighth district, and the race between him and his opponents (Dr. W. R. Thompson, who represented Austin County in the Twenty-first Legislature; ex-Senator John G. Bell, and J. J. Josey, Esq.) was before the people, and excited more interest than any other in the county, at the last election. Dr. McGregor won by a flattering majority. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was a member of the following House committees: Public Health and Vital Statistics, Asylums, State Affairs, and Counties and County Boundaries. Among other important measures introduced by him, was a bill to create a State Board of Medical Examiners, to consist of three members from each Congressional district. He took an active part in the legislation of the session. His views were received with respect in the committee-rooms and on the floor of the House, and his influence was potent in opposition to those measures that he deemed unnecessary, or pernicious, and in pushing to enactment those he considered wise and beneficent. He is a fitting representative of the brainy Young Democracy, upon whose shoulders has descended the mantle of that grand Old Democracy that fought so many glorious battles for liberty and honest republican government.

WILLIAM HODGES,
DEPORT.

William Hodges was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, August 15, 1854. His parents were Lafayette and Lydia Hodges. His father entered the Confederate service as a captain, and before the close of the war was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of Chickasaw County, and for a short time was a student at the State University.

September 12, 1877, he married Miss Mary Wightman, of Lee County, Mississippi. They have five children—Annie, Lavinia, Lollie, Greenwood and Merle.

He farmed a few years in Pontotoc County, in his native State, and in 1883 moved to Texas and settled near Deport, Lamar County, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming. In 1890 he was elected to the House of Representatives, from the Twentieth district (Lamar County), and was a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, County Government and County Finances, State Asylums, and Mining and Minerals. He is a sterling Democrat, Master Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor and Farmers' Alliance.



E. H. ROGAN.

EDGAR H. ROGAN,
LOCKHART.

Edgar H. Rogan was born in Granger County, Tennessee, February 4, 1834, and was educated at Knoxville, Tennessee, and Bakersfield, Vermont. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Rogan. His mother's maiden name was Miss Catherine Webb. In 1852 he moved from Sullivan County, Tennessee, to Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah N. Barrow, of Gonzales.

Judge Rogan served in the Confederate army during the war. He was a soldier in Company K, Seventeenth Texas infantry, Scurry's brigade, Walker's division. The brigade had various commanders during the four years he was in the ranks—among others, General Henry E. McCulloch and General Richard Waterhouse.

Judge Rogan married his second wife, Mrs. Martha Rickenbaugh, of Fulton, Missouri, in 1874. She lived only about a year after their union. In 1877 he married his present wife, Miss Ellen Runkle. They have had four children—Paul Huntley, Edgar Carl, Howard and Amos Griffith. Howard died when eighteen months of age. The other children are living.

He is a Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in local politics. Prior to the war, Judge Rogan edited and published the *Texas Watchman*, at Lockhart, for four years. After the war, in connection with the late N. C. Raymond, of Austin, he had editorial charge of, and published the *Texas Plow Boy*, at the same place. He also established the *Lockhart News-Echo*.

Besides his work as a journalist, he has contributed to literature a number of fugitive poems that have been widely published; but has produced nothing in book form.

He was appointed county clerk of Caldwell County, to fill a vacancy, and served one year; was four years a justice of the peace; was county judge for one term; was county attorney for

eight years, and in 1890 was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Ninety-first Representative district, composed of Caldwell, Guadalupe and Hays Counties.

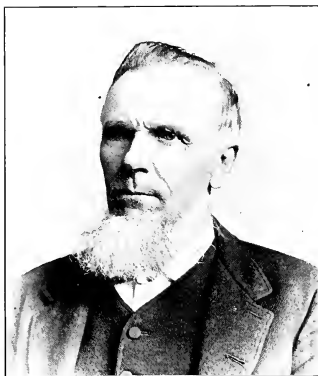
Judge Rogan is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

S. N. STRANGE,

TROY.

S. N. Strange, member of the House from the Fifty-first Representative district, composed of the counties of Bell, Milam and Robertson, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, February 25, 1845. He was given a good common education by his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Larkin A. Strange) in the schools of his native county.

He was married to Miss K. H. Willis, July 28, 1868, at Glens Fork, Kentucky, and came to Texas in 1871, and settled near Temple, in Bell County, where he has since farmed and accumulated property valued at \$20,000. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878, and re-elected in 1880; in 1882 he was elected a member of the county commissioners' court, served three terms in that capacity, and in 1890 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to represent the Fifty-first district in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has always given a helping hand in the matter of building country school-houses and churches. He is six feet, two inches in height, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and has a clear blue eye that bespeaks firmness and intelligence. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was a member of the following committees: Constitutional Amendments, State Affairs, Agricultural Affairs, Public Debt, and Public Buildings and Grounds.



HENRY SHAPER.

HENRY SHAPER. GOLIAD.

Henry Shaper was born in Germany in 1835, and came to Texas with his parents about the year 1844. They died in Victoria County, soon after their arrival, and of them he has no remembrance. During his sad childhood he experienced no loving mother's care, no father's counsel and assistance, and was compelled until approaching manhood, to work for merely food and clothes. During a number of years he served as waiting-boy for gamblers and horse-racers. They were rough, desperate men, but treated the child kindly. He would attend them and do their bidding in the stables, and on the race course, and at night would set up ten-pins in the alley where they played at bowls; and while with them witnessed many frightful orgies and dreadful scenes. On a certain occasion he was in the town of Victoria, and saw one of these men leap astride the back of a by-stander, reach over, and with his teeth tear an ear from the head of an enemy. About this time he attached himself to a gambler, who was very good to him. The man was addicted to drink, and sent him every day to an adjacent saloon for liquor. The boy imitated his master, and soon found that he too wanted a dram each morning. He had no gentle Mentor to warn him of the danger to which he was exposed, but his own shrewdness and the promptings of an upright heart, told him that he was about to acquire a habit that had the power to blast every hope, and bring shame and sorrow upon his head. Having reached this conclusion; after mature reflection, he resolved to part with his master, and accordingly left his service.

He then worked for Asa Smith a number of years without compensation. Part of the work assigned him was to gather pecans, in Guadalupe bottom. His employer sent him and a man named Goldston, into the bottom on one occasion. A great flood came rolling down, and the surcharged river left its banks and surrounded them in every direction with a sea of angry waters. They were imprisoned for seven weeks upon a narrow

strip of land, and were compelled to subsist upon cakes made from the husks of pecans. They dared not invite sickness by eating the rich nuts. It was a terrible ordeal, but at last the waters abated, and they managed to reach the settlement, more dead than alive. Mr. Shaper says that he could tell of hardships and dangers encountered, as man and boy, that would make the blood of the reader run chill with horror, but that a merciful Providence seemed to lead him through thickening perils with a strong, protecting hand, and has blessed him, in the end, with more of life's joys and comforts than he ever expected to have.

Not long after the adventure in Guadalupe bottom, he was lead to the courthouse to be bound out to service, but Chief Justice Ragland, before whom he was brought, ordered him to be discharged from custody, saying that he knew the boy to have a self-reliant, independent spirit, and it would be useless to bind him, as, should his master prove cruel and exacting, he would run away. Young Shaper then worked for A. Allee, one of the Mier prisoners, receiving food and raiment as pay. The old soldier treated him humanely, and to this day Mr. Shaper speaks of him in tones of affectionate regard.

When seventeen years of age, he hired to a Mr. Laud, for \$8.00 per month, to hunt cattle and wait on him. Out of this pittance he was compelled to purchase his clothing, and it was coarse and scant indeed. Eight dollars, however, seemed a munificent sum to him, and he at once set about saving every cent that he was not compelled to spend, and bought cattle at, on an average, \$4.00 per head. In time, he had a herd numbering twenty. He would check his mustang while in full career on the prairie, as burst upon his vision a view of his cattle browsing in the distance upon some sunny slope, and his heart would swell with the pleasing emotions of pride and joy. He would spend a few moments in happy meditation, building air castles, and then apply spur and quirt, and dash on to discharge the commissions of his employer.

After several years work, he had accumulated fifty-three head of cattle, and, in 1851, moved from Victoria to Goliad County, where he secured similar employment, for which he received

\$150 per year, and continued to work at this salary until married to Miss Martha L. Hancock, in October, 1857. She, too, was an orphan, and had no recollection of her parents, but had been reared in a family of high standing, and received educational and other advantages of which he had been totally deprived. She inherited from her parents an interest in a survey of land, but lost all of it except 500 acres. The young married couple moved upon this property, and have lived in the same home during the past twenty-seven years. His wife has been a true helpmate. Together they encountered all the vicissitudes of fortune, toiling on and ever on, with strong, hopeful hearts and willing, honest hands. Economy and thrift were their hand-maidens, and they constantly added to their store, until they now own 4,000 acres of land, several hundred head of cattle, a comfortable home, and other property, that, in the aggregate, is worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

During their years of struggle, they were blessed with the prattle of children about their hospitable hearth, and now, in old age, they are cheered by the love of stalwart sons and noble daughters. Their eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of W. W. Denham, a prosperous ginner and miller of Goliad County; Nancy is the wife of Joseph B. Danforth, a stepson of Joseph H. Barard, one of the few followers of Fannin who escaped the dreadful Fannin massacre; and their youngest daughter, Sarah, is the wife of J. A. Denham, a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser in Goliad County. Their three sons, Joel, Henry and Jasper, live with them at the old home.

Mr. Shaper entered the Confederate army in 1862, as a soldier in Company A, commanded by Captain Jones, Hobby's battalion. The regiment of which the battalion formed a part, was afterward commanded by John Ireland. After the war Mr. Shaper returned to farming and stockraising.

In 1888 he was called on by the people of his county to run for county judge; was elected over three opponents by a majority of three votes to one; made a good record, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1890 he was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Eighty-seventh Representative district,

composed of Aransas, Refugio, Goliad, DeWitt, Victoria, Jackson and Calhoun Counties.

In 1852 Mr. Shaper joined the Christian Church, and has been an elder for twenty-five years. He is a member of Goliad Lodge No. 94 A. F. and A. M. His hair and beard are thickly silvered by the pencil of Time, but his form is erect, his carriage firm, his bronzed cheek tinged with the hues of robust health, and in his eyes can be seen the unquenched fire of vigorous manhood.

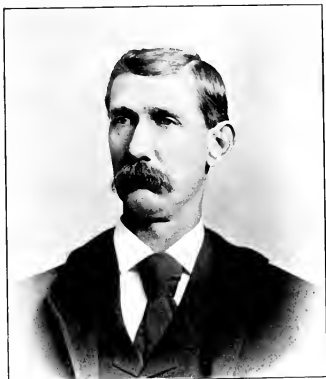
"You have come up through many difficulties, that must have, at the time encountered, seemed well nigh insurmountable?" said a friend to him on one occasion. "Yes," replied Mr. Shaper; and his glance, as he spoke, unconsciously reflected the light of that brave spirit that peril could never daunt, nor chill adversity bow to earth.

WILLIAM CLARK McELWEE,

ST. HEDWIG.

William Clark McElwee is the son of Ross and Naomi McElwee, and is the descendant of an old Scotch-Irish family, rich in the possession of historic memories. He was born March 16, 1843, in Knox County, Missouri, and there received limited instruction in the common schools. By extensive reading and study he has educated himself, and is a well informed and highly intelligent man. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served first as a member of Martin E. Green's brigade, General Price's army; and, afterward, under Captain Alexander Lesueur, in the Third Missouri light artillery, which was attached to General M. M. Parson's Missouri brigade. When Lee surrendered, he was at Camden, Arkansas, and, a few days later, was furloed at Rocky Mount, Louisiana. Not caring to return to Missouri, he came to Texas, and reached San Antonio in August, 1865, a few days before the Federal troops arrived at that place. He has since been engaged in farming in Bexar County, and has built up a modest competency.

March 21, 1866, he was married in that county to Miss Susan Savannah Trent. They have had eleven children. The follow-



W. E. McELWEE.



W. H. McKINNON.

ing ten are now living: Rachel Naomi, Alice, Amma, Sarah, William, Ross, Lelia Eugenia, Jesse, Lula, and an infant that, at this writing, has not been named.

He was constable of precinct No. 4, of Bexar County, and in 1890 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to represent Bexar in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. Mr. McElwee is president of the Farmers' Alliance of Bexar County. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and contributed his full share to party successes. He was one of the trustees who had built the first public schoolhouse in Bexar County. His farm is valued at \$7,000 or \$8,000. All that he possesses has been earned since he came to Texas. During the session of the legislature he was always found at the post of duty, and made an earnest and faithful representative. In May, 1891, he was appointed, by Governor James S. Hogg, a delegate to the First Western Commercial Congress, and attended the sessions of that body.

W. H. MCKINNON,
SCHULENBURG.

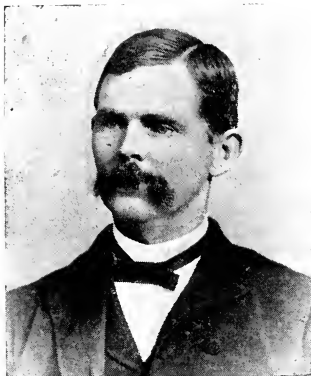
W. H. McKinnon, son of Neal M. and Anthora McKinnon, was born in Lionsville, Texas, September 26, 1858, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. His father died April 3, 1890, and his mother is living with him at his home, three miles distant from Schulenburg, on the Navidad river. Mr. McKinnon is engaged in farming, on a large scale, and during the fall and winter months runs a cotton gin on his place.

The Democratic convention of Fayette County, that assembled in La Grange, July 17, 1890, split on the commission question, and two conventions were organized—one favoring the nomination of General James S. Hogg for Governor, and the establishment of a Railway Commission; and the other favoring Judge Gustave Cook for Governor, and opposing the Railway Commission idea. The Cook faction unanimously nominated Mr. McKinnon as one of the representatives from the Seventieth district (Fayette County), and followed his nomination by that of

Mr. Joseph Peters, the county being entitled to two representatives. The "Hogg-and-Commission" faction nominated J. F. McGuire and Charles Wellhousen. Later the Republican convention endorsed McKinnon and Peters, but those gentlemen in no way sought Republican patronage. It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the action taken by the Republican convention, McKinnon and Peters received a very small per cent of the Republican vote of the county. They carried the large Democratic boxes almost solid, and were, consequently, elected by fair majorities. Mr. McKinnon served on the following House committees: Privileges and Elections, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, Contingent Expenses, and Irrigation. He is a man of clear mind and sound judgment, painstaking and energetic, and made an efficient legislator. He is one of the most prosperous and highly respected citizens in his county. Mr. McKinnon is unmarried.

ALLEN KENEDY SWAN.

HENRIETTA.



A. K. Swan, representative in the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Forty-fourth district (Clay and Montague Counties), was born in Hamilton County, Tennessee, August 5, 1848, and is a younger brother of Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Swan, who commanded Waterhouse's regiment of Middle and East Tennessee volunteers at the battle of Buena Vista, in the Mexican war, and turned the tide of battle at one wing, while Jefferson Davis turned it at the other.

When A. K. Swan was an infant, his parents moved to Lawrence County, Arkansas, where he remained until 1866, and then went to Cooke County, Texas. In 1873 he moved to Montague County, and in January, 1874, to Henrietta, Clay County.

where he now resides. Although a mere boy, Mr. Swan enlisted in the Confederate army, and served gallantly in Company F, Arkansas volunteers, under Colonel Cooper, in Jackman's brigade.

His father and mother (Moses and Elizabeth Swan), died in Lawrence County, Arkansas, when he was eight years old, and from that tender age he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Deprived almost wholly of school advantages, he nevertheless early manifested a thirst for knowledge, and, by close application to all the books he could procure, acquired a broad education. Few men possess a wider range of information. Combined with a keen relish for solid literature, he possesses an exact and tenacious memory, and a philosophic cast of mind, that enables him to put to practical use the accretions of his years of study. His boyhood was passed upon a farm until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then entered the saddle house of George Y. Bird, at Gainesville, Texas; became a skilled harnessmaker, and followed the trade for five years.

In 1870 he accepted the position of deputy sheriff of Cooke County, Texas, and served one year, during which time he had charge of the affairs of the office. From 1871 to 1874 he worked on a farm and at his trade. Mr. Swan read law at intervals from 1870 to August 4, 1874, when he was admitted to the bar at Henrietta, Texas. He served as county attorney of Clay County from 1875 to 1878, and from 1880 to 1882; in 1883-4 was a member of the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature, and in 1890 was elected to the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. He is now senior member of the law firm of Swan & Swain, his partner being ex-Comptroller W. J. Swain, a lawyer and politician of state-wide reputation; enjoys a large and paying practice, and is considered one of the finest lawyers in the State, and a leading man in Northwest Texas. He is worth \$25,000 or \$30,000, which he has made in the practice of his profession. For several years he has been the trusted attorney of two of the principal railways in the State; is vice-president, and a director, of the Farmers' National Bank, at Henrietta, and is connected with all local corporations and enterprises that have in view the up-building of his town and county. In the

Eighteenth Legislature he took a prominent part in land legislation, in behalf of the actual settler, and at the called session, in 1884, was a pronounced leader in opposition to fence cutting, and other forms of communism.

As far back as 1883, he was a bold and outspoken advocate of the establishment of a commission to regulate the operation of railways in this State. In the last gubernatorial campaign, he opposed the nomination of General James S. Hogg, by the State Democratic Convention.

In his canvass for election to the Twenty-second Legislature, Mr. Swan's opponents made charges that he was a corporation attorney, banker, etc.; but, notwithstanding their efforts to compass his defeat, he was elected by a clear majority of 3,357 votes. In the Twenty-second Legislature Mr. Swan was chairman of the House Committee on Irrigation, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 1, County Government and County Finances, Insurance, Statistics and History, Military Affairs, and Mining and Minerals. Early in the session he took rank as a leader, and maintained the position, with increasing laurels, until the conclusion of the labors of perhaps the most important legislative body that has assembled in Texas for three decades. In debate he was clear and nervous in expression; courteous, yet firm in the support of his convictions; defended his propositions with a learning and logic convincing and resistless, and in repartee had no superior. The laws enacted by the Twenty-second Legislature, in most instances, bear the impress of his genius. Mr. Swan has always been a working Democrat, and has canvassed his district on all important issues since he was admitted to the bar, and has contributed many timely articles to the press. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has held a number of offices in his lodge.

He was united in marriage to Miss Alice Brown, of Cooke County, in 1869. One son, Joseph P. Swan, now at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, was born to them. November 21, 1876, Mr. Swan was married to his present wife, Miss Inez A. Harston, of Henrietta, Texas. They have three children—Eloise, Dennie F., and Ralph Lee Swan, aged respectively thirteen, eleven and nine years.

Mr. Swan is essentially a self-made man, and in every relation as citizen, soldier, practitioner in the courts, and public servant, has made duty his sole counselor and guide, and shown himself worthy of every honor conferred upon him.

BENJAMIN GREEN SELMAN,
TYLER.

Dr. Benjamin G. Selman, son of Lark C. and Mary G. Selman, was born in Chambers County, Alabama, on the 15th of February, 1839, and received his primary education at Princeton, Arkansas, but finally graduated in medicine from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri.

He came to Texas in August, 1869, and settled in Tyler, where he practiced his profession. He now lives and practices his profession in Smith County, and was nominated by the Democracy of that County for the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature, to which he was elected by a flattering majority, and was also returned to the Twenty-second Legislature by his admiring constituency.

He served as a member of the following committees in the Twenty-first Legislature: Education, Examination of Comptroller's and Treasurer's Accounts, State Asylums, Penitentiaries, and Irrigation. In the Twenty-second Legislature, he was chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Vital Statistics, and a member of the Committees on State Asylums, Judicial Districts, and Irrigation. It will be noted that the speaker appreciated his abilities and versatile acquirements, and placed him on important committees.

He volunteered as a private early in 1861, in Company C, Sixth regiment of infantry of Arkansas volunteers, Govan's brigade, Cleburn's division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee. He was first made corporal, and was finally promoted to the captaincy of his company. He was a gallant soldier, and participated in all the battles of the army of Tennessee, from Shiloh to Franklin, having been wounded eight times in the



E. B. WOMACK.

campaign, twice very seriously. He now wears in his left side a minnie ball that can be felt lodged in the muscles.

Dr. Selman is a good public speaker. He is a large, fine-looking man, with an open, intelligent countenance, and has no political aspirations.

Dr. Selman was married on the 18th of February, 1867, to Miss Mary A. McFadin, of St. Louis, Missouri, and has two sons, promising young men, in their twentieth and twenty-second years. His mother was the daughter of General Green B. Talbot, who fought with Crockett in the battle of the Horseshoe, in Alabama, in the Indian wars. He owns a large amount of property in town lots, lands, etc., and is a public-spirited citizen.

ELIJAH BRANSFORD WOMACK, MONAVILLE.

Elijah B. Womack is the descendant of an old Virginia family. He was born September 26, 1839, in Wilson County, Tennessee, forty miles above Nashville, on his father's farm. His parents were Richard and Matilda L. Womack. His mother's maiden name was Miss Matilda Lee Moxley. His father died near Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1872, and his mother in Greer county, Texas, January 31, 1891. Young Womack's education was seriously interfered with by his father and family removing from Tennessee to Western Arkansas, in 1855, then a sparsely settled frontier country, possessing no school facilities. He worked on his father's farm, and utilized his leisure hours in general reading and self-instruction in the text books embraced within the limits of a plain English education.

September 1, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah P. Troutt, in Benton County, Arkansas. They have two children—Richard Marvin Womack, and Mrs. Mary Matilda Gray, wife of G. W. Gray, a Murray County, Tennessee, farmer.

During the war Mr. Womack served in the trans-Mississippi department as a Confederate soldier, being a member of Company F, commanded by Captain Cyrus L. Pickens, Thirty-fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel William H. Brooks, Second brig-

ade of Arkansas infantry, commanded by General Fagan. September, 1873, he removed from his home in Arkansas, to Tarrant County, Texas, and farmed near Fort Worth for eleven years. He then went with his family to Waller County, where he has since resided, and been successfully engaged in farming. As long as the Whig party was in existence, he voted for its nominees, his first ballot being cast for Bell and Everett. When it retired from the arena of politics, he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and has always supported the ticket. Mr. Womack has never desired nor sought office. Despite this fact, he was, in 1890, nominated and elected by the Democracy of Waller and Fort Bend Counties, to represent the Fifty-third district in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, and faithfully discharged the duties of his trust. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Blue Lodge Mason.

JOSEPH PETER.

DUBINA.

Joseph Peter, a farmer in Moravia, one of the political divisions of the empire of Austria, determined in 1856 to emigrate to the United States with his family, and try to benefit his fortunes under the benign protection of free institutions. Accordingly he disposed of his small possessions, realizing scarcely more than \$300, and embarked on a sailing vessel with his wife, Rosalia, and children. The voyage consumed thirteen weeks. The weather was rough during most of the time. Added to storm, sickness increased the gloom. Thirteen passengers died on the voyage, and were consigned to the deep. At last, (November 2, 1856,) the tempest-tossed vessel sailed into Galveston Harbor, and a sun-lit shore smiled a generous welcome to the sturdy farmer and his little household.

The customs officers having completed their work of inspection and the collection of duties, Mr. Peter and family, with other passengers, were transferred to a steamboat and taken to Houston. Mr. Peter went from Houston to Cat Springs, remained there a few weeks, and then pushed on to La Grange,



2000

CONF. 1850

near which place he purchased land, established a farm, and in time accumulated a modest competency. Mrs. Peter died in 1876, and her husband in 1881, each having reached a ripe old age. They had five children—John, Rosalia, Joseph, Mary and Frank. John was a soldier in the United States army, and was killed in battle in 1865; Frank died in 1874, and Rosalia in 1883. Mary, and Joseph the subject of this sketch, are the only children who survive.

Joseph Peter was born in Moravia, February 2, 1846. He acquired the rudiments of a common education in the school-room, but is principally self-taught. When he was a boy, Fayette County was thinly settled, the nearest corn mill being situated thirteen miles distant from his home, and school facilities were very poor. He was early taught habits of sobriety, industry and economy, and, when a child, went into a smithy, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. He afterward established a shop of his own at Dubina, and by honest toil, made enough money to give him a good start in the world. He continues his blacksmithing business, employing men to run the shop, but years ago engaged in merchandising and farming, and has since devoted the greater part of his attention to his agricultural interests. He is one of the principal farmers in Fayette County, and is a man respected by all his neighbors for his sterling worth. His property is valued at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has, unaided, made all he owns.

During the late war, he and all his family, except his elder brother, were ardent supporters of the Confederate States, and Joseph, although too young to enter the army, connected himself with a wagon train, and hauled cotton (destined for Mexico) for that government, from High Hill, Fayette County, to Rancho Davis and Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, a distance of 500 miles, through an unsettled region infested with bands of robbers. This employment was no less hazardous than service in the field. On one occasion (about the close of the war), the wagon train had made its way slowly through the heavy sands, and the weary teamsters prepared to camp, intending to rest the next day, Sunday, where they were. A band of fourteen robbers, all

heavily armed, rode up with the intention of robbing the wagons; but the teamsters, who were in superior force, seized their guns and made a determined show of resistance. The highwaymen did not wait for a volley, but made off as fast as their mustangs could carry them. The wagoners next day, however, found that one of their party, who was driving on five miles ahead of them, had been killed by the robbers and buried in the sand. News of the attempt to rob the wagon train spread rapidly, and other teamsters hurriedly joined the party for protection, and its numbers were so largely increased, that the highwaymen saw that any further attempt at robbery would be fruitless, and turned their attention to depredations that could be committed with greater safety. Besides the dangers incident to these journeys, the hardships were not inconsiderable, as the wagoners would travel sometimes for days without coming to a human habitation.

After the close of the war, Mr. Peter went stoutly to work at his trade, and branched out into merchandising and farming, and, as heretofore stated, has accumulated a small fortune.

In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Barbora Vrana. They have seven children—Franciska, Mary, Emil, Emilie, Josephina, Leopold and Julius. Although always a Democrat, Mr. Peter never, until 1890, sought office. On the 17th day of July, 1890, the Fayette County Democratic Convention assembled in La Grange, and split on the commission question. The faction favoring General James S. Hogg for governor, and the establishment of a commission to regulate the operation of railways in this State, organized a convention, and those favoring Judge Gustav Cook for governor, and opposing a Railway Commission, organized another convention. Both bodies (each claiming to be strictly Democratic) selected delegates and nominated candidates for local offices. Mr. Peter was a member of the Cook faction, but had no thought of allowing his name to go before the convention until approached by his friend, Judge August Haidusek (for six years county judge of Fayette County, and now editor of *Svoboda*, a Bohemian newspaper published at La Grange) who told him that the Cook convention wanted to put forward the best men in the county for office, and concluded



A. W. TERRELL.

viz: Grover Cleveland, Thomas Carrington, Albert Sydney, Daisy, Maggie and Mary.

In 1881 he removed to Texas with his family and his father's family, and located in Robertson County, where he still resides. Mr. Goodman owns a large cotton gin, and is a prosperous farmer. Until he came to this State he was engaged in merchandising. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has been County Lecturer for the Alliance, in Robertson County, during the past three years, and has represented the county organization in the State Alliance for the past two years. He has been a working Democrat since he became a voter, and in every campaign has made speeches all over his district.

In 1890 he was elected to the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Forty-eighth district (Robertson County), and made a record alike flattering to his constituents and himself. He was a member of the following committees: Penitentiaries, Privileges and Elections, Claims and Accounts, and Federal Relations.

ALEXANDER W. TERRELL, AUSTIN.

There have been but few men, connected with the political history of Texas during the last forty years, more conspicuous before the people than the subject of this sketch. His history, too, as a lawyer stands prominent and ranks him among the most leading jurists of the State. A brief sketch of the works of the active life of a man like Judge Terrell can but feebly do justice to his originality, his versatile genius, his independence, and his patriotism during every year of his life in Texas. For the last forty years he has stood prominent in the community, in which he lived, and in the State as a leader, recognized as a power. There have been no important questions agitating the State, in which he has not been conspicuous; and, unlike many others, whose constant activity destroys their influence, Judge Terrell to-day stands pre-eminent for his influence—admired and re-

spected by the people and his friends, who best know him, and feared by petty rivals and powers, against whose schemes he has been an unflinching opposer.

Hon. A. W. Terrell was born on the 3rd day of November, 1828, in Patrie County, Virginia. He finished his education in the University of Missouri, taking an irregular course at that institution, and was licensed as a lawyer before he was twenty-one years old. He was elected city attorney of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1849. In 1852 he removed to Austin, Texas, seeking a more genial climate for his wife, formerly Miss Ann E. Bouldin, who died in 1860. He entered into a law partnership, in 1852, with Hon. W. S. Oldham, and was in active practice for a number of years, engaged in some of the most important leading cases in our early courts. In 1855 he was among the most active leaders in organizing and arraying the Democratic party against Know-nothingism which was then sweeping over the country. Associated with George W. Paschal, Jack Hamilton, W. S. Oldham, Scott Anderson and S. G. Sneed, Sr., he originated, at Austin, what was known as the "Bomb-shell Meeting," in which, for the first time in the history of Texas, the Democratic party was organized. From this meeting, in 1855, the rally was made throughout the State. Know-nothingism was crushed, and Texas became Democratic, which political status she holds to-day—her political condition moulded by the staunch old Democrats who organized the "Bomb-Shell Meeting" in Austin in 1855. In 1857 Mr. Terrell was elected district judge, after a bitter canvass with Hon. John A. Green as his opponent. The Green family had long resided in Travis County, and their friends endeavored to use tactics against Mr. Terrell as a new comer in the State to prejudice his candidacy. The canvass against him was so conducted that he was forced to go before the people and meet the attacks of his opponent and his opponent's friends. His bold, manly bearing in public debate, and his straightforward candor, won the people, and he was elected by a large majority.

Seeds of rivalry and antagonism were sowed in that canvass that continually bring forth their crop of complainers and opposers of Judge Terrell. The feud between the candidates and their friends seems to have been handed down the line.

Judge Terrell remained on the bench in the Austin district from 1857 to 1863, when he resigned, and organized a regiment of cavalry for the Confederate service. He was in command of his regiment until the close of the war, leading them in the battles of pleasant Hill, Mansfield, and the engagements during the retreat of Banks down Red River. A few weeks before the surrender of the trans-Mississippi department, in recognition of his abilities as a commander, he was commissioned, by General E. Kirby Smith, as a brigadier-general.

After the war he temporarily settled in Houston, to practice his profession, but the uncertain condition of the courts induced him to suspend professional work for a time, and he engaged in planting, on the Brazos, near Calvert, until the death of his second wife, formerly Miss Sallie D. Mitchell, in 1871. In this year he returned to Austin, and actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1874 he was appointed reporter for the Supreme Court, which position he retained for thirteen years. During the period of his reportership he published more volumes than have ever been reported by any other Supreme Court reporter in the United States.

in 1876 he was elected to the State Senate, without opposition, and was twice re-elected. It would be tedious in a sketch, to refer to the various important measures originated by Judge Terrell during his senatorship. He framed the present "Jury Law," which has brought our jury system into respect from the degradation into which it had degenerated so low that its absolute abolition was seriously debated. He was the leading champion of the law that established the State University, and drew the acts which gave it its permanent endowment. He has been a leader for the University against all its enemies, supporting every measure for its enlargement and advancement. He framed the School Law, while chairman of the Committee on Education, that established what was known as the "Community System," which was original and sound in its Democratic features; and it is a matter for debate whether it is not the best adapted system for our people. At the time this law was framed, there was no authority for local taxation for school purposes. This provision was subsequently incorporated in the Constitution, and had it

been in force when the "Community System" was established, that soundly Democratic method of organizing our public schools would have been perfected.

The various measures for rebuilding and enlarging the asylums for the insane, and the educational institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, were originated and advocated by Judge Terrell, and during his term the work he projected was accomplished.

At the close of his last term in the Senate he declined re-election at a time when he would have been returned without opposition.

In 1888, Judge Terrell was made Democratic Elector for the State at Large, and did gallant service in unifying the party by expounding sound fundamental principles. He is at present (1891), a member of the House of Representatives, from Austin, having been chosen by the Democratic party and the people, without offering himself as a candidate, and after his published declaration that he did not wish the position and would not electioneer for it, by the largest majority ever received by a candidate in Travis County.

In 1883 Judge Terrell was married to Mrs. Ann H. Jones, formerly Miss Ann H. Holliday, and resides at Austin. That city has been his actual home for nearly forty years.

Without entering into an extended sketch, full justice cannot be done to the efforts of a man like Judge Terrell, whose life has been so varied and so active, in his professional work, in his political movements, and in his social career. Meager outlines are all that the scope of the present sketch will admit, and they are feeble and unsatisfactory to give a true insight into the character and work accomplished by the subject.

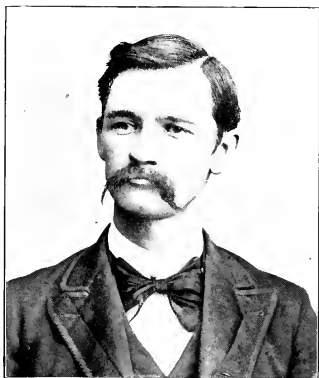
Judge Terrell has always been a great student. He is, perhaps, the most accomplished scholar in Texas, in literature, law, politics, and science of government. While always ready, with prompt opinions, his promptness, and the soundness of his views, come from continual hard study in various fields of learning applicable to his profession and to the science of government. His speeches are not generally off-hand, immature effusions, but are the result of careful thinking and perfect knowl-

edge of facts. When once he has taken a subject in hand, and reached his conclusions, he is unanswerable, because he masses his facts and brings up arguments that are irrefutable without destroying his facts. His method in argument is close and logical, and he rarely permits the solidity of his speeches to be disturbed by oratorical ornament, except in subjects when beauty in thought, and poetry, are better in place than the grave method of the dialectician. He is gifted with a voice deep and sonorous, and with his Ciceronian style, he is, perhaps, one of the most entertaining and impressive public orators in Texas. Added to these mental gifts and requisites for an orator, he has a magnificent physique, and his dignity of bearing always commands respect.

Judge Terrell has been noted for a number of years for his efforts to restrain the unrestricted power of corporations. Like all men who attempt to battle for the rights of the people against wealthy influences, monopolies and corporations, the powers and oppressors in whose way he has stood like a giant, seek to weaken his influence by crying the hateful word "demagogue." They have sought, in all time, since the word demagogue was coined, to weaken the influence of those who would thwart them in their schemes, by bringing their opposers into disrespect, and impugning their motives. But their tactics have neither weakened the efforts of Judge Terrell, nor have they destroyed his influence. He came boldly to the front at the last session of the Legislature (1891), and by his skill and statesmanship, in the face of all opposition concentrated against him, championed to success the "Railroad Commission Bill," that bids fair to accomplish all that was expected. He has not ceased, nor will he ever cease his efforts to restore an equilibrium in the government by restricting, closely governing and watching the encroachments of corporate power and monopolies against the rights of the people. His energies, in these, his ripest and most mature years, seem to be concentrated on this grand work as the crowning one of his life. He is universally looked on as the champion of the people, and seems to care nothing for the rantings of his enemies who seek to decry him with the charge of demagoguery. Politically Judge Terrell has profitted nothing for originating and advocating

great measures against corporate power and monopolists. He stood alone as champion of his cause at one time; but now others have joined him under his standard. Others have received political preference that a grateful people may have well bestowed on the author of the policies, who towers above all his co-workers as the leader and the standard bearer. If there be any man in Texas who might safely quote Virgil's lines: "*Ego hæc feci—tulit alter honores*," that man is A. W. Terrell. His activity, and his interest, and his patient work without complaint and without reproach, brand as falsehoods the malicious utterances of the puny voices that would couple his name with that of demagogue.

History has had parallels of character through every age, in the contests between the people and monied power and nobilities who have sought to bring them to serfdom. The leaders of the people, and the champions for their rights, as against the monied aristocracies who can control everything by their wealth, are always hated, decried, ridiculed and traduced by their opposers. A paid press too often adds its influence to that of the persecutors. Many leaders of the people fall through the efforts of monied influence, brought to bear against them; but in the end they triumph, and even if not victors in their day, by accomplishing all they seek, reaping reward and recognition for their labors, they at least sow seed, that in the end bring forth reform and justice to the oppressed. The bold Gracchi in their efforts to revive the agrarian law, and limit the power of the patricians, and save the Roman people from serfdom under the rule of the nobles, who would have owned the whole soil, fell a victim to the power and influence of the wealth of their opposers. Rienzi, the grand reformer of the fourteenth century, was a victim of the people, whose cause he so nobly espoused. The same tactics have been practiced in every age by monied influence, wealth and power, to weaken the influence of leaders of the people in their struggle for their rights, by destroying their standing and impugning their motives. It has come to the point now in history that no one, either from the higher walks of intellectual life, or from the ranks of the people themselves, can raise a voice against the encroachments and oppressions of wealth and growing power, with-



C. ROGAN.

out being assailed from every quarter, and by every means, to weaken their influence and destroy and counteract the reforms they would inaugurate.

Judge Terrell's history is not a singular one we find his parallel in every age. Whether he lives to see the success of his plans or not, or receives the full recognition in his time for his services, he has raised the question that will, in time, be solved, and save the people from falling under the power of monopolies and corporations from which nothing short of revolution could have freed them.

May his years be long, and may his gifted pen and eloquent voice long be active in Texas as the champion of the people.

CHARLES ROGAN,
BROWNWOOD.

Charles Rogan was born in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi, February 3, 1858. In 1861 his parents moved to Lexington, in that part of Burleson now embraced in Lee County, and engaged in farming. At the call to arms, his father joined the Confederate army, and went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where, not long after his arrival, he died of pneumonia. From the time Charles Rogan was fourteen years of age, he was compelled to earn the money necessary for his support. From fourteen to seventeen years of age he clerked in a grocery store, and saved enough money to enable him to attend the Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Bryan, from 1876 to 1879, when he graduated with honor from that institution.

In the meantime Lee County had been created from parts of Bastrop, Fayette, Burleson and Washington Counties, and when he returned home, his step-father, Major J. H. Fry, county clerk of Lee County, employed him to transcribe that part of the records of the various counties belonging to the newly created county. This work consumed about two years, and out of it he made something over \$3,000. He loaned the greater part of this sum, taking what he supposed to be good collateral security, and went to Harvard College, entering the law class in September, 1881, and taking a two years course.

In November, 1883, he was admitted to the bar at Giddings, and January 1, 1884, went to Brownwood, Brown County, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was compelled to borrow a few dollars to pay his way to Brownwood, as the security on which his money had been loaned, failed, and he lost it all, to the last cent. November, 1884, he was elected county attorney of Brown County, served two years in that capacity, and was then elected city attorney of Brownwood (a better paying office), which he held until November, 1890, when he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Seventy-seventh district, composed of Brown, Comanche and Mills Counties. He was a hard working and efficient legislator, and served on a number of important committees. Besides holding the offices mentioned, Mr. Rogan was, for a number of years, a trustee of the Brownwood public schools. He is a Democrat, and has for years taken an active part in every campaign in his county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor.

December 1, 1885, Mr. Rogan was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Stewart, of Bastrop. They have three children—Octavia Fry Rogan, James Stewart Rogan, and Lena Sayers Rogan.

RUFUS YOUNG KING, BELTON.

Rufus Young King was born in Florence, Alabama, July 12, 1830, and was educated at McKenzie College, Texas, going through a full literary course. His father, H. B. King, was a North Carolinian, and his mother, Rebecca King, a native of Virginia. His grandparents, on both sides, participated in the revolution that separated the American colonies from Great Britain. Allen Gill, his mother's father, was on Washington's staff; was wounded in battle, and, after the close of the war, died from the effects of his injuries. November, 1838, Mr. King came to Texas with his parents, who settled in Milam



R. V. KING.



G. C. DUNCAN.

County. He has lived in Bell County during the past twelve years, and is a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser.

December 10, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Martin, in Collin County, and one daughter—Mrs. R. L. Brown, of Belton—was born to them. His second marriage was to Miss M. C. Whitten, his present wife. By this marriage he has four children, whose names are S. F., R. W., H. C. A., and J. A. King.

During the war he was captain of Company A, Eighth Texas cavalry, Confederate States army. He was, for one term, county judge of Lee County, Texas, and November 4, 1890, was elected on the Democratic ticket, from the Fifty-sixth Representative district (Bell County), and made an active and efficient member of the House in the Twenty-second Legislature. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Knights of Honor, and has taken the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. King is six feet in height, weighs 200 pounds, and is a man of fine presence.

He was a member of the following committees: Privileges and Elections, County Government and County Finances, Revenue and Taxation, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

GREEN C. DUNCAN.

SPANISH CAMP.

Green C. Duncan was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, October 10, 1842. His parents were Green and Nancy Duncan. His mother died in 1842, and his father, a prosperous farmer, in 1869. The subject of this sketch attended the ordinary country schools, and was a student at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, when war was declared between the States. In 1861 he eagerly entered the Confederate service as a volunteer soldier, served as sergeant, and was afterward promoted to first lieutenant of Company K, Eighth Kentucky mounted infantry, Lyon's brigade, Buford's division, Forest's cavalry, and did his duty bravely in every engagement in which his command took part.

In the latter part of 1865 he came to Texas and settled in Wharton County. Mr. Duncan is a farmer, stockraiser and merchant. He inherited a considerable fortune, to which he has added by thrift and business tact.

July 11, 1872, he was married to Miss Mamie J. Bowie, at the home of her parents, in Matagorda County. They have five children—Nantie, Harris, Vance, Bowie and Donald.

Mr. Duncan served a number of terms as a member of the county commissioners' court of Wharton County, and was filling that position in 1890 when nominated by the Democracy and elected to represent the Sixty-sixth district (Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, and Galveston Counties), in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. He was a member of the Committees on Stock and Stockraising, Public Health and Vital Statistics, Roads, Bridges and Ferries, Claims and Accounts, and Towns, Cities and Corporations, and made an active, painstaking and efficient member.

He is a sincere, firm and earnest exponent of true Democratic principles, and has always been found fighting for victory in his county—a county where Democracy has to contend with a stubborn and uncompromising Republican majority. Such, however, has been his honesty and conservatism, that he came to the capital as the representative of the whole people, having received the unanimous support of his people, and the nomination, in the district convention at Galveston, unopposed.

He is one of the most successful business men, and one of the most highly respected citizens in his county, his word having always been considered as good as his bond. Mr. Duncan is in no sense a politician, and has never sought nor desired office, and was nominated and elected to the Twenty-second Legislature without solicitation upon his part.

FRANCIS MARION SELLERS,
THORNTON.

Francis Marion Sellers was born in Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama, September 12, 1847. His parents were C. C. and Eliza A. Sellers. His father was one of the foremost lawyers in Alabama, and one of the great Democratic leaders who, in his time, adorned public life in that State. Colonel William Forbes, an officer on General George Washington's staff, was a great-grandfather of Mr. Sellers, on his mother's side. In 1864, while a member of the junior class at the University of Alabama, Mr. Sellers, then a mere boy, entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and served in Company I, Third Alabama cavalry, John T. Morgan's brigade, army of Tennessee, until General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered at Greensborough, North Carolina. Morgan's men never surrendered to the enemy, but finding that they could not make their way to and join forces with the Confederate troops that then remained in the field, quietly disbanded and made their way home.

September 8, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss L. C. Moody, of Choctaw County, Alabama. They have nine children, viz: Charles C., F. M., Jr., W. W., Annie, James, Mackie, Lilly, Wiley B., and Robert Earle Sellers.

He taught school five years in Alabama; came to Texas January 16, 1876; taught school at Horn Hill, Limestone County, two years, and then taught school at Thornton, in the same county, until elected tax assessor in 1883. In the primary election for the Democratic nomination, he secured a majority of 1,103 votes, and held the office for eight years.

In 1890 Mr. Sellers was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature, from the Sixty-second Floterial district, composed of McLennan, Falls and Limestone Counties.

Mr. Sellers is one of the sturdiest Democrats in Central Texas. In every campaign, for years, he has taken the stump in the interest of Democracy, and has, perhaps, contributed more than

any other man who participated in the struggle to the defeat and practical annihilation of independentism in Limestone County. He is a clear and cogent reasoner, and an impassioned speaker, whose voice has, like a clarion, called the Democratic hosts to victory in many a hard fought campaign.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Master Mason, Secretary of Thornton Lodge No. 486, A. F. and A. M., a member of Thornton Lodge No. 2315, Knights of Honor, and a charter member of Thornton Farmers' Alliance.

He is widely and favorably known as an educator, and it may be truly said that there is perhaps not a better mathematician in Texas. The Sixty-second district had a representative in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature whose record will bear comparison with that of any of his colleagues.

LOUIS P. WILSON,
MARSHALL.

Louis P. Wilson, chairman of House Judiciary Committee No. 2, represents the Fourteenth district, composed of Harrison County. He was a prominent member of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Legislatures, and the reputation gained in those bodies, gave him a position among the leaders at the commencement of the present session, and caused Speaker Milner to select him as chairman of the next most important House committee. He is author of the double ballot box bill, enacted by the Eighteenth Legislature—one of the wisest and best measures adopted in many years; and of the much-talked-of, and written-of bill, passed by the House during the session of the Twenty-second Legislature, that, as to railway corporations, modifies the old rule of law as to the non-liability of employers for injuries inflicted by one fellow servant on another, and known as the "Wilson Fellow Servant Bill."

For the benefit of those readers who are not lawyers, we will state the doctrine, as it formerly prevailed in Texas. If one fellow servant was injured by another, ordinarily he could not recover damages against the employer. If, however,



L. P. WILSON.

the injury resulted from the act, negligence, or in obeying the commands of one whom the courts have declared to be a vice-principal, and to stand in the shoes of the employer, damages were to be recovered against the employer. The question to be decided in a suit was, who are vice-principals? The doctrine had been so construed in Texas, that it was well nigh impossible for an employe to secure compensation for injuries sustained through the act of a fellow servant, even if that fellow-servant held a position of authority, and had power to employ and discharge. Mr. Wilson's bill is restricted to railway corporations, and was introduced for the purpose mainly of benefiting train and track men, as there were decisions which declared all members of a train crew fellow servants, and a brakeman, injured in obeying an order of a conductor, not entitled to a recovery against the company. Under this bill the conductor is a vice-principal, and the company liable. It clearly defines who shall be considered fellow servants, by declaring that all employes engaged in the same work, at the same time and place, one having no authority to command the others, or power to employ and discharge, shall be considered fellow servants as to each other. Consequently the companies are now responsible for the acts of all other employes. The bill was violently assailed by a large section of the press, and many influential citizens wrote communications for the papers, and signed petitions, asking the withdrawal of the bill, or its defeat. It was not, however, without a corps of brilliant defenders, and was passed by overwhelming majorities in both branches of the legislature, and signed by the Governor. The opposition was due to misapprehension on the part of its opponents. They confused it with a measure introduced earlier in the session, but which was abandoned upon the introduction of the measure which they assailed. The bill is now well nigh universally popular. It has made Mr. Wilson one of the most prominent and well-known members of the Twenty-second Legislature.

He was born in Marshall, Texas, April 3, 1851, and is a son of Judge Nathaniel H. and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Wilson. His father was one of the ablest members of the bar of East Texas, when it boasted a galaxy of legal talent, in which shone such

lights as Wigfall and Henderson. Louis P. Wilson attended the common schools of his native town, but principally educated himself while working at the "case" in a printing office. During 1872-3 he studied law in the office of Sexton & Greer, and was admitted to the bar at Marshall, August 5, 1875, and has since successfully practiced his profession in that city, and stands among the foremost lawyers at the bar. He is a member of the well-known firm of Pope, Wilson & Lane. Should he consent to remain in public life, he will win other laurels in the field of politics.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sudie James. They have three children—Misses Ida May and Maggie Pryor Wilson, and Master Archie Gray Wilson.

JESSE CRAFT MURRELL, COESFIELD.

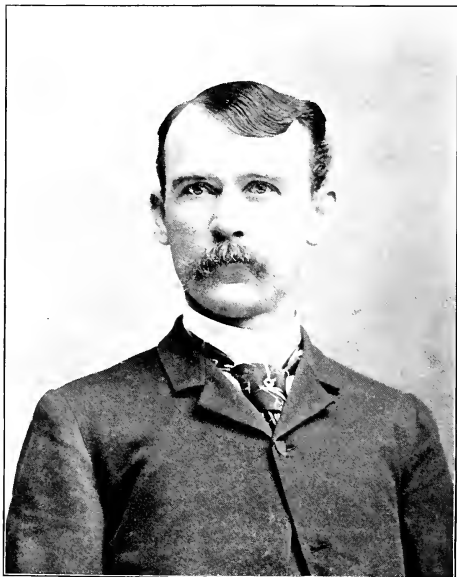
Jesse C. Murrell, representative from the Thirtieth district, composed of the county of Cooke, was born in Ray County, Missouri, May 12, 1856, and educated in the common schools of Cooke County, Texas. His parents, William and Nancy Murrell, removed to Texas in 1857, and settled at Bonham, where they remained until 1860, and then went to Cooke County, on Red River, where the subject of this sketch still resides and is engaged in planting.

Mr. Murrell was elected to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature from the Thirty-first district, composed of Cooke and Grayson Counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-second Legislature, in 1890, from the Thirtieth district, Cooke County.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he introduced a bill in the House which extended the time for the payment of the principal of the purchase money due on University lands, ten years. It passed both Houses, became a law, and saved the homes of many honest men who were indebted to the State. This is a measure of which he may well feel proud. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was chairman of the Committee



JESSE MURRELL.



A. C. OWSLEY.

on Stockraising, and a member of the following committees: Finance, Public Debt, and Roads, Bridges and Ferries. During the session of the Twenty-second Legislature he introduced a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the State Constitution changing the terms of county commissioners to four years, and providing for the election of two members of the court every two years. By such a change there would always be in the court two old members, men familiar with the important duties performed by that body. He introduced a bill to increase the fine for disturbing public worship, and also a bill to provide a penalty for tearing down fences.

Mr. Murrell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Royal Arch Mason. He was a careful and conscientious legislator, particularly attentive to his committee duties, and a man whose talents and sound judgment made his influence felt in the House, while his engaging manners won for him a wide circle of friends among his colleagues.

ALVIN C. OWSLEY,
DENTON.

Alvin C. Owsley, representative from Denton County, in the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, April 8, 1856, and came to Denton in 1873, studied law, and April 5, 1875, was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen years, his disabilities as a minor having been removed, and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

In the Twenty-first Legislature he represented the counties of Denton and Collin, was one of the main champions of the Railroad Commission bill, and was considered a leader in the House. He is the author of two bills enacted into laws by that legislature, that are of great importance. One requires tax collectors, at each regular quarterly session of county commissioners' courts, to report all sums of money collected by them for the State and counties, and exhibit receipts showing that said taxes have been paid into the proper treasuries, and, until such receipts are produced, the commissioners' courts are prohibited

from approving their reports. Before this bill was passed there was no law compelling tax collectors to account to their counties, and they were only required to remit State taxes to the Comptroller when they had as much as \$500 on hand. As a consequence, a number of tax collectors in the State failed, during their terms of office, to have a complete settlement with the State.

One of them, who was a prominent candidate for Comptroller, on an examination of his books was found to have embezzled \$70,000 of the State's money, and many thousands belonging to the county. The Comptroller, in his report to the Twenty-second Legislature, said that every dollar of taxes collected for the State, to the end of the fiscal year, had been paid into the treasury—a thing unheard of under old methods.

The other law regulates the establishment of union depots, and requires railroads to keep waiting-rooms open, lighted and warmed a reasonable length of time before the arrival and after the departure of passenger trains. In reference to the latter provision, it may be said that before the passage of this law providing a penalty, the citizen was driven to a suit for damages to secure redress.

His speech in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, nominating Rev. H. W. Dodge for Chaplain, was a model of its kind, and his influence was deeply felt during that, the most important Texas Legislature that has convened during the last quarter of a century.

J. J. DAVIS,
KOSSE.

J. J. Davis was born in Benton County, Alabama, February 16, 1833, and was educated in Mississippi, to which State his parents removed in 1844.

October 3, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss N. H. Salter, of Winston County, Mississippi. She died August 9, 1859, leaving two children—Mrs. Etta Davidson, of Falls County, and Mrs. Alvaretta Osborn, of Ellis County. He was married



J. J. DAVIS.



to Miss N. J. Davidson, December 6, 1859. They have four living children, viz: Charles T. Davis, J. H. Davis, Annabelle Davis and Mrs. Bettie M. Jones.

When war was declared between the States, Mr. Davis went out with Company D, Twentieth Mississippi infantry, and after the fall of Fort Donaldson, served in the Thirtieth Mississippi infantry, army of Tennessee; and took part in the memorable campaign from Kentucky through Tennessee to the South, participating in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, and other engagements. After the battle of Perryville he served as lieutenant until the end of the war. At the siege of Atlanta, in 1865, while in charge of a picket line, he was severely wounded in the right foot, and permanently disabled from active service.

December, 1865, he removed to Falls County, Texas, where he still lives, near Bremond, successfully engaged in farming. He is a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has preached in Falls and Robertson Counties. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and a Democrat, who has taken an active part in every political campaign fought in his district since he came to Texas.

He was elected to the Twentieth Legislature from the Fifty-fifth Representative district, Falls County, and was, in 1890, elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the same district. In the latter body he was chairman of the House Committee on Contingent Expenses, and a member of the following committees: Constitutional Amendments, Revenue and Taxation, and Claims and Accounts. He was the author of a bill making it unlawful for any one to entice, or in anywise decoy minors from the custody of parents or guardians, and fixing the penalty at a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$200. Another meritorious measure introduced by him was one giving farm laborers a lien on crops cultivated or gathered by them.

Mr. Davis was one of the most painstaking and capable members of the House in the Twenty-second Legislature.

JOHN H. COCHRAN,

DALLAS.

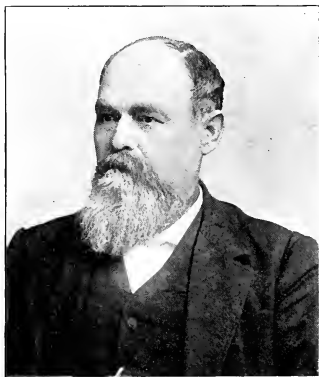
John Hughes Cochran was born in Tennessee, in 1838; February, 1843, was brought to Texas by his parents, who settled in Dallas County, and was educated at McKenzie College, since merged into the Southern University, at Georgetown, Texas; is one of the alumni of the college, and was for some time employed as a teacher in McKenzie College, when it was located at Clarksville, Red River County.

He commanded a company of State rangers in 1860, under Governor Sam Houston, and during a part of the same year was a deputy under General William D. Young, United States Marshal for the Northern district of Texas, and took the census in the Young County district, composed of nine counties. He was, in 1860, united in marriage to Miss Johnson of Young County. During the war between the States he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer and served in Company C, Sixth Texas cavalry. Mr. Cochran was assessor and collector of taxes in Dallas County for four years, and was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected to the legislature in 1873, and represented Dallas County in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Legislatures. He was Speaker of the House in the Sixteenth Legislature, and was chairman of the House Committee on Revenue and Taxation in the Fifteenth Legislature, and was the author of the tax laws passed by that body. This legislation soon resulted in placing Texas in a healthy financial condition.

He was appointed postmaster for the city of Dallas by President Cleveland, in 1885, and served four years, two months and two days, retiring from office September 15, 1889. In the Twenty-second Legislature he was a member of the House from Dallas County, and the oldest legislator, although not the oldest man in that body.



J. H. COCHRAN.



M. J. BAKER.

MICHAEL J. BAKER,
CUERO.

Michael J. Baker was born December 7, 1839, in Sharon, a small town situated near Canton, Mississippi. His parents were Colonel J. M. and Martha J. Baker. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Martha J. Smith, was born in Tennessee. Until 1840 his father was a prosperous planter in Madison County, Mississippi, and that year removed to Texas with his family; settled in what was then the lower edge of De Witt's colony, and engaged in farming and stockraising. Colonel J. M. Baker was one of the main workers in the movement that resulted in the organization of De Witt County in 1846; was the first county judge, and has, both before and since the war, filled that office through many terms. He also served one or two terms in the Texas Legislature, and enjoyed the honor of being one of the founders of Madison County College, at Sharon, Mississippi.

Michael J. Baker, the subject of this sketch, attended schools in various parts of Texas, and had the benefit of the best educational advantages that could be obtained during the period covered by his boyhood.

When war was declared between the States, he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and served, during the first year of that memorable struggle, on the frontier of Texas as a soldier in Norris' regiment. His term of enlistment having expired, he, upon being mustered out, joined General Magruder's army, was elected lieutenant of Borden's company, served in that capacity for six months, and was then placed in charge of a line of couriers extending from Brownsville to Houston, and from Victoria to Gonzales, with headquarters at Victoria. It was his unpleasant duty, acting under Magruder's orders, to help tear up and burn the San Antonio Mexican Gulf Railway, extending from Port Lavaca to Victoria, a distance of thirty miles. After having charge of the courier service for about a year, bad health compelled him to resign his commission, and prevented him

from serving in the army during the remaining years of the war.

January 8, 1867, he was married to Miss Lizzie H. Wallace, at Concrete, De Witt County. The farms of their parents adjoined. They had been playmates in childhood, and as the years passed over their heads, friendship ripened into love, and they united hearts and hands at the altar. Their domestic lives have been blessed with every joy. They have six children—three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Baker was treasurer of the city of Cuero for ten years, and in 1890 was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Eighty-seventh Representative district, composed of the counties of De Witt, Victoria, Jackson, Calhoun, Goliad, Refugio and Aransas. From 1866 to 1873 he engaged in merchandising in Concrete, De Witt County; moved to Cuero in 1873, and merchandised until 1883, and since that time has been a farmer, stockraiser and trader in cattle. He has been successful in his business enterprises, and now owns valuable storehouses and other property in Cuero.

Mr. Baker is a Democrat who has never scratched a ticket, and who has in every campaign done all in his power to help achieve victory for the party.

CHARLES U. CONNELLEE, EASTLAND.

Charles U. Connellee is a splendid specimen of the men of the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky. He is the son of S. T. and Lucy A. Connellee, of Irish and English lineage, and was born in Scott County, Kentucky, on the 21st of August, 1851, and educated in the public schools and Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky.

He came to Texas in 1874, and settled in Eastland County, where he still resides. He first engaged in surveying and its natural concomitant, the land business. He is now engaged in farming and stockraising. He was elected to the Twenty-first Legislature from the Forty-second Representative district, by a handsome majority, in a district that had two years before de-

feated the Democratic nominee. He was appointed a member of the joint Senate and House committee that met like committees from other States, in convention at St. Louis, to consider and recommend legislation against the beef and pork combine of Chicago.

He took a prominent part in the legislation of the Twenty-first Legislature, and before the close of the session was considered one of the strongest men in that body. In 1890 he was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-second Legislature.

LEVI LLOYD,
JACKSONVILLE.

Dr. Levi Lloyd, who represented Cherokee County in the Twenty-second Legislature, was born in Perry County, Alabama, June 16, 1836, and is a descendant of one of the best families in that State. His parents were David M. and Martha Lloyd. He graduated at Dallas Institute, Selma, Alabama, in 1854; secured a diploma in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans (now Tulane University), and the medical college at Mobile, and a few years since a diploma from the Texas Medical College and Hospital, at Galveston. He was a member of the Alabama Legislature during the sessions of 1859 and 1861, and served in the Confederate army as surgeon of the Tenth Alabama, throughout nearly the entire period covered by the war between the States.

He came to Texas in 1868; lived some time in Kaufman County, and then removed to Jacksonville, Cherokee County, where he has since resided.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Dora Cunningham, at Jacksonville, and now has eight children, whose names are: Willie J., Levi, Mattie, Walter, Mary, Annie, Moody and Louis Lamar.

Dr. Lloyd is a Royal Arch Mason; is deputy district grand master, and master of Jacksonville Lodge No. 108, A. F. and A. M.; is past noble grand and past deputy district grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and has held the highest office in the subor-

dinate lodge of Knights of Honor. All public enterprises that gave promise of benefiting his locality have received generous support from him. He has always been a staunch Democrat, has taken a lively interest in every political canvass and election, and could have been elected to the legislature before had he so desired.

C. W. MARTIN, DECATUR.

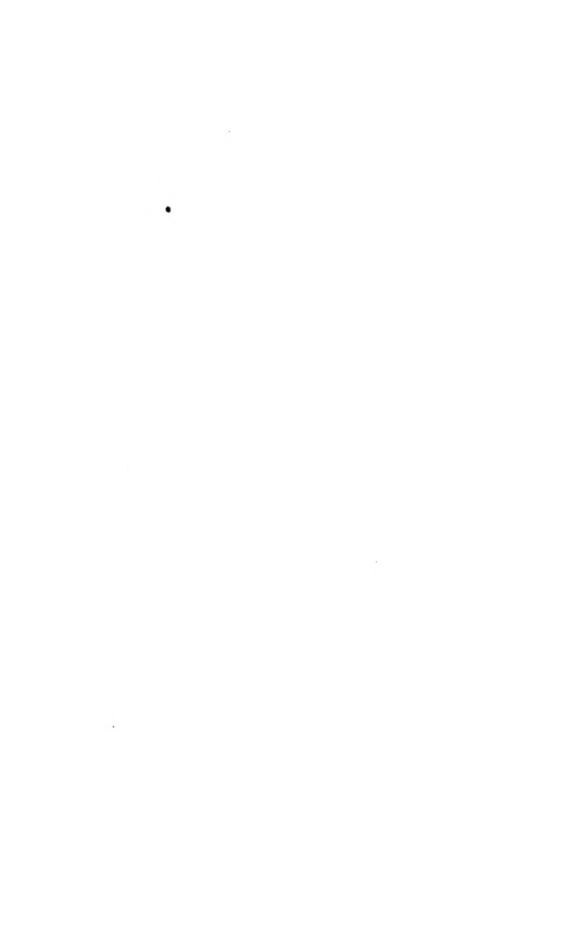
C. W. Martin, who represented the Forty-first district, composed of the counties of Wise, Jack and Young, in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature, was born near Tamiro, Illinois, January 5, 1866. In 1870 his parents, J. D. and Lucy Martin, came to Texas and located near the south line of Cooke County, where the family continued to reside until the death of Mr. J. D. Martin, in 1883.

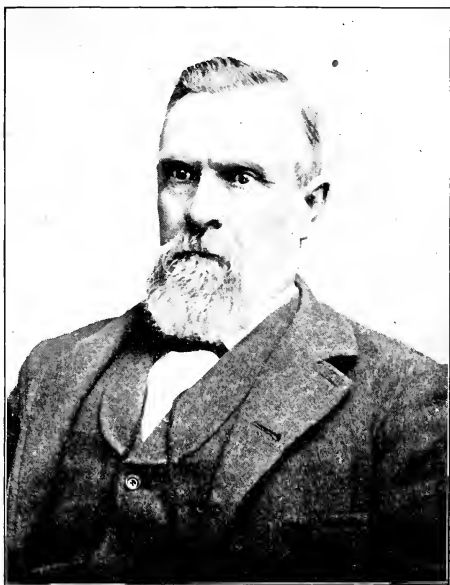
In 1883-4 the subject of this sketch, Mr. C. W. Martin, was a student at Basin Springs Academy, in Grayson County, and during 1884-5 was principal of a school. During his leisure moments he applied himself to the study of law, and in May, 1885, went to Decatur, Wise County, where he has since resided, and entered the law office of Crane & Patterson. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1886, and was taken into the firm as a partner in the fall of that year. His abilities were early recognized, and he soon occupied a leading position as an accomplished and successful lawyer and advocate.

Mr. L. A. Crane moved to Pueblo, Colorado, in February, 1887, and Mr. Patterson was elected district judge in 1888.

The connection between himself and his old associates being thus dissolved, Mr. Martin formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Soward, under the firm name of Soward & Martin. They enjoy an extensive and valuable practice.

Mr. Martin filled the office of city attorney of Decatur for four years, and, in 1890, was elected to the Twenty-second Legislature from the Forty-first district. He was a member of the following committees: Judiciary No. 2, Judicial Districts, and





JOHN J. DIX.

Insurance, Statistics and History. He introduced, among other measures, a bill to fix a statutory penalty for the failure of telegraph companies to promptly deliver messages. He is a Democrat, and member of the Knights of Honor. His mother is still living, and resides with him at his home in Decatur.

JOHN J. DIX,
BENEVIDES.

John J. Dix represented the Eighty-third district in the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. He was born March 27, 1826, in Dixboro, Washtenaw County, Michigan Territory, and came to Texas in 1834 with his parents. The family first located at "Cole's Settlement," afterward known as Independence, Washington County. Mr. Dix now lives in Duval County, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers. Surveying is the only professional employment he has ever followed, and for that he qualified himself by self-instruction and practical field work. He raised and commanded Company K, which formed a part of Colonel J. M. Norris' frontier regiment, March 8, 1862, and served one year in that capacity. From September, 1863, to June, 1864, he was first sergeant of a local company that, after the fall of Brownsville, in 1863, was ordered to defend the abandoned country west of the Nueces River, where he lived. He was captain, acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary officer for the expeditionary forces, sent under command of Colonel John S. Ford, to reoccupy Brownsville and the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, then held by the United States troops, commanded by General Herron, and served until May 26, 1865. This was the last Confederate force in the field. Mr. Dix was second lieutenant in Captain Ford's company during the Cortina difficulties on the Lower Rio Grande, when Colonel R. E. Lee was commanding the frontier between Texas and Mexico.

He was married to Miss Cynthia J. McNeill, at Fort Merrill, Live Oak County, October 21, 1856.

The subject of this biographical notice was in the army of

occupation under General Zachariah Taylor, until the war ended, in various capacities, from 1845 to 1849, and was deputy sheriff of Nueces County during 1872, 1873 and 1874, and has served a number of terms as county commissioner. He is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political work. Mr. Dix was a member of the State Democratic convention that nominated James S. Hogg for Governor. He has passed through many stirring scenes, and through all life's vicissitudes has borne himself as became an upright, manly man.

ALBERT URBACHN,
LAREDO.

Albert Urbahn, son of Albert and Honora Callaghan Urbahn, of German-Irish ancestry, was born at Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas, on the 6th of April, 1855. He attended schools at San Antonio, Texas, and completed his literary education at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and the schools of Hanover, Germany, and Geneva, Switzerland.

He returned from Brooklyn to Texas, and engaged in stock-raising in Webb and Encinal Counties.

In the House of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures he represented the Eighty-third district, composed of the counties of Webb, Encinal, Duval, Zapata, Starr and Hidalgo, being elected without opposition. He was a member of a number of the most important committees, and wielded a powerful influence in shaping the legislation of that session.

A gentleman of princely fortune, scholarly attainments, and that extensive knowledge of men and public affairs acquired by travel, his distinguishing characteristic is a sincere aversion to display. He is modest and retiring, but in social intercourse few men are so entertaining. He is a man of firm and well-grounded convictions, and when their defense is necessary, supports them with a trained logic that enables him to successfully maintain his positions and gain the support of those who would otherwise have been opponents. He is unostentatiously chari-



W. L. ADKINS.

table and generous. With the quiet and true courtesy of the gentleman, he combines a kindliness and sincerity that makes every man, who knows him, his friend. No member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures was more popular with his colleagues, or made a record that will better bear inspection.

—
WILLIAM LUCIUS ADKINS,
COLUMBUS.

William L. Adkins was born near Osage, Texas, October 18, 1859. His father, for whom he was named, was a native of Georgia; came to Texas in 1837; located at La Grange, and married in this State. He was an eminent physician, and accumulated a handsome fortune, owning several hundred negroes, a solid league of land, besides a great deal of other real estate, mostly situated in Colorado County. He retired from active practice many years ago, and lived on his plantation, Shady Side, near Osage (of which town he was one of the founders), until his death in 1873, his home being noted far and wide for its fine, olden-time Southern hospitality. The mother of William L. Adkins was born in Alabama. She died when he was two years of age, and he was bereft of her loving care. Her maiden name was Miss Susan Munn.

Mr. Adkins was educated at the Texas Military Institute, and was a student in that institution during the years 1875-8. He then studied law under Major R. L. Ford and Governor Wells Thompson, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Texas. As soon as he arrived at twenty-one years of age, he formed a partnership with S. B. Green, under the firm name of Adkins & Green, and they have built up a fine law practice in that city and surrounding country.

January 15, 1879, when nineteen years of age, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Bowers, the daughter of a distinguished physician and valiant old Texas veteran, Dr. John H. Bowers, who is still living at Columbus, Texas. They have one child—John Bowers Adkins, a boy ten years of age.

During the Prohibition campaign of 1887, Mr. Adkins was chairman of the anti executive committee for Colorado County, and carried that county, the majority against the proposed constitutional amendment being overwhelming.

He is an active Democrat, and for years has been a member of the county Democratic Executive Committee. He was elected city attorney for Columbus in 1888, and served until elected, in 1890, to the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature from the Sixty-seventh district, Colorado County.

HENRY W. DODGE,

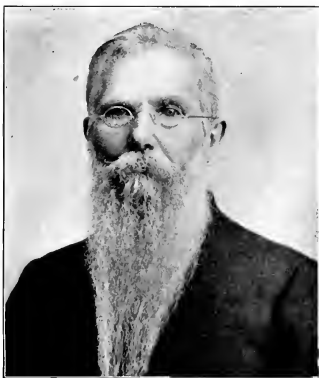
CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge is a well known minister of the Baptist Church; a man admired for his talents, and loved for his true Christian piety. He was born in Albany, New York, November 16, 1815; went to Virginia with his parents when four years of age; attended schools in that State, and graduated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Abbie B. Brown, and July 12, 1865, to Mrs. Ida Latham. Dr. Dodge was blessed with eight children by his first wife, two of whom (Henry W. and Margaret Dorsette Dodge) survive, and two children by his second marriage—Clarence Porter and Willie Ruggles Dodge.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge was pastor from 1840 to 1844, at Springfield, Illinois; at Upperville and Berryville, Virginia, from 1844 to 1859; at Lynchburg, Virginia, from 1859 to 1867; at Upperville, Ebenezer, Pleasant Vale, and Ketocin, Virginia, from 1867 to 1871; at Austin, Texas, from 1871 to 1876; at Columbia, Missouri, from 1876 to 1884; and at Terrell, Texas, from 1885 to 1888. He lived in Austin during the years 1888-9, but was not pastor. In 1889-90 Dr. Dodge served as pastor of the church at Marble Falls, but continued to live in Austin, where he now resides. At present he has no pastoral charge.

In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Dodge was one of the most popular chaplains who ever held that office in the Texas



H. W. DODGE.



J. S. Boggs.

House of Representatives. His reverend form was familiar to all the members, and his voice going out in prayer to Almighty God, made them realize the gravity of the trust confided to them by the people, and kept before them a sense of their duties to themselves, their country and their Maker. He is one of the best of men, and a true Christian.

J. SPRINGER BOGGS,
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

J. Springer Boggs, sergeant-at-arms of the House, in the Twenty-second Legislature, was born February 29, 1849, in the village of Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia. The official experience of Mr. Boggs began as sergeant-at-arms of the regular and special sessions of the Seventeenth Legislature. He has since served as calendar clerk in the House of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Legislatures, and sergeant-at-arms in the Twenty-second Legislature, and in all these positions gave entire satisfaction, and won many life-long friends by the faithfulness and efficiency with which he discharged the arduous duties incumbent upon him.

A few years since he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Auderson, of Terrell, and now resides at that place.

Mr. Boggs is a Democrat, true and tried, and has been prominently identified with all the struggles, for Democratic supremacy, in his section of the State. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Among the young men in public life, none are more courteous and obliging, and few stand higher in the estimation of their associates and friends.

ANDREW CHASTAIN MURRAY,
ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

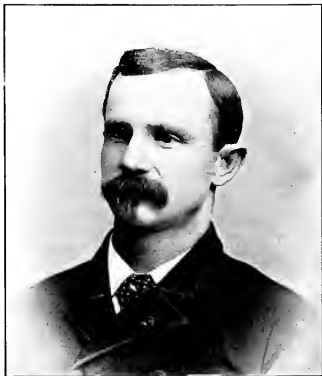
Andrew Chastain Murray was born in Caroline County, Virginia, July 28, 1848. His parents were Samuel Jackson and Elizabeth A. Murray. His mother's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth A. Broadus. His father was a teacher and planter, and served for a number of years as colonel of militia, having been appointed to that position, as a compliment, by the Governor of Virginia.

In 1854 his father and family moved to Texas, and located in Burleson County, where they have since resided. Andrew Chastain Murray received a good, common English education in the country schools, and early engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has prospered.

Mr. Murray is a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. He is a Knight Templar, has been district deputy grand master of A. F. and A. M. for the past four years, and is past high priest of Caldwell Chapter No. 171, A. F. and A. M., and is past commander of Burleson Council, Legion of Honor.

He was united in marriage to Miss A. E. Stamps, of Burleson County. They have five children—Ida V., Samuel J., William W., Eleanor and Aurelia.

From 1880 to 1888 Mr. Murray was deputy sheriff and tax-collector in his county; was deputy United States marshal in 1888-90, and was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature on the organization of that body, and made a popular and efficient officer. He resides at Caldwell, Texas.



A. C. MURRAY.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF TEXAS.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN.

To properly appreciate the work undertaken and accomplished by Stephen F. Austin, a knowledge of the main incidents connected with the life of his father, Moses Austin, is necessary.

Moses Austin was born in Durham, Connecticut; came of a highly respectable family; received a liberal education, and was bred to the business of merchandise. He began life in Philadelphia as a merchant; afterward removed to Richmond, Virginia, and subsequently purchased the Chissel lead mines in Wythe County, Virginia.

Stephen F. Austin was born on the 3d day of November, 1793.

In 1797, Moses Austin explored that portion of upper Louisiana now embraced within the limits of the State of Missouri, and, through the influence of Baron Carondelet, Governor of the Spanish province, secured a grant of the Mine-a-Burton, situated forty miles from St. Genevieve. Here he moved his family in the year 1799, and during the years 1800-17 conducted an extensive and prosperous business in mining and the manufacture of shot and lead. He was a large stockholder in the Bank of St. Louis. In the years 1817-18 that institution became embarrassed and involved him in financial ruin. He sent for his son, Stephen, stated to him the condition of affairs, and, as a means by which to rebuild their fortunes, suggested the establishment of Anglo-American colonies in Texas. Stephen readily entered into his father's plans, and as a preparatory step toward the contemplated end, commenced a small farm at Long Prairie, on Red River, in the territory of Arkansas, to be used as a recruiting point.

Stephen F. Austin received a liberal education, and was a man of superior talents. He was a student of Colchester Academy, Connecticut, for one year; remained at an academy in New London until 1808, and then returned to the West, where, during

the ensuing two years, he completed his education at Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. Here he acquired the friendship of James Hawkins, who, in after years, lent him material financial aid. In the year 1813, at the age of twenty, he was elected to the territorial legislature of Missouri, and was regularly re-elected until the year 1819, when he removed to Arkansas. He remained in the territory of Arkansas during part of the years 1819-20, and was appointed circuit judge.

Moses Austin left Missouri in the fall of 1820, and proceeded to Little Rock, where he met his son. It was decided to give up the farm, and that Stephen should go to New Orleans and await the result of the application of his father to the Spanish authorities, and, in the meantime, prepare the way for the introduction of colonists into Texas by water via that city.

Moses Austin made his way overland to San Antonio, where he fortunately met Baron de Bastrop, whom he had known in New Orleans. He was ordered by Governor Martinez to leave the province at once, under penalty of imprisonment in case of disobedience; but, through the influence of Bastrop, Governor Martinez revoked this order and promised to recommend to Arredondo, the commanding general of the eastern internal provinces, the granting of his application to colonize 300 families. On Austin's return from San Antonio, he was robbed and deserted by his companions, and reached McGoffin's ferry, on the Sabine, in a perishing condition. After recovering from a severe illness, he made his way to Missouri, and soon thereafter heard from Governor Martinez, of the success of his application, which was approved by the Spanish authorities on the 17th of December. He at once commenced preparations for his return to Texas; but a cold, brought on by exposure, settled upon his lungs, and he sank into a decline, and died June 10, 1821, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Bryan, leaving an injunction for his son, Stephen, to carry forward the colonization schemes they had formed.

After learning of the death of his father, Stephen F. Austin left Louisiana with fourteen colonists, and joined Don Erasmo Seguin and Don Juan Martin de Veramandi (the Spanish com-

missioners sent to conduct Moses Austin to the colony of Texas), and crossed the Sabine on the 16th of July, 1821.

On Austin's arrival at San Antonio, he was kindly welcomed by Governor Martinez. He selected the rich bottom lands of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers, and then returned to New Orleans, where, with money furnished by his friend Hawkins, he purchased and fitted out the schooner *Lively*.

As a consideration for this loan, it was agreed that Hawkins should have a half interest in all the lands and town lots secured by the empresario. The *Lively* sailed for the mouth of the Colorado on the 20th of October, 1821, having on board eighteen men, with provisions, ammunition and farming implements for the establishment of a settlement. With a small company Austin pushed on across the country to meet the vessel, but when he reached the point of rendezvous, saw nothing of the vessel, and, after waiting several weeks, realized that she had been lost at sea. He then went up the river to La Bahia (Goliad), where he met his brother, James B. Austin. Together they proceeded to San Antonio, and reached that place about the 15th of March. Another vessel was fitted up by Hawkins, with supplies and emigrants, but the navigation of the Gulf coast was then little known, and the vessel was obliged to land her cargo on the beach, where it was plundered by Carankawae Indians.

The Spanish power having been overthrown, independence was declared by Iturbide, February 21, 1821, and confirmed by the Mexican, Cortez. Governor Martinez doubted whether the new government would sanction his actions in relation to Austin's colony. The empresario, therefore, proceeded to the City of Mexico to procure a confirmation of his concessions, and reached that place April 10, 1822. Iturbide soon dissolved congress, proclaimed himself emperor, and formed a legislative junta, composed of his partisans. This body passed a colonization law, and Austin was preparing to leave the capital when Santa Anna organized a popular revolt, overthrew Iturbide, and re-established a Republican form of government. On the 14th of April, 1823, a decree was published, confirming in full the powers granted Austin by the imperial edict of the 18th of February, of that year. Austin's success was due to the fact that he had won

many influential friends during his residence of twelve months in Mexico. He was given full power for the military and civil government of his colony, and returned to his pioneer-companions in July following. The Baron de Bastrop was appointed land commissioner, and the town of San Felipe de Austin, the capital of the colony, established. Through the regulations and courts created by Austin, justice was administered until the 1st of February, 1828, at which time a constitutional alcalde was elected, the ayuntamiento established, and the provisional government superseded. After the fulfillment of his first contract for the settlement of 300 families, he made three other contracts, in all for 1,200 families; and a fifth contract, in conjunction with Samuel Williams, which, owing to his long absence and imprisonment in Mexico, and the revolution that secured Texan independence, was not completed. A report made by James F. Perry, Austin's executor, to the Texas Senate, in 1837, states that the deceased had introduced in all 1,540 colonists, of whom 970 had secured titles before the land office was closed in 1835. The stipulations embodied in the colonization law, passed at the dictation of Iturbide were essentially the same as those contained in the laws afterward enacted. The main features were:

1. Protection to foreigners who professed the Catholic religion.
2. One labor, or 770 acres, to each farmer, and not less than one league, or 4,028 acres to each stockraiser.
3. Immigrants could come on their own account and receive their lands, or be introduced by empresarios.
4. Immigrants were to be free for six years from the payment of taxes, tithes, duties, etc.
5. There was to be no purchase of slaves, and children of slaves born in the empire, were to be free at fourteen years of age.
6. The empresarios were to receive fifteen leagues and two labors, or 66,774 acres, of land for every 200 families introduced by them; but this premium could not exceed forty-five leagues and six labors, whatever number of families should be introduced by any one individual. The empresarios were, however, bound to have such lands peopled and cultivated within twelve years from the date of concessions, and to sell or dispose of two-thirds of it within twenty years. In order for the contractors to reap any considera-

ble benefit from the lands granted, it was necessary that there should be peace, and an absence of violent political agitation in the colonies.

In 1831-2 Austin was at Saltillo, where he represented Texas in the legislature of Coahuila. When he learned of the events that had resulted in the capture of Anahuac, Velasco and Nacogdoches, he returned to San Felipe, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. He was accompanied by General Mexia, who had been sent to secure the adhesion of Texas to the Republican party, of which Santa Anna was the champion, and which soon overthrew the despotism of Bustamante, whose injustice, tyranny and evident intention to reduce the people to a state of abject subjection had provoked armed resistance in Texas.

General Mexia, as the representative of the Congressionalists, or Republicans, was received with the wildest enthusiasm. If he had found that the people of Texas were fighting against Mexico as a nation, acting under his instructions, he would have done all in his power to bring them into subjection. Finding that they were eager to join forces with the Mexican Republicans, he was highly pleased, as it enabled him to at once set sail for the main seat of war. The popular shibboleth at that time was the re-establishment of the constitution of 1824.

A convention of the people was held at San Felipe, in April, 1833, adopted a constitution, and prepared an address to the general government, applying for the admission of Texas into the Mexican confederation, as a State separate from Coahuila. Three commissioners were elected by the convention to present the memorial and constitution to the government at the national capital.

Austin was opposed to the movement; but, after the action of the convention, bowed to the popular will, and alone made the long and hazardous journey to the City of Mexico. He exerted all his diplomacy and personal influence to accomplish the objects of his mission, but without success. He found politics at the capital in an excited and unsettled state. Santa Anna had retired to his hacienda, to mature his plans for self-aggrandizement, and Farias, the vice-president, occupied the executive chair.

Austin started for Texas, December 10, 1833, but the copy of a letter, written by him to the municipality of Bexar, in the preceding October, recommending the establishment of a separate State government, having been sent to Farias, that official dispatched a messenger in pursuit of him, and Austin was overtaken and arrested at Saltillo, on the suspicion of entertaining treasonable designs. The suspicion was, however, without just foundation, for Austin, while incarcerated in prison, wrote in the diary of his musings: "I have labored with pure intentions to benefit others, and especially to advance and improve my adopted country, and what have I gained? Enemies, persecutions, imprisonment! Accused of ingratitude to Mexico, which is the most unjust of all accusations that could be brought against me." Referring to the fact that he had tried at all times to be patient while subjected to the delays incident to the conduct of important affairs, Austin wrote in his prison diary the following concerning his hasty letter to the municipality of Bexar: "I can, however, say that I believe the greatest error I ever committed was in departing from that rule as I did in the City of Mexico, in October, 1833. I lost patience at the delay in getting the business of the people dispatched, and, in a moment of impatience, wrote an imprudent and perhaps intemperate letter to the ayuntamiento of Bexar."

Austin wrote to James F. Perry, August 25, 1834, from the City of Mexico:

My motto has always been: 'Fidelity to Mexico; opposition to violent men and measures.' That motto will continue to be the basis of my political faith, and the rule of my actions. My rule is to discountenance, in the most unequivocal manner, all persons who are in the habit of speaking or writing in violent or disrespectful terms, or in the language of contempt or defiance of the Mexican people or authorities.

I do not believe there is any anti-Mexican party in Texas; but if there be, the adoption by the people of the rule and motto above stated will soon detect and mark it, and render its members harmless, for there is so much honesty and sound sense in the mass of the people that a revolutionist need only be known to be put down. I hope the State question is totally dead and will remain so.

Alluding to a letter dated January 17, 1834, written to the ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin, while he was at Monte-

rey, and in which he earnestly urged submission to the authorities of the State and general government, and recommended that a public act of gratitude should be expressed for the remedies obtained for the many evils that threatened Texas with ruin, he reiterates the advice there given. He next urges the people of Texas to avoid all connection with political quarrels arising in the Mexican Republic, and begs them to recognize Santa Anna (of whose friendly intentions he assures them), until he should be constitutionally deposed by vote of the people.

Texas, he concludes, had been so much jeopardized in its true and permanent interests by inflammatory men—political fanatics, political adventurers, would-be great men, vain talkers, and visionary fools—that he began to lose confidence in all persons except those who sought their living between the plow handles. He advises the farmers to adopt the motto he himself had always followed, and the balance of the people, mere demagogues and political fanatics, would disappear before sound public opinion.

Early in his career in Texas, Austin evidenced his opposition to violent men and measures, and his desire to preserve the utmost good faith with Mexico by bitterly denouncing Hayden Edwards and his followers, who had raised the banner of independence at Nacogdoches, and called upon Austin and his colonists to aid them in the field. Austin ordered out the militia, and it was mainly due to his exertions that this movement, known as the Fredonian war, proved utterly abortive, and was almost immediately brought to an end. The services of the militia, however, were not needed, the Mexican soldiery easily suppressing the insurrection.

Hayden Edwards was a gentleman of high character and generous fortune. He secured an empresario contract, established headquarters at Nacogdoches, and expended over \$50,000 in introducing and preparing the way for the coming of colonists. He was treated with the greatest injustice, his colonists were dispossessed in the most shameless manner of their lands, and a legally elected alcalde was displaced, and Norris (half brigand and tool of the Mexican faction, and the old heroes of the neutral ground, many of whom still lived in the country ad-

jacent to Nacogdoches), was installed in the office and perpetrated every imaginable act of tyranny.

When Edwards wrote a letter of complaint, setting forth the grievances of the colonists, he was ordered to leave the country. Then an alliance was sought with the Cherokees, who had also been badly treated; letters were written to Austin and other empresarios, a declaration of independence issued, and the banner of the Republic of Fredonia unfurled.

All historians agree that Edwards and his colonists had good cause for resistance; there is but one verdict; but the majority think that the movement, even had it become general, would have resulted disastrously.

Edwards and his brother were compelled to seek refuge in the United States. In 1835-6 they aided the Texas revolutionists to the extent of their influence and means in that triumphant struggle that won and firmly established Texan independence.

At the convention held at San Felipe de Austin, July 17, 1835, Wharton had proposed to call a general council of the people of Texas; but the motion had been voted down, for the reason that such a step would, without doubt, be regarded by the Mexican government as an act of rebellion. On August 15, a great meeting was held at the town of Columbia, and a committee of fifteen persons appointed to prepare an address to all the municipalities of Texas, urging them to co-operate in the call for a consultation of all Texas. The address was drawn up and sent to every jurisdiction. It requested that each one would elect five delegates, and that the consultation should convene October 15, at Washington, on the Brazos.

Finally, after an absence of two years and four months, Austin was permitted, through the friendship of Santa Anna, to return to Texas, and reached his home in September, 1835. He favored a general consultation of the people, and, in a speech delivered on the 8th of September, 1835, used the following language:

My efforts involved me in the labyrinth of Mexican politics; I was arrested and have served a long imprisonment. I consider it my duty to give an account of these events to my constituents, and will, therefore, at this time merely observe that I have never, in any manner, agreed to anything that would compromise the constitutional or vested rights of Texas.

These rights belong to the people of Texas, and can only be surrendered by them. * * * The revolution in Mexico is drawing to a close. The object is to change the form of government, destroy the Federal constitution of 1824, and establish a consolidated government. The States are to be converted into provinces. * * * With these explanatory remarks I will give as a toast: "The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas; they ought to be maintained; and jeopardized as they now are, they demand a general consultation."

Yoakum says:

In the first days of September, Stephen F. Austin, after a detention so long and painful in Mexico, returned to Texas. The old pioneers who had come with him to the country, gathered around and received him as one risen from the dead. Such demonstrations of regard were fully reciprocated by Austin. He was a general lover of his race, and especially of those for whose happiness he had devoted the best energies of his life. If there was one desire nearer to his heart than all others, it was to see his colonies prosper. He was greatly distressed to find Texas in her then unsettled condition. "I fully hoped," said he, "to have found Texas at peace, but regret to find it in commotion, all disorganization, all in anarchy, and threatened with immediate hostilities. This state of things is deeply to be lamented."

In a few days Austin was placed at the head of a committee of public safety, at San Felipe. Texas had no head, but impending danger enabled the people to act harmoniously together. By common consent, San Felipe was, in a measure, adopted as a center of action. Santa Anna's demand for the surrender of Johnson, Williamson, Zavalla, Travis and other patriots, who had inaugurated hostilities, was refused.

In the meantime Mexican soldiery were arriving at San Antonio, and Texans hurrying to Gonzales, the Lexington of the revolution. A council was organized, composed of one member of each committee of safety, and at the solicitation of that body and a number of leading patriots in the army, Austin proceeded to Gonzales, where, in an open circular sent broad-cast throughout Texas, he had directed volunteers to repair, and reached that place on the 10th of October. The next day, by unanimous vote, he was elected commander-in-chief of "The Army of the People." Austin at once ordered a thorough organization, and on the 15th of October took up the line of march for San Antonio.

Goliad was captured, and the battles of Salado, Concepcion, Grass Fight and other engagements were fought under the leader-

ship of Bowie, Johnson and others, each battle adding new lustre to the Texan arms. The enemy, under General Cos, were driven in and closely besieged in San Antonio, a city whose natural position and narrow streets offered every opportunity for stubborn and successful defence. The Texan force, however, slightly outnumbered that under Cos, and was composed of daring volunteers from the United States and all parts of Texas, who bitterly complained that they were not allowed to make an attempt to carry the town by assault. Weeks of idleness and delay followed. No adequate provision for the support of the army was possible; many of the brave and restless spirits tired of inaction and made their departure, and the patriot force dwindled to a mere handful. At this time Austin was notified of his appointment as one of the three commissioners to be sent to the United States to procure aid and countenance for the Texas cause, and left to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that position. General Burleson succeeded him as commander of the besieging army, and shortly thereafter the immortal heroes, Milam and Johnson, carried San Antonio by storm, and Cos and his entire army surrendered, evacuated the town, marched to the Rio Grande and entered Mexico.

Yoakum says:

The idea of a general consultation of all Texas had its origin in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Columbia. The people approved and recommended it in a meeting held as early as the 23d of June, 1835. At another assembly, held in the town of Columbia on the 15th of August, a committee of fifteen persons were appointed, to be called a committee of safety and correspondence for the jurisdiction of Columbia. It was instructed to prepare an address to all the jurisdictions of Texas, requesting them to co-operate in the call for a consultation of all Texas. The committee published an address, and it was sent by express to every municipality in Texas. This was a genuine pronunciamiento; the consequent plan being that each jurisdiction or municipality should elect five individuals, as representatives, the elections to be holden on the 5th of October, and the consultation to convene at the town of Washington, on the 15th of the same month. * * * This arrangement for a committee was wise; it was intended to unite and direct the energies of the whole people in compliance with the wishes of the majority. There were in Texas, at that time, three parties, as follows: The war party, who thought the country should fight at once; a second party, that wished to consult and be united before adopting warlike measures; and a third party, known as submissionists, who were

opposed to war under any circumstances. A general consultation would heal all these divisions, and enable Texas to present an undivided front to the enemy. * * * The movements for a general consultation met with a general and favorable response from the different municipalities; and, after some correspondence with regard to the place of meeting, it was concluded, inasmuch as the principal political characters resided near San Felipe, and a printing press was located there, that the meeting should occur at that place.

The general consultation met at San Felipe and organized on the 1st of November, 1835, and perfected its organization on the 3d. One party in the convention favored a declaration of independence, and the other a declaration in favor of the constitution of 1824, recently trampled under foot by Santa Anna, who had made himself dictator. The latter faction prevailed, a test vote on the 6th, standing fifteen for independence; thirty-three for the constitution of 1824.

A constitution was adopted on the 11th, and on the 12th the consultation proceeded to the election of the officers provided for by that instrument. Henry Smith received thirty-one votes for Governor, and Stephen F. Austin, twenty-two. James W. Robinson was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and on the 13th, Branch T. Archer, William H. Wharton and Austin were selected as commissioners to the United States. An executive council was chosen, and Sam Houston elected major-general.

On motion of John A. Wharton, a resolution was adopted that empowered the Governor and council to issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the council; to provide for the representation of jurisdictions not then represented; or to cause a new election in toto for delegates to the convention to be held the 1st of March, 1836. It was under this resolution that the executive council and Governor, December 15, 1835, called the plenary convention that met in Washington, in March of the following year, and issued the declaration of Texas independence.

Austin was in command of the army at San Antonio and was not a member of the consultation.

He was, however, one of the most powerful and influential leaders of the party that favored Texas remaining in the Mexican confederation, and fighting for the restoration of the national constitution of 1824.

The men who composed the independence party had him placed on the commission, hoping that his absence from Texas would enable them to work more effectually, and that Archer and Wharton would be able to win him over to their side. This proved a wise strategic movement. December 25, 1835 (the day before Austin and his associates left for the United States to procure aid and countenance for the Texas patriots), he wrote the following letter to R. R. Royal, from Quintana:

QUINTANA, December 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR—The affairs of Texas are more entangled than I suspected they were. While the real friends of the country have been laboring in good faith for the general good of all, a few men, an unprincipled party, have clanned together to get possession of the public affairs to promote their own aims of ambition and personal aggrandizement. There has been much low intrigue, and, amongst others, I have been deceived and treated with bad faith. My whole thoughts and soul were devoted to the common cause of Texas, and I could not suffer even my suspicions to descend so low as to suppose that there were individuals who could be influenced by any other motives than purely patriotic ones. I ought to have known better, but I was unwilling to believe that so much bad faith, and political dishonesty, and low intrigues existed, as I am now compelled to believe has been, and no doubt will continue to be, practiced by Wharton and a few others.

What ought the owners of the soil, the old settlers of Texas, who have redeemed this country from the wilderness and made it what it is, think of men who will collect the signatures of persons on their first landing, who had not been here a day, or only a few days in the country, and attempt to impose a paper thus signed upon the world as the opinion of the people of Texas? This has been done here, and a large number of names collected to a paper for declaring independence. It is time for the people of Texas to look to their true interests and distinguish between those who serve them in good faith and those who are mere political jugglers and base political intriguers.

I am associated in a mission to the United States with a man that I cannot act with—a man whose conduct proves that he is destitute of political honesty, and whose attention is much more devoted to injure me than to serve the country. I mean Wharton. Dr. Archer, I believe, is governed by pure intentions, but he is very wild, as I think, as to his politics, and too much inclined to precipitate this country into more difficulties than there is any necessity for. Associated with such men, what have I to expect? or what has the country to hope? The war is now taken beyond the limits of Texas. Why bring it back by adopting such a course as must and will turn all parties in Mexico against us? Will the people of this country suffer themselves to be jeopardized in this manner by a few men who attempt to assume their voice?

I have given my opinion on these matters in a letter to the provisional government, which Colonel Fannin takes up, and to which I refer you. (His letter of December 22.) The fact is, that Texas is now in the hands of a party, and the whole object of this party is to retain the power and serve themselves. If they are not checked, they will saddle the people with an army and a debt, and involve them in a war that will be difficult to bear. The people ought to look to their interests before it is too late. I find that I have but little to expect, that is, if I am to judge of the future by the past few months, and that I can be of but little use to Texas. I go on this mission from a sense of duty. It is a bad example for any one to refuse the call of the people when the country is in difficulty. I have been called to go, and I obey the call; but if party influence and low intrigue and cabals are to govern Texas, I wish to have as little to do with her affairs in future as possible.

Perhaps I am myself somewhat to blame. My unsuspecting disposition, and the great importance I have always attached to union and harmony, may have led me into errors by trusting and countenancing men who were unworthy of my notice or of confidence. When I arrived here last September I found the country distracted and divided. My first object was to try and unite and harmonize, and I set the example by harmonizing and acting with my personal enemies. I did it in good faith, and in the firm belief that I was serving Texas by such a course. Had there been good faith in the men I thus attempted to harmonize, it would have been a service to the country, but there was not, and for this reason the course I adopted did harm. I find that parties must and will exist. I have heretofore tried to keep them down. I have never been a party man, but in future I believe the public good will be promoted by having the parties clearly and distinctly marked—let a line be drawn between them—let the people understand that such a line is drawn, and judge for themselves. Jackson's rule is a true one—"everything for friends and nothing for enemies."

I beg leave to recommend my friend, Colonel Fannin, to you, and my friends generally, as a man who is identified with the soil and interest of Texas, and an honorable soldier. Farewell.

S. F. AUSTIN.

The allusion to the signatures obtained of newly arrived persons by General Austin, was an expression by volunteers from the United States that they desired to fight for Texas as a Republic, and not as a mere province of Mexico.

Thirteen days later, Austin wrote a letter from New Orleans, to General Sam Houston, favoring independence. It will be found on page 7, and in it Austin gives his reasons for not having, at an earlier day, pronounced in favor of a declaration of independence.

Throwing his influence into the scale destroyed the last faint hope of the opposition.

The following letter from Mrs. Wharton, who accompanied her husband to the United States, will prove of interest to the reader:

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 26, 1836.

To His Excellency, Henry Smith

DEAR FRIEND—I am extremely proud in being able to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your honored self, the contents of which filled me with great mortification and astonishment. To think a people so blessed as the Texans, with climate, soil and many other natural advantages, should be disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of obtaining their liberty, without which all other blessings are rendered naught! I cannot conjecture what can be their object. Is it pecuniary? Common sense would teach them that their property, whatever it might consist in, would be worth many times as much under a settled government.

I hope by this time you have declared your independence. If so, all is well, for you will then have the support and sympathy of this country, with which, and a just cause, we have nothing to fear. I feel every confidence that Texas is destined soon to be a great and happy country.

I congratulate you on the happiness that you will enjoy in your old age (should you be thus blessed), in reflecting on your being greatly instrumental in securing the liberties of a great and happy people.

You have doubtless heard of the arrival of Senor Gorostiza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico to these United States. This is a special mission, which will not in any way interfere with the Minister of Mexico, resident in Washington, as the Envoy himself asserts. I enclose you three numbers of "Curtius." They were written by Mr. Wharton, and they will show you his feelings on the subject.

If the convention should be so blind to their own interests as not to declare independence, would it not be well to recall the commissioners? They would go home armed with so many powerful proofs of the necessity that it would at once insure it, and what can they do here without a declaration?

I regret to learn that Colonel Austin's politics have had such a bad effect. I am more charitable toward him than you are. I attribute it more to a want of moral courage than baseness of principle. You would be astonished to see how warm he now is for independence.

Where is brother John (A. Wharton)? I have never heard a word from him since we parted. If you should see my brothers (Jared E. and Leonard W. Groce), tell them I have never heard a word from them, excepting through others.

I would be much gratified to hear from you often and fully, for I am a devoted friend of Texas.

Yours respectfully,

SARAH A. WHARTON.

In New Orleans the commissioners contracted two loans, amounting to \$250,000, of which \$70,000 was advanced. To effect this Austin pledged his private fortune. He made speeches everywhere, and to his exertions and influence is largely due the success that attended the efforts of the commissioners. The declaration of independence was issued to the world in good time, the battle of San Jacinto won, and Texas became a free and independent Republic. Austin returned to Texas in July. Soon after his return President Burnet issued his proclamation for a general election. Austin's friends urged him to become a candidate for the presidency. To this general call he responded: "Influenced by the great governing principle that has governed my actions since I came to Texas, which is to serve this country in any capacity in which the people might see proper to employ me, I shall not decline the highly responsible and difficult one now proposed, should the majority of my fellow-citizens elect me."

As the canvass proceeded, party spirit ran high, and serious charges were openly made, or secretly insinuated, against General Austin. These charges, though in the main groundless, affected the people, especially those who had recently immigrated to the country and were personally unacquainted with the empresario.

They deeply grieved his sensitive nature. In a letter to Gail Borden, published in the *Texas Telegraph*, he replied to them at length, and, among other things, said:

The people ought to be competent to analyze these matters and judge for themselves. They are, however, liable to be misled by wrong impressions, but will do justice in the end, and I assure you that it will be no personal mortification to me, individually, if I am not elected while such erroneous opinions exist. I have one proud consolation, which nothing can deprive me of, and that is the approbation of my own conscience, and the certainty that all I have done since I came to Texas in 1821 will bear the test of the most rigid scrutiny. I do not pretend by this to say that I have not erred in judgment, and perhaps from imprudent counsel; but I do say, that no man has labored with purer intentions, or with a more ardent and disinterested desire to promote the prosperity and happiness and liberty of Texas; and I will also say that I consented to become a candidate for election with great reluctance. I have been absent from Texas, on public business, for about three years. During this time my individual affairs have been neglected, and much of the old colonizing business remained unclosed. It

was my wish and intention to devote this year to these objects, at the same time giving all the aid I could, as a citizen, to the public cause.

He failed to be elected. The eclat which the victory of San Jacinto had given to Houston, secured the elevation of that gentleman to the presidential chair of the Republic.

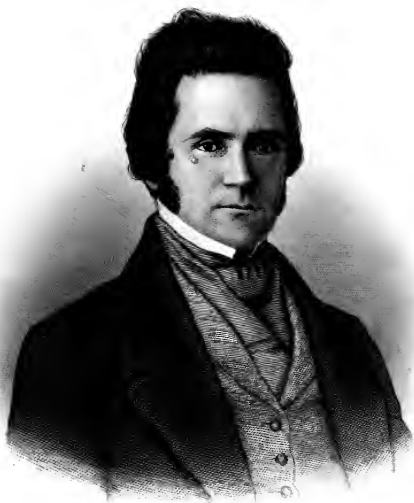
Austin was tendered and accepted the office of Secretary of State.

He died at Columbia at 12:30 p. m., December 27, 1836, and was interred, with every distinguished civic and military honor, in the family burying ground, at Peach Point, Brazoria County. General Austin never married. His home, when he first came to Texas, was with the family of Mr. Castleman, on the Colorado River. After the removal of his brother-in-law, Mr. James F. Perry, to the colony, his home was with his sister, at the Peach Point plantation.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

The subject of this memoir was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, July 10, 1813. His parents were Jacob and Mary Van Zandt. His father was a native of North Carolina, the youngest son of Jacob Van Zandt, who, about the beginning of this century, moved out of the Moravian settlement in that State, and established himself as an agriculturist in Franklin County, Tennessee. His mother's father, Samuel Isaacs, about the same time migrated from South Carolina, and settled in Lincoln County, Tennessee, an adjoining county to that of Franklin. On both sides he came of revolutionary patriot ancestry. His grandfather Van Zandt participated in several of the battles that won our independence of the British crown, and his grandfather Isaacs, all through the war, was a zealous and active follower of the fortunes of Marion in all of his dashing and hazardous raids against the English foemen, and their home allies, the traitorous tories.

All through his boyhood and youth Isaac Van Zandt was a victim of ill health, and for this reason his attendance at school was desultory, and not as fruitful of educational benefit to him



Isaac Van Landt

as it would otherwise have been. But his enforced absence from the school room gave him an opportunity to indulge at home his relish of good books. He read with an ardent yearning to acquire a knowledge of the subjects treated of in the volumes he perused, and thus, perhaps, he fully compensated himself for all the loss he sustained by being compelled to forego scholastic instruction. With English literature and general history he became quite conversant.

At the age of twenty he married Miss Fannie Lipscomb, a relative of the late Chief Justice Lipscomb, of Texas, and commenced merchandising at Salem, in his native county, having his father for a partner. This business, however, continued only for a few months; for, his father dying in 1834, the concern had to be wound up so as to facilitate a speedy distribution of the paternal estate among the heirs. As soon as this had been effected, Isaac Van Zandt promptly sold for cash his portion of the estate, consisting mainly of land and negroes, and in 1835 went North and invested the proceeds of his patrimony in a stock of goods. This stock he shipped to Coffeerville, Mississippi, and there resumed the mercantile business, expecting to be a life-long merchant and nothing else. This was the flush time in Mississippi. Bank paper was abundant; everything vendible was bought and sold at high valuations; the credit system was in vogue, and everybody went deeply into debt. At length the bubble burst, and the culmination came in the shape of broken banks, bankrupt tradesmen, and a financially ruined people. Having invested all he was worth in the Mississippi mercantile adventure, when the crash came, in 1837, Van Zandt found himself well nigh penniless. He struggled for a time against the tide of ill fortune, made every possible effort to collect debts due him, and pay off those he owed, but his debtors, in most cases, neither by persuasion nor court process, could be induced to meet his demands against them, and this failure to meet their obligations to him made him impotent to meet his to his creditors. But as long as he had anything that could be turned to the credit side of his indebtedness, it took that direction, and he had the proud consciousness of knowing that he had held back nothing to which, either by the law of the land

or that of moral obligation, his creditors had a rightful claim. While residing at Coffeetown, his talent for public speaking was first developed. He became a member of a debating club, consisting of the young lawyers and others of the little town, and to his own surprise, as well as that of others, he very soon displayed a rare readiness of speech, and unusual acuteness of argument in the discussions that occurred. This almost purely accidental discovery of a latent, and hitherto unused talent, determined his future career in life, for, shorn of all his property, he had no resource but his native gift of intellect. He determined to turn his attention to legal studies, took up the elementary books on English law, and by assiduous application to a perusal of them, in somewhat less than a year, so far mastered their contents as to obtain, on due examination, admission to the bar. In this manner his reverse of fortune proved to have been a blessing in disguise, his commercial disaster leading him to a pursuit for which his natural abilities eminently fitted him. By this change of vocation he speedily won back more than he had lost pecuniarily as a merchant, and, at the same time, achieved an honorable distinction among his fellow-men, far surpassing that which ordinarily comes to the most successful follower of mere trade. This success came to him in Texas, whither he migrated, carrying with him his family, in 1838. His first home in the young Republic was in Panola County, at that time but lately organized and very sparsely settled. A humble, lonely log cabin there sheltered him and his loved ones, for some months. He did not locate himself in that county with the intention of abiding there permanently, but for economic reasons, and that, before offering himself as a general practitioner of the law, he might have a quiet retreat, where he might, by private study, make himself familiar with the statutes of the Republic, and the modes of procedure in its courts. During their residence in that county, the hardships and privations of frontier life in their sternest forms were the daily experience of himself and his family; but his wife, who, as well as he, had been nursed in the lap of plenty, met the severe allotment with fortitude, and so cheerfully bore herself through the ordeal of want and discomfort, that no sense of discouragement ever oppressed him. She was, verily, a help-

meet to him in those days of adversity, and to her uncomplaining accommodation of herself to her changed circumstances, and the words of cheer and hope that came to him from her lips, he was greatly indebted for the after success that crowned his struggle with adverse fortune. Had a querulous, discontented spirit influenced his life beneath that lowly roof in Panola County, the energies of her husband might have been sapped, and the outcome of his career might have been very different from what it was—an outcome that she now looks back upon with just pride and pleasure. She richly merits the quietude and affluence she now enjoys in the evening of her days, underneath the shade of the tree she helped her husband to plant, during the dark time of their earlier Texan life.

In 1839 Isaac Van Zandt moved to Marshall and engaged in the active practice of the law. Success attended him from the start, and he rose rapidly to the front among his legal competitors. Soon the minds of the people around him turned upon him as a suitable man to represent them in the congress of the Republic. To the sessions of 1840-41, with great unanimity they sent him as their delegate to the lower house of that legislative body, and the zeal he manifested in this new sphere of action, not only in behalf of the interests of his immediate constituents, but of those of the people at large, endeared him to the whole country, and the ability he displayed in the committee rooms and on the floor of the House, commanded the respect and admiration of his co-legislators. He speedily became a marked man both at the bar and in the halls of legislation.

His next official position was that of Charge d'Affairs to the United States, which was conferred upon him by President Houston, in 1842. During the two years that he resided at Washington City, as the diplomatic agent of the Republic, he labored assiduously with the government to which he was accredited, to bring about the annexation of Texas to the United States, and when this measure had become a certainty in the near future, he resigned the office and returned home.

In 1845 he was a delegate to the convention that completed the work of annexation, and framed the first constitution of the "Lone Star" State. In that body there were many brilliant in-

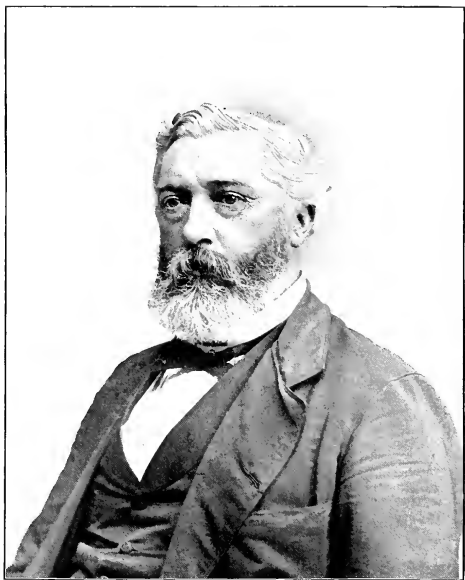
tellects, and in the galaxy, his was an orb of no mean magnitude. Some of the members were far older than he, and among them, no doubt, could have been found a profounder jurist than he as yet had had time to become; but on questions of State policy, and of what was needful as component elements of the organic law they were framing, he displayed a wisdom that left its impress upon the instrument that came from their hands, and won for him the prestige of unusual statesmanship.

In 1847 he was before the people of Texas as a candidate for the office of Governor, and while making an active, and what promised to be a successful canvass of the State, he was stricken down by yellow fever, at Houston, and died there on the 11th day of October. In fact, during the canvass his election was recognized as a certainty. His remains were transferred to Marshall, and by loving hands laid in the city cemetery, where to his memory they have reared a monument that will tell to the stranger where sleeps a man whom all Texans of his day delighted to honor.

In person he was above the average stature, erect and well proportioned. His head was covered with abundant locks, that were as black as the raven's plumage. His face was comely and attractive in a marked degree; his dark gray eyes sparkled with intelligence, and his look habitually wore the impress of frankness and benignity. His carriage was easy, graceful and dignified, and his manners were urbane and courteous. In a word, none could come near him and not feel that they were in the presence of a true gentleman.

This sketch would be incomplete with no mention of the fact that Isaac Van Zandt was a Christian. From his early youth he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and his exemplary walk in life indicated that revealed truth had been heartily accepted by him, and been allowed to mould his heart and character. The serene composure of his dying hours, and the devout expressions of Christian hope and resignation that characterized them, grandly witnessed that:

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileged beyond the common walks
Of virtuous life—quite on the verge of Heaven."



JAMES H. FRENCH.

JAMES HENRY FRENCH, SAN ANTONIO.

James Henry French is a native of Virginia; born March 26, 1835, in Warrenton, Fauquier County. His grandfather, Stephen French, was born in the North of Ireland, but immigrated from that country with his two brothers, William and James, previous to the American Revolution, and settled in Prince William County, Virginia. Stephen French enlisted, at the age of eighteen, in the patriot army, endured the hardships of Valley Forge, and took part in the battle of Yorktown. James French, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Prince William County, Virginia, March 18, 1801; was a farmer of enterprise and intelligence, and was for three terms a member of the House of Delegates from Fauquier County. He died May 7, 1850. The maternal grandmother of Captain James H. French, Martha Williams, was a member of the distinguished Williams and Lanier families, of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Captain French had two sisters and two brothers, Marcellus, Junius B., Matilda and Rosalie.

Marcellus French moved to Texas in February, 1852; in 1857 commanded a company in the expedition for the relief of General Walker, in Nicaragua, and, in August of the same year, was elected to the legislature from Bexar and Atascosa Counties. He returned to Virginia in July, 1861, and joined the Confederate army in October, 1861, and was in the army of Northern Virginia, ranking as a captain in the Lanier brigade of cavalry. Since the war he has returned to Virginia, where he now resides.

Junius B. French was also an officer in the Confederate army, being adjutant of the Forty-third North Carolina regiment, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

His sister, Matilda (deceased), was the wife of David Hewes, of Oakland, California.

Rosalie, the second sister, married Arthur Brown, whose father was British Consul at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, in 1861.

James H. French received a liberal education at the academy in his native town, which was supplemented by a course in the preparatory school of Columbia College, Washington City. An enterprising spirit led him to immigrate to the new State of Texas. He located at San Antonio in 1851, and has since made that place his home. He inherited considerable property from his father, and this he employed with such prudence and sagacity as to accumulate quite a handsome estate.

When the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate army, in May, 1861, and served in the adjutant-general's office until the 19th of October, 1861, when he was appointed a captain, and assigned to the commissary department of the army, under General Herbert, and served on the Rio Grande, under General Bee. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the purchasing department, where he remained until March, 1865, when he took charge of the reserve department of supplies, located at San Diego, for the forces operating under Colonel John S. Ford, on the lower Rio Grande.

At the close of the war he found his fortune swept away, leaving him little more than his energy, enterprise and persistence, to retrieve what he had lost and place his young family again in comfortable circumstances. At the close of the war he was thirty years of age, and possessed of qualities that rarely fail to bring success. He inspired confidence in those with whom he came in contact, and won many warm friends by his manly bearing and honorable conduct.

He was admirably adapted to a part which he was called upon to perform. The city of San Antonio had been wretchedly misgoverned. Its credit had fallen to a low ebb; its treasury was depleted; its bonds were hawked in public at a heavy discount; its scrip was looked upon as of little worth; its public school system had been abandoned; debt rested like a nightmare upon the city, paralyzing its business energies and clogging the channels of commerce; bankruptcy stood like a gaunt and hungry wolf at the door; recklessness and negligence had marked previous administrations of public affairs, and ruin or repudiation seemed the only alternatives. It was at such a time that the people of that city began to disregard party lines in local affairs,

and to look about for some good man of business tact, who would be able to reconstruct the municipal government, and make a distinguishable entity out of the chaotic mass. Captain French, though voting with the Democrats, was in no sense a partisan. At city affairs he looked with a business and not a party eye. He longed to see badly kept books overhauled and the balance sheet struck, so that property owners might know how heavily their property was mortgaged. He wanted to see schools revived, improvements begun, and other enterprises projected and carried out. His fellow-citizens had confidence in his judgment and integrity, and therefore, in 1875, brought him forward, without distinction of party, as a candidate for the office of mayor, in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. The contest was a spirited one, and party discipline was freely brought into requisition to defeat the popular candidate. But Captain French was elected by a majority of 104 votes.

Had the board of aldermen the same ideas of municipal government that characterized the newly elected mayor, there would have been an immediate and healthful revolution. But he found himself confronted by a hostile and stubborn opposition, against which he could make but slow headway. Nevertheless, he set about reformation in earnest. He familiarized himself with the details of municipal affairs; he looked into the public debt; he scrutinized the avenues through which the public revenues escaped; he made himself acquainted with the causes of former failures; he projected and advocated plans to relieve the city of its burdens; he pointed out the necessity of certain improvements, and suggested the means by which they might be accomplished. In short, he addressed himself with heart and soul to the task of redeeming San Antonio and restoring her pristine credit and greatness. Street contracts were carried out and paid for in money; confidence was again restored to the people; the doors of the public schools were thrown open; the amount and character of the city debt was ascertained and classified (the greater part of it being funded in interest-bearing bonds), and the public business was conducted upon such principles as only a strict business man would adopt. At the end of the first year of his service, he was able to present an

intelligent and intelligible view of the situation, and to show the taxpayers how their city business had been conducted.

At the close of his two years' term, he had fully ingratiated himself into the favor of the conservative class, and when he was nominated in 1877 for a second term, he was triumphantly elected, receiving a largely increased majority. In this term he was again confronted with difficulties. He was compelled to fight his way inch by inch, yet he succeeded in introducing several needed reforms and improvements. The credit of the city was partially restored, and all felt the influence of his wise and patriotic measures. In 1879 he was again nominated for mayor, and was elected by a majority of 803. He endeared himself to the citizens by bringing order out of confusion, lifting the city out of the mire, and placing her upon solid rock. In 1881 he was again nominated and triumphantly elected, and again for a fifth term, in 1883. In 1885, having declined to again become a candidate for mayor, he was nominated as alderman, and the following two years' service ended his career as a public man, having given twelve of the best years of his life to the service of his city—the home of his adoption. He is now engaged in the real estate business, and his opinions in regard to municipal law and affairs are of great weight.

Captain French was married in San Antonio, Texas, October 15, 1856, to Miss Sarah L. Webb. Mrs. French was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 6, 1836. She is a daughter of Henry Webb, who was cashier in the Bank of Ithaca, New York. Mrs. French, through her father, is a descendant of the Webb family, who, coming from England, settled in this country in 1640, and intermarried with the Adams and Bradford families, of Revolutionary and Plymouth Rock fame. Her mother was Olive Ann Sellsrigg, whose grandfather, Jeremiah Sellsrigg, enlisted at the age of sixteen, and served through the Revolution. Her grandmother was a sister of Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College. Captain and Mrs. French have five children—Junius B., Olive Ann, James Vassar, Sarah L. and Franklin G.

Junius B. French (born January 29, 1858) graduated at Roanoke College, Virginia, 1879, and afterward in 1883, at Hampden-Sydney Theological Seminary, and is now pastor of the



N. MITCHELL.

Broadway Presbyterian Church, in Fort Worth. He married Miss Annie Dial, of San Marcos, and has three children.

Olive Ann French was born February 25, 1860, and was educated at Vassar College. She married Joseph P. Devine, a son of Judge Thomas J. Devine, of San Antonio, and has been the mother of six children, one, James Henry, now deceased.

James Vassar French, born June 25, 1864, attended Hampden-Sydney College, and married Miss Augusta Hirshfield, of Fort Worth, Texas. They have had two children, one deceased.

Sarah L. French was born February 21, 1867.

Franklin G. French was born July 25, 1872.

The latter reside with their parents.

In politics ex-Mayor French is a Democrat. He is not a strict party man, preferring to vote for those whom he thinks best suited for the positions for which they offer.

He has been elected alderman once, and five times mayor of the city, and under his administration it became one of the most orderly cities in the country.

He has not acquired wealth since his financial reverses. He is the owner of a neat and comfortable residence, and some lots in the city. He was reared under Presbyterian influences, and is regarded as orthodox in his religious views. His personal appearance is attractive and pleasing. With clear-cut features, affable and winning expression, deep blue eyes, gray hair, six feet one and a half inches in height, and weighing 240 pounds, he would be a distinguished figure in any assembly, and his talents would cause him to be recognized as a gentleman of fine ability and distinction.

NATHAN MITCHELL,

SAN ANTONIO.

Nathan Mitchell, a veteran of San Jacinto, and one of the oldest citizens of San Antonio, Texas, was born June 13, 1817, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Asa and Charlotte (Woodmancy) Mitchell. Asa Mitchell was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of a fine old

family of County Down, Ireland. He was a prosperous farmer, and owner of and dealer in real estate. Mrs. Charlotte Mitchell was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was of English descent. The family came to Texas in the spring of 1822, as a part of Austin's first 300 colonists, and settled upon the spot where the town of Matagorda is now situated. They removed successively to where the towns of Richmond and Velasco now stand. Mrs. Mitchell died at the latter place, in 1832. The family later moved to Washington County, and thence to San Antonio, where Asa Mitchell continued to live until the time of his death, in 1865.

The subject of this sketch, Nathan Mitchell, was educated in the country schools of Brazoria County, and in 1834 was sent to San Antonio to learn the Spanish language, his father intending to prepare him for a career in Mexico, as a Methodist missionary. This plan, however, was abandoned, and in 1838 he was placed in a law school, conducted by Judge Hemphill, at Washington, Texas, but soon gave up his law studies for more active pursuits.

Mr. Mitchell participated in the battle of San Jacinto, and was present when the two scouts, Robinson and Sylvester, brought General Santa Anna before General Houston. He relates the following in connection with the incident:

I was standing about sixty feet from the tree under which General Houston was lying, and when Sylvester, Robinson and Santa Anna passed, I followed them and stopped close at Houston's side—not more than six feet distant from his couch. The Mexican soldiers held as prisoners, made Santa Anna's identity known to his captors, by rising and saluting him. Not being able to speak English, Santa Anna simply said, "Houston, Houston," meaning that he desired to be taken before General Houston, whose favor he seemed to anticipate. The scouts at once conducted him to the presence of the Texan commander. Young Zavalla, who had come from his father's farm near by, was seated on a campstool at Houston's feet. Santa Anna was disguised as a common soldier, and his disordered dress was in a sad plight. Robinson and Sylvester informed General Houston that their prisoner had asked to be brought before him, and concluded: "This fellow says he is Santa Anna." General Houston turned, and, raising himself upon his elbow, and fixing his keen glance upon the prisoner, asked in a commanding voice: "Who are you, sir?" Santa Anna, not understanding English, did not reply; and young Zavalla said to him in Spanish: "The General asks who you are?" As if stung by not being known by

Houston, whom he seemed to recognize at once, he drew himself up to his full height, and said with proud dignity: "I am General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, and commander-in-chief of the army of operations against Texas. You are the Wellington of the day. You have conquered the Napoleon of the West." Houston, anticipating the effect of this announcement upon the infuriated Texas soldiers, in whose memories was fresh the recollection of the horrible butcheries at the Alamo and La Bahia, at once ordered his men (of whom I was one) to their quarters, and only he and a few officers remained to witness what further transpired at the interview.

In 1839 Mr. Mitchell entered the General Land Office, at Austin, as a clerk under Thomas William Ward (familiarily known as "Peg-Leg"), and served in that position until the spring of 1844, when he moved to Washington County, and soon thereafter went to Corpus Christi to reside. When hostilities began, in 1845, between Mexico and the United States, he joined at Corpus Christi the army of General Taylor, then preparing to invade Mexico, and served as clerk to Colonel Cross, the quartermaster-general in the field, and remained in the service (after the death of Colonel Cross) until the close of the war. He then settled at Rio Grande City and merchandised until 1857, and then removed to San Antonio, where he was a merchant until war was declared between the States. He then returned to the Rio Grande frontier and traded in cotton until 1864, and amassed a substantial fortune. In 1864 he located at Goliad as a merchant, and the following year again made San Antonio his home. In 1865 he went to Piedras Negras, Mexico, as a trader, and seven years later returned to San Antonio, and shortly thereafter was appointed public storekeeper at Brownsville, by Colonel John L. Haynes, Collector of the port (an old friend and partner), and retained the position until 1876, when he went to San Marcos. After a short sojourn in San Marcos, he went to San Antonio, where he has since resided. He is now, at the age of seventy-five, not engaged in any active business.

November 14, 1883, at Arthur, Illinois, he was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Martin, an accomplished and winsome lady. They have no children. In the eventide of life Mr. Mitchell is enjoying that wealth, ease and comfort, that is the just reward of his arduous and honorable career. He has re-

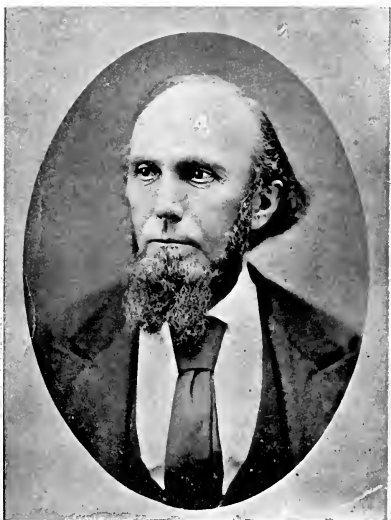
cently built and furnished one of the most elegant residences in the city of San Antonio, where he entertains his numerous friends with that genial hospitality that distinguishes gentlemen of the olden time.

Mr. Mitchell, although often solicited to become a candidate, has never been an office seeker. He was, however, county clerk of Starr County, in 1853-4, and district clerk of Bexar County, in 1863, but he resigned the latter position when he removed to the Rio Grande, and engaged in cotton-buying. He is a Democrat of the strictest school, and has never scratched the party ticket. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

ROBERT WATERS LOUGHERY,

MARSHALL.

R. W. Loughery, the oldest newspaper editor in Texas, with the exception of Colonel Richardson, of the Galveston News, was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, February 2, 1820, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, in that town. His parents were Robert and Sarah Ann Loughery, from the North of Ireland. At ten years of age he was left an orphan, and not long after entered a printing office, where he learned the trade. In 1836, when sixteen years of age, he went to Cincinnati and joined a military company, bound for Texas. This was soon after the battle of San Jacinto. En route to New Orleans he was taken very sick, and left in that city, where he remained a year and a half, and then went to Monroe, Louisiana, where he remained until October, 1846, when he again went to New Orleans. In 1847 he removed to Texas, and during that year edited a paper at Jefferson. He spent 1848 in traveling over the State, and in May, 1849, started the Texas Republican, at Marshall (the Democratic party was then called the Republican party), which he conducted until August, 1869. Before the war it was the organ of the party in the State. In April, 1867, he started the Jefferson Times (daily and weekly), and ran it in connection with his paper at Marshall. The Texas Republican supported the war, and



R. W. LOUGHERY.

did all that was possible to correct abuses in government by military officers. Its publication was begun when politics were much confused in the State (having been recently admitted into the Union), and men ran for office as Democrats, who professed Whig principles. This paper expounded and built up a sound Democracy, and perhaps no other has ever wielded so tremendous an influence in Texas.

After the war a complete system of oppression and tyranny prevailed. An army of thieves was sent into the country, ostensibly to protect the negroes and to hunt up Confederate cotton and other alleged Confederate property. The Freedmen's Bureau had its agents in every county. The jails were full of respectable people, charged with disloyalty, or alleged crimes, on the complaints of mean whites or depraved negroes. Five military despotisms prevailed in the South. Governors were deposed, legislatures dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and citizens disfranchised. The press was silenced, and men were afraid to talk, but in many places they became bolder, until they did not see actual danger.

Such was the case in Jefferson, in 1869, when a number of outraged citizens invaded the jail and shot to death a man named Smith, and three negroes. Smith had made himself obnoxious by often threatening to burn the town, and was engaged in inciting the negroes against the whites. These killings inflamed the radicals. They cared nothing about Smith, whose conduct was about as offensive to them as to the people, but the scalawags seemed to rejoice at the opportunity to oppress a people that they hated.

At this period Colonel Loughery threw himself into the breach, and, with both papers, attacked the military organization and the military commission appointed to try these men and others incarcerated at Jefferson, and charged with alleged crimes. This commission prevailed for over six months, and with it a reign of terror. Men talked in bated whispers. A large number of men left the country to escape persecution. A stockade was erected on the west side of the town, in which were imprisoned over fifty persons. Martial law prevailed, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and men were tried by

army officers in time of profound peace, in plain open violation of the constitution. His position during this period was one of great peril, as he boldly assailed the commission and its acts from day to day. His life was more than once secretly attempted, and a Federal colonel was finally selected to chastise him publicly. Colonel Loughery gave the fellow a sound beating, however, and the crestfallen officer was arrested, carried before a Republican mayor, fined and ordered to leave town.

Colonel Loughery's able and fearless course resulted in the downfall of the commission, and preserved the lives and liberties of many of those confined in the stockade. The Times was conducted until August, 1869. Since that time he has published and edited papers at Galveston and Jefferson, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, and from 1875 to 1880, edited the Marshall Herald, published by Mr. Howard Hamments.

In 1887 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, and held the office until December 1, 1890, making one of the best officers in the foreign service. He was often commended by the State Department, and his reports were copied by the leading commercial papers in Europe and America.

He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Bowers, November 23, 1853, near Nebo, Kentucky. She was born in Christian County, Kentucky; is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bowers; is descended from two of the oldest and most favorably known families in the "Blue Grass" State; was partly educated at Oakland Institute, Jackson, Mississippi, and came to Texas with her uncle, Judge Dudley S. Jennings, and remained some time afterward with her uncle, General Thomas J. Jennings. She is one of the most amiable and talented ladies in Texas. Colonel Loughery has four living children—Robert W., Jr. (born to him by his first wife), and Augusta Marion, Fannie L. and E. H. Loughery—all grown.

He has filled every position occupied by him, with honor, and in the darkest days of the country's history, stood forward a brave champion of liberty, freely sacrificing his not inconsiderable fortune, and ready to lay his life, if needed, a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country. There breathes no warmer



Yours Truly
A. G. Collins

hearted, more generous man; there is no purer and more patriotic and unselfish Democrat. He is a man true as steel tempered in the furnace. He grandly stood the test in times that tried men's souls.

N. G. COLLINS,

SAN DIEGO.

Hon. N. G. Collins, of San Diego, Duval County, Texas, member of the House of Representatives in the Sixteenth Legislature, and Senator in the Eighteenth Legislature, was born in Central New York, in the year 1829, and came to Texas when quite young. After various meanderings he settled in southwest Texas. A man of cultivated mind, of broad and conservative views, he has made himself a power in the section in which he lives. His financial ability is demonstrated by the ample fortune he has accumulated. His friends regret very much that, with many of the qualities that go to insure success in the political arena, he has decided to retire permanently to private life.

JOHN PRESTON FOWLER,

BASTROP.

John P. Fowler was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, March 11, 1850, and came to Texas with his parents, William and Avaline (Thompson) Fowler, in the winter of 1853-4, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, near Webberville, in Travis County. He received a good preparatory education in the local schools and Spencer's Business College, and in June, 1870, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in the law department of Columbia College, Washington, D. C. After obtaining his diploma, he located at Bastrop, where he has since resided, and at once commenced the active practice of his profession. The records of the courts of his county and district, and the courts of last resort, show that the law firm of Fowler & Maynard, of which he is the senior member, has now, and has

had for years, a larger and more lucrative practice than any other law firm in Bastrop County.

Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Morgan Maynard, January 3, 1872, and has seven children—Maynard William, Maggie Avaline, John Preston, Jr., Wallace Edward, Lillie Charley West, Cornelius Morgan and Walton Rector Fowler.

He was elected mayor of Bastrop in 1874, served one term, and in 1880 was elected county attorney, but shortly thereafter resigned the office. In 1882 he was an Independent candidate against the regular Democratic nominee, and was elected to the legislature from the Thirteenth Senatorial district, composed of Fayette, Lee and Bastrop Counties, and served four years with marked distinction, winning for himself a state-wide reputation as a practical lawmaker and accomplished orator. He has acted with the Democracy in all except one or two instances, when he scratched the ticket in the interest of special friends. Mr. Fowler is a Master Mason. He has contributed liberally to, and taken an active part in promoting the success of every public enterprise inaugurated in his section during recent years.

Mr. Fowler is six feet two inches in height, weighs 210 pounds, and is a man of commanding presence. He has few equals at the Texas bar as a lawyer and successful practitioner.

R. B. PARROTT,

WACO.

R. B. Parrott, one of the best known leaders among the brainy men to whose efforts are due the rapid material development of Texas, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, October 16, 1848. His parents were William and Jane Parrott. His mother's maiden name was Jane Blanks.

The subject of this sketch attended the Davis Primary School and Lanza Academy, and at fourteen years of age entered the University of Virginia, being the youngest man that ever matriculated at that institution. He remained at the University of Virginia only six months. The tocsin of war had sounded, and,



J. P. FOWLER.



R. B. PARROTT.



with that spirit and devotion, to what he considered duty, that has marked the course of his after life, he ran away from college, joined the Confederate army, and served through the war as a non-commissioned officer in the Mosby battalion, and was captured and imprisoned by the enemy in Fort Warren.

In October, 1872, he came to Texas, and settled at Waco, where he has since resided, and for the last fifteen years been engaged in the insurance business as State agent and manager. Colonel Parrott is now manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, for Texas, Arkansas and the Pacific Slope—a highly responsible and lucrative position. He is also president of the Waco Board of Trade; president of the Provident Improvement and Land Company; chairman of the executive committee of the Texas World's Fair Exhibition Association; honorary vice-president of the Texas State Fair Association; a director in the Provident National Bank of Waco, and a trustee of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Colonel Parrott was largely instrumental in causing the organization of the Texas Real Estate Association, he having first suggested and urged its organization before the Waco Board of Trade. No man has contributed more to the growth and prosperity of Waco and that section of the country than Colonel R. B. Parrott. As alderman of Waco, some years since, he outlined plans, which, if they had been adopted, it is now admitted would have made Waco a city far in advance of any other city in Texas. As chairman of the school committee, he suggested the purchase of grounds and the erection of school buildings thereon, which resulted in giving Waco the handsomest public buildings in the State, and the best and most thorough public schools.

He is foremost in all public enterprises which make for the growth and prosperity of Waco and of Texas. It was his influence which secured to Waco the erection of a six-story granite building by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, at a cost of over \$150,000, what no northern corporation has ever done in the South before.

Colonel Parrott was secretary and general manager of the memorable State prohibition campaign. He is a member of the

Episcopal Church, Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Elks.

Soon after making Waco his home, Colonel Parrott married Mrs. Alice Farmer, daughter of the distinguished Texan, Major W. W. Downs, of that city, and now has five children to bless his elegant home—Charlie B., Alice, Willie, Robert B., Jr., and Lillian.

Colonel Parrott has ever been true and loyal to the Democratic party. A man of broad and liberal views; well informed concerning the great issues of the day; conservative, yet progressive; and possessed in an eminent degree of the courage of his convictions, he is a fearless tribune of the people. Colonel Parrott has been prominently spoken of as the man to succeed Hon. R. Q. Mills in the National House of Representatives. The following is a short extract from one of the leading newspapers published in the district:

It is a well known fact that Colonel R. Q. Mills is an aspirant for a seat in the Senate, and that he will not again be a candidate for Representative from this district in Congress. Several gentlemen have been suggested as fit representatives of the people, and as worthy successors to the great Commoner, and in this connection we suggest the name of one of the most progressive and wide-awake men of the day for the position—Colonel R. B. Parrott, of Waco.

We do not know that Colonel Parrott could be induced to accept a seat in Congress; already he occupies one of the most important and remunerative positions in the country—that of manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, for Texas, Arkansas, and the Pacific Slope States; therefore, it is doubtful if he could be induced to relinquish such a position, even for the honors of a seat in Congress; but if he could be influenced by such an alluring bait, we doubt not his personal magnetism and popularity would place him far ahead of all competitors, and insure his election.

Hon. R. Q. Mills' retirement from the House is by no means a certainty, and furthermore, Colonel Parrott's private interests are such that he could ill afford to neglect them by entering Congress; yet such voluntary expressions as those quoted (and there have been many), show that his abilities, integrity and services to his section, State and party, are duly appreciated by his people. Colonel Parrott is five feet eleven inches in height; has blue eyes and light hair and moustache, and is erect and dignified in carriage. His manners are courteous and engaging.



Truly Your friend

Wm. P. Finlay

and he is gifted with that rare personal magnetism that enables its possessor to strongly attach subordinates to his interests, and bring the largest and most difficult enterprises to a successful issue. He is now in the prime of intellectual and physical manhood, and his life-work is yet approaching its golden meridian. The past gives promise of a useful and brilliant future.

GEORGE PRESTON FINLAY,

GALVESTON.

George P. Finlay is a fine specimen of intellectual and physical manhood. He is six feet four inches in height, weighs 190 pounds, and measures fully up to that standard in mental culture and strength. He stands easily in the front rank as a lawyer, legislator and statesman.

His paternal grandfather and grandmother were of Scotch descent, though natives of the North of Ireland. They came to America before the American Revolution, and settled in North Carolina, where they reared a large family, and among others, James Finlay, the father of this sketch. James Finlay exhibited the traits of his lineage, Scotch-Irish, for, from his youth, he was remarkable for his enterprise, sound judgment and intrepidity. He fought in the Seminole war, and as a pioneer of civilization, he found a home in the forests of Mississippi. He was an ardent member of the Whig party, and though living in a county largely Democratic, such was the confidence of his people in his integrity and good judgment, that he was elected judge of the probate court for many successive years.

The mother of George P. Finlay was a native of South Carolina, and, like his father, was descended from good old Revolutionary stock. She was a Miss Cada Lewis, daughter of Joel Lewis, a highly respected and venerated citizen of Brandon, Mississippi, and a sister of Everett and Hugh Lewis, of Gonzales County; of the late Mrs. Frank J. Lynch, of DeWitt County; and of Mrs. Augustus H. Jones, of Gonzales County.

George P. Finlay has two brothers—Luke W. Finlay, a lawyer of Memphis, Tennessee, and Oscar E. Finlay, a lawyer of Gra-

ham, Young County, Texas. Luke W. Finlay was a soldier in the late war, and at its close commanded the Fourth Tennessee infantry. He was several times wounded, and, remarkable to relate, he was each time carried off the battlefield by his faithful colored boy and companion, Baltimore Finlay, who was, during the days of reconstruction, foully murdered by a man who had been befriended by his master, James Finlay, because Baltimore, adhering to the teachings of his young masters, refused to part company with them in his politics, and lived and died a Democrat. He was a noble specimen of intelligent American citizenship. He was educated by his young masters, and was loved, honored and respected for his moral and social worth and integrity.

Oscar E. Finlay was a soldier in the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, Longstreet's corps, and participated in all the battles of that famous corps, from Manassas to Appomatox. He was several times wounded, and still suffers occasionally from their effects.

George P. Finlay had three other brothers, and two sisters, who are dead. Quitman Finlay fought through the late war in Longstreet's corps, and fell a victim to yellow fever in Galveston during the epidemic of 1867. Luther Jerome Finlay died in the army at Vicksburg, in 1863. Octavius Augustus Finlay died in Lavaca, Texas, in 1867, and Virgilia Finlay died the same day of yellow fever, and they were buried in the same grave. Veturia Finlay died in Gonzales, in 1867, from disease contracted in the hospital at Richmond, while engaged in nursing her sick and wounded brother.

George P. Finlay was born in Augusta, Perry County, Mississippi, November 16, 1829. His parents moved to a farm about two miles south of Brandon, Mississippi, the same year, and here he was reared and educated. His parents were earnest patrons of education. He took a thorough collegiate course, and graduated from Brandon College in the class of 1850. He then entered the law office of E. H. Lombard, Esq., of Brandon, and attended law lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1852. He taught school in the southern part of Hinds County, Mississippi, for a year, to obtain means to

commence and pursue his profession in Texas, having determined to remove to that new and growing State.

He came to Texas in 1853, and settled at Lavaca, Calhoun County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1857 he became associated with Hon. J. J. Holt, one of the best and most eminent lawyers in Texas, and practiced law in western Texas until 1873, when he removed to Galveston.

George P. Finlay was married to Miss Carrie Rea, in Lavaca, Texas, November 16, 1854. His wife was a native of Booneville, Missouri, and was born May 13, 1836. She was the daughter of Horsley Rea, who was accidentally killed in 1848, west of San Antonio, while on his way to California with his family, and Pamela Ewing, who was the daughter of Rev. Finis Ewing, the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and a sister of United States Senator Ewing, of Illinois, and of Judge Ewing, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The mother of Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. Pamela Ewing Rea, died in Austin, Texas, in 1881. Mrs. Carrie Rea Finlay has three living sisters—Mrs. Mary Forbes, who married Robert M. Forbes, a Texas veteran, and member of the Texas Constitutional Convention in 1846, who died in 1887, and his widow now resides with her son-in-law, Colonel William G. Sterrett, at Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Florence Glenn, wife of Major John W. Glenn, of New Orleans; and Mrs. Jessie Evans, wife of William E. Evans, of Galveston, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Finlay have three children: Julia, wife of Hart Settle, born August 27, 1855, who has two children—Julia, born in 1882, and George Finlay, born in 1885. Quitman Finlay, born July 21, 1865, a lawyer practicing in partnership with his father, at Galveston; married to Miss Alice Josephine Downs, at Waco, Texas, on the 6th of November, 1889. Virgilia Octavia Finlay, born March 12, 1870.

George P. Finlay was made a Mason in 1854, at Lavaca, Texas, and a Knight Templar in 1873, at Austin, Texas. In 1861-2 he was State Senator in the Texas Legislature, representing the counties of Victoria, Calhoun, DeWitt, Lavaca and Goliad. He also represented the same counties in the Senate of the Thirteenth Legislature, in 1873.

He was a member of the House of Representatives, representing Galveston, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth sessions of the legislature—1879 and 1881. He served as chairman of Judiciary Committee of the Senate in 1873, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth sessions of 1879 and 1881.

He was a member of the board of Trustees of the public schools of Galveston from 1881 to 1887. He organized the system, and is known as the "Father of the Public Schools" of Galveston. He was city attorney of Galveston for the years 1878, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

In 1846 George P. Finlay joined the First Mississippi Rifles, the celebrated regiment commanded by Colonel Jefferson Davis and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander W. McClung, and served as a private in Mexico with that regiment.

On the adjournment of the Ninth Legislature, in March, 1862, Colonel Finlay raised a company of infantry in Victoria County, Texas, and was assigned to duty in the Sixth Texas infantry, commanded by Colonel Garland and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Anderson. He was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863, and was imprisoned, first at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and afterward at Fort Delaware. He was exchanged at City Point, near Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1863. He was then assigned to duty in Georgia, in the consolidated regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Q. Mills, in General Bragg's army. Very soon thereafter he was assigned to duty as judge-advocate on the staff of General E. Kirby Smith, in the trans-Mississippi department, where he served with distinction until the close of the war. He was assigned to duty as judge-advocate, with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Finlay has always been a staunch Democrat, and was the nominee of that party for Congress in the Seventh district, in 1882, but was defeated.

Colonel Finlay, his wife and three children are members of the Episcopal Church.

From his height and commanding appearance he has earned the soubriquet of the "Tall Sycamore." He has a fair complexion, gray eyes, dark brown hair and beard, now slightly sil-



F. B. CHILTON.

vered with gray. He has a large head, is full chested, stands straight, a fine open countenance, and intelligent and expressive features. He abounds with humor, anecdotes and reminiscences, and, when occasion requires, he is the master of ridicule, sarcasm and invective. In private life he is genial, courteous and entertaining, and has hosts of friends throughout the State who always welcome his presence.

F. B. CHILTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Frank Bowden Chilton is a son of Rev. Thomas Chilton and Louisa Chilton, and grandson of Rev. Thomas J. Chilton, a Baptist minister, noted for his piety and learning. His father, who was a lawyer as well as a minister, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and engaged in the practice of law. He was eminent for ability, and distinguished for his eloquence both in the pulpit and forum, at a time when Kentucky may be said to have been the cradle of oratory. He was a contemporary of Henry Clay, and with him represented Kentucky in the Congress of the United States. The life and services of this distinguished divine, Rev. Thomas Chilton, constitute a part of the history of Texas and of the Baptist Church. He was thoroughly identified with the establishment of the Church in this State, rocked its cradle and contributed largely to its development and growth. He became connected with it at the incipency of organization, and long before it had prepared for a ministerial supply, or the means were available for their support. Although a politician and a lawyer, he consecrated himself to the cause of religion, and devoted his energies to the building up of the church of his fathers and of his adoption.

A recent writer in the Falls County Index, says of him:

Mr. Chilton was a native of Kentucky. His father, Thomas J. Chilton, was a Virginian, and a Baptist minister of great influence and power. He was born about the year 1798, so that at the period of his death, August 15, 1854, he was fifty-six years of age. His life was eventful and would furnish matter for a volume, rather than for a brief sketch. He was educated for

the bar, married at the age of seventeen, was admitted to practice his profession as soon as he was eligible, and succeeded soon in dividing the practice with the more aged, able and experienced lawyers of his section. Scarcely had he reached his majority before he was elected to the legislature of Kentucky from the county of Bath. This was during the great political contest between General Jackson and Mr. Adams for the Presidency. Mr. Chilton was persuaded by his friends to take a part in these stirring times, became a candidate for Congress in his district on the Jackson side, and was returned to Congress by a large majority, on the plea of "retrenchment and reform." This was simultaneous with the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, in 1828. Soon after taking his seat he produced a series of resolutions looking to the redemption of the pledge made to the people by the sweep of the Jackson party, resolutions contemplating the reduction of the number and salaries of public officials, and an economical expenditure of public money. The ability with which he advocated these resolutions, gave him a national reputation, and drew even from Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, a compliment expressed in no stinted terms. But Mr. Chilton found—what many an honest, frank, patriotic, public servant has found since his day—that party platforms are constructed to catch votes, not to be carried out. When the outs became the ins, the whole tune was changed. The offices and patronage of the government fell far below the demands of the hungry expectants. Besides passing some general platitudes which cost nothing, but little attention was paid to the promised retrenchments. In this condition of things, what was Mr. Chilton to do? To remain where he was would make him a party to the violation of his own pledges; and could he face his constituents and defend a party that had gone back, as he thought, upon its own solemn promises? No; he chose what he considered to be his only alternative, and ranged himself with the party of Mr. Clay. Two years after he was returned to Congress with an increased majority; and in the interval between the terms which he served, he was placed upon the electoral ticket for President, in the interest of Mr. Clay, and aided no little in carrying his State.

Mr. Chilton had a fine streak of rich, broad humor in his temperament. At the bar and on the hustings it would crop out occasionally, to the utter discomfiture of an antagonist. In versatility of talent I certainly never knew him surpassed; on the hustings he always met and foiled his antagonist; at the bar he stood equal to the best; in Congress he extorted the commendation of the fairest intellects; and in the pulpit he was a Nestor, a very prince.

The Rev. Thomas Chilton, father of Frank Bowden Chilton, the subject proper of this sketch, abandoned the law and devoted himself to the ministry. When he first came to Texas, he settled at Houston and took charge of a church there in 1851, and became a pioneer of the Baptist Church in Texas, and

wielded a mighty influence for good upon the new population of the infant State. He removed from Houston to Montgomery, Texas, in 1853, and died there in 1854, leaving a widow, ten sons and three daughters.

Frank Bowden Chilton was born February 27, 1845, in Marion, Perry County, Alabama, and was named for his brother-in-law, the gifted Hon. Frank Bowden, whose peerless oratory is yet remembered by old Alabamians and Texans. At the time of his father's death, F. B. Chilton was nine years of age. He was sent to school for a short time only, and then at a very tender age began to experience the stern realities of life, accepting employment as a laborer at a neighboring saw mill, at \$6 a month. He exhibited even then a spirit of independence, and early demonstrated capacity to take care of himself. What he undertook he did well, and as humble as was his beginning, his cheerful disposition and industry soon won for him many friends. The next year he was promoted to the command of an ox-team, hauling cotton to the towns, and frequently to a long distance, over a vast expanse of prairie. He often made the trip all the way from Montgomery to Houston—a distance of fifty miles—alone. T. W. House and W. J. Hutchins received the fleecy staple at the hands of the hardy young pioneer, and loaded his wagon for the return trip with goods for interior merchants. When the Houston & Texas Central Railroad was constructed as far as Navasota, he procured a sub-contract to "ride the mail" semi-weekly from Columbus to that point, the round trip being a journey of sixty miles. As long as he held this position he discharged his duties, even during the most inclement weather, with never failing punctuality.

At the age of sixteen young Chilton was reading law at Montgomery, Texas, under the able instruction of Charles Jones, Esq., a distinguished attorney of that place; that is, he clerked in the store of P. J. Willis & Bro., at Montgomery, and at night and Sundays read law. But while his tastes inclined him to the bar, fate had not destined him for the profession of law.

Soon the dark storm clouds that shrouded the country in gloom—ominous of impending war—burst in all their fury, and the discordant and dissevered sections rushed to arms. As young

as he was, one of his impulsive, ardent nature, and in whose veins the patriot's blood was flowing—handed down through several generations of brave ancestors—could not be content to be an idle spectator, and at the sound of the first bugle he responded with alacrity to the call of his beloved Southland.

A company was soon formed, and he enlisted in it under the command of Proctor P. Porter—an attorney-at-law—who was elected captain. The company marched to Red Top, in Grimes County, Texas, and the men were formally mustered into the Confederate service. Thence they proceeded to Harrisburg and went into camp preparatory to the long march to the seat of war in Virginia. The march was full of interesting events, and scenes, and made a strong and lasting impression on the mind of the young soldier; it was a frolic to him, but many of the old soldiers recall it with a sigh; especially that part of it which led across the "Grand Marie" of Louisiana. His company was christened "Company H," and was in the Fourth regiment of that brigade, made famous by the immortal Hood, and known ever after by his name. He served with that command in the "Peninsula campaign." After General McClellan was driven from his stronghold in the Peninsula, and forced to seek the sheltering protection of his gunboats, which lay off Yorktown, where he recruited his shattered and disheartened army, and General Lee returned to the neighborhood of Richmond, young Chilton was prostrated with a severe attack of malarial fever; his relatives, the Hon. W. P. Chilton, an uncle who was at that time in Richmond, a member of the Confederate Congress, and General R. H. Chilton, a kinsman, then in the war department, and afterwards adjutant-general on General Lee's staff, made every effort to induce him to quit the ranks and take a position in the war department, or preferably to them, to return to his home in Texas and stay with his mother; but he would not consent to leave his command. His zeal in his country's cause was unabated, notwithstanding his prostration. His attachment to his comrades was also strong; and it was only when, in consequence of repeated spells of fever that he became totally unfit for duty, that he listened to the advice of his relatives. McClellan reorganized his shattered forces, and as Lee fell back to

Richmond, pursued him. The battles of Williamsburg and West Point were fought.

Soon after reaching Richmond, in consequence of the hardships incident to the retreat in rain and mud and exposure to malarial infection, Chilton was taken violently ill, and would doubtless have died had it not been that he fell into good hands and was carefully nursed. About this time he received news that his brother, Major George W. Chilton, in the Missouri army, had been severely wounded by a shot in the head. Another brother, Horace B. Chilton, was shot through the heart at Gaines' Mill, and nearly all his regimental and company officers killed or wounded in that battle, including Marshall, Carter, Warwick, Key, Porter, Ryan, Lambert, Walsh, and many others, the purest and truest of young Southern chivalry. Their blood was poured out as freely as water, as a libation on their country's altar. It was indeed a time of mourning in Hood's brigade; and then it was, and only then, that the youthful soldier consented to accept a discharge from the ranks and return home.

Once more in sunny Texas, amid the scenes of his childhood, he soon recovered health and strength, and, thereupon immediately re-enlisted in the army, but did not rejoin his command. He remained in the trans-Mississippi department, and served in many official capacities. While a sergeant of Company B, Baylor's regiment, Major's brigade, Green's division of cavalry, he was promoted to a second lieutenancy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At that time he was disabled by wounds, and was absent from his command, on furlough.

Being unfit for service in the field, he was, by special order No. 130 (issued at Houston, Texas, May 9, 1864, by S. G. Aldrich, acting adjutant-general of the Department of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona), made commandant of the post and provost marshal, at Navasota.

July 20, 1864, the duties of enrolling officer for the district, were added to those already assigned him.

January 27, 1865, by request of General J. B. Robertson, he was transferred to the reserve corps, and three days later was ordered, by Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Willis Steadman, to act as ordnance officer of the reserve corps, during the inability

of Captain S. A. Bryan, chief ordnance officer, who at that time was prevented by sickness from continuing the discharge of his duties.

Although unfit for service in the field, as we have said, by reason of wounds and impaired health, Captain Chilton was nevertheless enabled to serve the Confederate government efficiently, and at the same time his surroundings were congenial and pleasant. Here he remained till the close of the war—not many months later. With him were a number of old friends—friends whom the mutual hardships of actual service, dangers and sacrifices, had bound together by ties as strong as those of kindred. He and Captains D. U. Barziza and P. I. Barziza were on duty at Houston, the headquarters of the trans-Mississippi department, the former as chief State ordnance officer, D. U. Barziza as commandant of Camp Greer, and P. I. Barziza as enrolling officer of Harris County. They were all comrades from the army of Northern Virginia, and members of the old Fourth Texas regiment, Hood's brigade, and it may be imagined, many reminiscences were recalled of their campaigns in Virginia; "they shouldered their crutches and showed how fields were lost and won." Willard Richardson, the venerable editor, and one of the proprietors as well, of the Galveston News, then published at Houston, said, editorially, of the above trio of officers, in his paper of March 24, 1865: "Captains F. B. Chilton, P. I. Barziza and D. U. Barziza have been placed on the retired list, and are at present on post duty at this place. They have been disabled, and retired on account of wounds. Such men deserve soft places."

His gallant old Virginia commander, the venerable General J. B. Robertson, of Goliad, recently deceased, was then in command, having been transferred from the command of the famous Hood's Texas brigade, in the field in Virginia, to which he had succeeded; and this was another link connecting him to the past, and reminding him of his Virginia campaigns, and especially of the Peninsula.

Seven days before the surrender, in 1865, Captain Chilton married Miss Annie Briscoe, and Captain Barziza Miss Clara Mason. The young ladies were cousins, and residents of Fort

Bend County. The double wedding occurred at the residence of Captain T. W. Mitchell, of that county, Captain Andrew Faulkner (then a gallant Confederate officer, and since a distinguished railroad man in Texas), acting as Captain Chilton's best man.

After the surrender, Frank Chilton, broken in fortune like a majority of his companions, set to work to carve out a career in civil life. He cast around for the first step in that direction, and seeing nothing just then that offered more advantages, he engaged in farming in Fort Bend County, in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Brazos River. He later introduced a steam gin, and engaged in general merchandise, in addition to his agricultural pursuits.

He was an early advocate for educating the colored people. He clearly foresaw that if the two races were to live together in the South, under their changed relations, the inferior race must be civilized; and education—the great civilizer—was the prime consideration; and he practiced what he preached. With his own means he built a church and a schoolhouse for the whites; and inaugurated a movement which resulted in providing the same for the colored people.

He soon resumed the study of law, and was greatly aided by his devoted wife. She was a woman of uncommon intellect, and of extraordinary attainments. Educated at Salem, North Carolina, at a Moravian school, her mind thoroughly trained and cultivated, and her manners refined, she was fitted to adorn society and render his home a haven of rest and love. She received her finishing education under the tutelage of Bishop Doane, at St. Mary's College, Burlington, New Jersey. Here she perfected her knowledge of the languages, and became a thorough mistress of Latin, especially. It seemed providential; for, her husband's studies having been interrupted at the age of sixteen, when he went into the army, he had received little or no instruction in, and had never since had time to study Latin, a knowledge of which is so essential in the study of law. Captain Chilton does not hesitate to acknowledge that he owes much, and especially that part of his education, to his wife. Night after night following a hard day's work, and on rainy days when

outdoor operations were suspended, she taught him mathematics and the languages, and read history with him. It was she who persuaded him to resume the study of law; and knowing the great obstacle to be the want of a knowledge of Latin, she supplied it. The Latin phrases she translated for him, explained the meaning of words, giving their roots and derivations, until he had become quite proficient; and to-day he treasures as a precious memento the thumb-worn copy of "Sayles' Practice," in which her penciled translation appears over numerous Latin sentences. These were lessons of love; and it may be imagined that an impetus was given to his ambition to succeed. So earnestly did he apply himself, that, when examined by the court for license to practice, in 1874, one of the ablest judges that ever graced the bench in Texas said: "Mr. Chilton has evinced an acquaintance with the law that marks out a bright and brilliant future, and presages that, with his attainments and rare intellectual mind, he will become an honor to the bar." When Mrs. Chilton read this tribute to her pupil-husband, she was the happiest and proudest young wife in America.

But, alas, affliction, sore and heavy, awaited him. The shadow of the death angel fell upon his portal, and the woman he loved, the light and joy of his home, was taken from him. The infant pledge of their affection soon followed her to the spirit land. The bereaved husband and father, now plunged in the deepest gloom, lost for a season all ambition, all interest in events transpiring about him, all desire for life. Paralyzed, almost, with the weight of a new and unlooked for grief, he was ready to despair. Without aim or purpose clearly defined in his mind, he closed up his store, abandoned his plantation, dropped his promising business, and left Fort Bend and Austin Counties, never to return. He settled in Marlin, and in an effort to find surcease of sorrow, plunged into business and politics. He did good when possible, and was a kind friend to the poor, black and white. A carpet of emerald, gemmed with flowers, is soon spread o'er the steed-trampled field, and o'er the mounds beneath which sleep the foemen who responded with shot and sword thrust to the trumpet's call, or rushed with maddened valor upon the cannon's mouth. The wild rose grows beneath the

shattered barbican, and the ivy wreathes with vernal beauty the dismantled towers.

So it is with the human heart, when the storm of grief has spent its fury. The Healer binds up its wounds, and the capacity for love and joy returns. The world is once more beautiful—but it is a saddened beauty—life assumes a sadder and deeper pathos, and memory comes ever through the stillness of the eventide, and in low, sweet voice communes of the loved and lost, until the star of the Christian's hope shines through the clouds above with clear and calming ray.

O, Nature! thou art merciful to thy children—a kind and loving mother!

Time moved on in his flight, and it seemed that Chilton's life was not to remain always desolate and lonely.

In 1882 he led to the altar Miss Emma Belle Preston, a daughter of J. E. and Bettie Preston, and one of the fairest and best of her sex; but March 3, 1884, he was again widowed, and, as before, the father of a very young infant. Broken up in his domestic relations, and saddened beyond expression, hope deserted him for a season; he gave up his business, and again changed his residence. From this point he becomes cosmopolitan—a citizen of the world.

Let us turn from these scenes of domestic bereavement, and briefly review his career as a participant in the drama of life—a tragedy in which each actor must play his part.

When the "Aid and Protection" society was organized in Fort Bend County, he was one of its officers, and when that order was no longer a necessity, he organized the Cleveland Rifles—a volunteer company—and was made captain. He was at one time also captain of the San Marcos Rifles. When the memorable troubles occurred at the Capital, in 1874, on which occasion the Davis administration refused to yield to the law, he remained at the telegraph office all day, in anticipation of a call for the aid of his company, to enforce the law; and in case of need of troops, he had been promised the first call. Again, when the Mexican troubles, a few years ago, assumed a serious aspect, and an armed conflict was threatened, Captain Chilton was out near the frontier, with men organized, to move at a moment's notice, if

necessary; and was in communication with the Governor and adjutant-general, who had promised him that should troops be needed, his command should be the first ordered to move to the front, and being within ninety miles of the Rio Grande, they would undoubtedly have been the first to cross the river.

Since the war he has been a member of nearly every State Democratic Convention that has been held in Texas, up to 1890; and when, in 1878, it became necessary to draft a new platform for the Democratic party, he was a member of the committee to whom that important work was intrusted. He was secretary of the committee, and Colonel J. C. Hutchinson, of Houston, chairman. He was one of the commissioners from the State of Texas to the New Orleans Exposition, a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and a member of the Deep Water Conventions that met at Fort Worth, Texas, and Denver, Colorado. He was, in 1885, made a member of the board of trustees of the great Baptist College at Waco, an institution founded and first endowed by his cousin, R. E. B. Baylor, so well known in Texas as a district and supreme court judge, lawyer, preacher and philanthropist. This college was, at the time it was endowed, at Independence, Washington County, Texas. In 1884, however, it was consolidated with the Waco University, and Rufus C. Burleson, D. D., LL. D., was made president. While an active Democrat, Captain Chilton, although often urged by friends, has steadily refused to seek political preferment. It is true that he filled the office of postmaster for twelve years, and served at one time as justice of the peace, but he is far too busily engaged in carrying out his great immigration plans (plans that he first projected twenty years ago and which he has since been maturing with tireless energy and thought), to enter politics as a seeker after loaves and fishes.

The several efforts made, from time to time, to induce a healthy immigration into Texas, were spasmodic, and unsustained by continuous exertion, and were, therefore, attended only with partial success; there was want of an intelligent head, and of uniform co-operation. That immigration into her borders of skilled laborers, and particularly of agriculturists, was the one thing needful to the development of the vast resources of the State, early

impressed the thinking men of Texas; and on the 19th day of December, 1887, a convention of the most enterprising and public spirited men from all sections was held in Dallas, for the purpose of organizing an efficient plan for securing the desired end. The Texas Immigration Association was organized, and Captain Chilton was made a member of the executive committee. His interest in the subject, his antecedent efforts, and his familiarity with the workings of immigration schemes in other States, eminently fitted him to take the lead in the movement. An office was forthwith established at Austin, the State Capital, and at a meeting of the executive committee, he was chosen secretary of the organization. Upon him devolved all of the labor; the secretary was both administrative and executive officer. With that zeal which has characterized his connection with every enterprise in which he has had a hand, he entered at once upon the discharge of the duties of his new office. It may be said that antecedent movements amounted to little or nothing. There was nothing to build upon, and the movement was begun *de novo*. He gave the subject intense thought, and mapped out a general plan, and elaborated all the details for putting the necessary machinery in motion, intending that its ramifications should extend into every part of the State, and into every State in the Union.

Like a general planning a campaign, he selected able lieutenants. He also got up statistics and maps, a work of many months, and of close mental application. The board were enthused; he infused his own hopefulness into their breasts as he unfolded the plans he had matured; and they were heartily approved, being pronounced wise and promising of fruitful results. Arrangements were at once made for distributing advertising matter throughout the farming districts of the North, West and Northwest. Before this could be intelligently done, before it was possible to give to the world an adequate idea of the area, soil, climate and productiveness of the various sections of the State, a world of correspondence had to be done; he had to obtain information on all points of interest to a prospective emigrant; these had to be classified and arranged, and something like system adopted; maps of the several sections, and county

maps, were made, and also maps of the entire State. These showed the railroads in operation and projected; and tables were prepared to accompany them, giving the average yield of the various crops, vital and mortuary statistics, climate, population, the number of cattle, etc., etc.; and more especially, showing the distribution of live water—an element of prime importance to be considered in the selection of a new home. The amount of work done, as preliminary to any effort to induce settlers to come into Texas, can scarcely be conceived. Moreover, all the lands open to settlement under the homestead laws—those belonging to the University, and those for sale in the hands of private individuals or corporations—had to be classified and priced; and even specimens of soil, and of the crops raised in each section, fruits, cereals, tubers, cotton and the numerous products of the land, were secured and kept in the headquarters office.

Soon after the first documents were sent out, inquiries began to pour in; questions were asked as to soil, productiveness, climate, rainfall, healthfulness, transportation, stock water, and a thousand other things. Just as had been anticipated, sales were made, and a considerable influx of immigrants began to set in. But Captain Chilton was not satisfied; he saw that as broad as was the foundation laid, it was not comprehensive enough; nor were the revenues which were reasonably to be expected, sufficiently ample to enable the company to enter into successful competition with the powerful rival immigration organizations, operating through shrewd agents, at Castle Garden, and every available point in this country and Europe. He determined, therefore, to extend operations into the richer regions of the old world, and, if possible secure a better class of immigrants than usually come voluntarily to America; he would show them the advantages to be reaped by an exchange of their worn out lands in the crowded parts of Europe, for the virgin soil of Texas, and bring about the coming of men able to live independently until crops could be made.

He then conceived the idea of forming a gigantic scheme, in which all the Southern States would participate to a common end; to pool their interests and distribute the proceeds, some-

thing after the manner of the freight system in operation among the powerful railroads of America; and the more he dwelt upon the idea, the more plausible and feasible it appeared, until, in his mind, the great Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau was clearly outlined. At its inception it was but a suggestion; day by day it assumed form and shape. He unfolded his plans to his colleagues; they indorsed them, thus giving him the needed support, and finally a grand convention was held at Montgomery, Alabama, in December, 1888, on which occasion the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau was organized, and Captain Chilton was, as anticipated, selected for its general manager. In this connection, the following extract from an article in *The Merchant and Manufacturer*, of New Orleans, Louisiana, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests indicated in its name, will prove of interest:

Captain Chilton, secretary of the Texas State Immigration Committee, is a man—every inch of him. To-day he is moulding the opinions of multitudes of home-seekers throughout the Union, as to Texas. From every point of the compass, from every State and country, inquiries pour in upon him as to the laws, schools, churches, society, soil, products, minerals, manufacturing interests, protection to life and property, and every other conceivable subject that could suggest itself to an intelligent immigrant or investor, in regard to the present and future of Texas; and it is to his brain and his pen that the honor and glory of Texas stand at present committed. Captain Chilton is known throughout the State; he has been identified with its progress from his earliest boyhood, and has possibly given more time and labor to the advancement of every interest with which he has come in contact, than any other man in the commonwealth. Possessed of ample means with which to supply his worldly wants, he has been peculiarly unselfish as to every public enterprise, never seeking notoriety or emolument, but always taking the lead in every good work. He was a member of the State Immigration Committee from his district, and also a member of the State Executive Committee; and when the work of the Bureau became complicated, his superior qualifications were called into requisition, and he undertook the whole management of the State movement. Captain Chilton is an accomplished, polished gentleman, a magnetic speaker, a forcible writer and a practical man, whose name, in connection with Texas history and Texas facts, is becoming fast familiar to countless thousands throughout the Union.

The following editorial utterances appeared in *The Merchant and Manufacturer*, in its issue of January, 1889:

The recent deliberations of the Inter-State Immigration Convention crystallized in a resolution to establish a Central Bureau as the best medium for properly regulating the course of immigration into the Southern States. It is suggested that this shall include a permanent exposition of the products and industries of the different States. The prompt and intelligent control of the Bureau will devolve upon Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas, an executive endowed with vigorous mentality, and administrative capacity of a very superior order. This gentleman's initial obligation in so responsible a sphere of action will be the selection of an appropriate site for a Central Bureau. Therefore it is with decided feelings of gratification that we present to the readers of the Merchant and Manufacturer, the excellent address of the recently elected general manager of the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau, the Hon. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Texas. That we should experience a degree of pleasure because of our ability to announce Captain Chilton's deserved elevation to the important and responsible position he now occupies, is but natural, for it fell to our lot some months ago, to study carefully and report upon the work he was then engaged in, in the interest of his great State, and we took occasion at the time, to refer to the gentleman as probably the most energetic and successful organizer of immigration movements in the entire country. We pointed out the fact that to Captain Chilton's efforts, more than to any other cause, Texas owed her marvelously rapid increase in population, and consequent wealth; and showed how he, as secretary of the Texas Immigration Bureau, had succeeded in effecting the organization of a movement that placed his State before the eyes of the world—and kept it there—the Mecca of industrious, thrifty home-seekers from every quarter of the civilized globe.

Possessing this knowledge of facts, therefore, it would be strange indeed were we to fail in commendation of the selection of Captain Chilton to be the guiding spirit in the grand movement which is destined, we hope and believe, to make the South what nature intended she should be, the most attractive and prosperous section of our country. Certainly, if such a result is to be attained through the efforts set on foot by the convention lately held at Montgomery, Alabama, it will be achieved under the capable and long practical management of the gentleman that convention honored with its perfect confidence. Indeed, we know of no other individual whose past record in the same line of business would have warranted his selection as the controlling power of the vast undertaking of directing an immense tide of immigration into the fifteen Southern States. Captain Chilton is pre-eminently fitted for the duties he has assumed, and there can be no question as to his ability to accomplish the work committed to his charge.

We commend his initial address to the Inter-State Executive Committee to our readers for careful perusal, and submit that it has the ring about it that presages success in every branch of the mammoth undertaking he has therein so clearly outlined.

In January, 1891, he established the central office of the Inter-

State Immigration Bureau at Raleigh, North Carolina, and has since inaugurated movements that have already added an impetus to the commercial and agricultural progress of the Southern States, and that will eventuate in developing all their varied resources and latent wealth.

The acquisition of the Florida and Louisiana territories (more than doubling the area of the United States), was due solely to the wisdom and efforts of Southern statesmen. The admission of Texas into the Union was also the result of their labors.

They heartily supported the war of 1812, and although deserted by those from whom they had a right to expect assistance, brought it to an honorable termination. Great Britain claimed and enforced the right to search our ships for sailors born in England, and impress them into her service for use in the struggle that resulted in the downfall of the first Napoleon. She denied the right of expatriation. Her motto was: "Once a British subject, always a British subject."

The blockades established by Bonaparte and the Court of St. James, well-nigh swept the American merchant marine from the high seas. The flag of the Union was treated as a mere piece of bunting; a thing for ribald jokes, and to be insulted at will, and with impunity. Many sailors, born in the States, were dragged in irons from the decks of our vessels, and forced to do duty upon British men-of-war; the manufacturing and shipping industries of the New England States were paralyzed, and so patient were the people of this country under the infliction of these often repeated outrages, that the British premier sneeringly remarked that he did not believe that the United States could be kicked into a war. At last, however, the situation became so unbearable that the Congressional representatives of the people of the Eastern States, spoke boldly out for redress, and, in the event of a refusal, an immediate declaration of war. The declaration was issued, and the South and West responded with alacrity to the call.

The nations of Europe, with few, if any exceptions, had ranged themselves upon one side or the other in the great duel being fought to decide the destinies of that continent, and, as all peaceful pursuits (especially agriculture) were suspended, they

were compelled to draw upon the United States for the greater part of the supplies needed to support their armies in the field.

As a means to bring them to terms and secure our rights, Congress passed what was known as the Embargo Acts, closing the ports of the United States, and prohibiting exportations. These measures bore with peculiar severity upon the Southern States—a purely agricultural section, whose products alone were absolutely needed by the countries of Europe. The prices of those products, then as now, were fixed in European markets, and with those markets closed, were almost valueless. The people of the West and South were, notwithstanding this fact, eager to redress the wrongs of their countrymen, and avenge the tarnished honor of their country. As another effect of the embargo acts, ships lay rotting in Eastern dock-yards, and many manufactories were closed. Soon town meetings (such as the malodorous Hartford Convention) were held in Massachusetts and neighboring States, and resolutions passed denouncing the embargo acts, and thinly disguising a desire for peace on any terms. Congressmen from those commonwealths threw every obstacle in the way of the successful prosecution of the war.

Suffice it to say, that the only event that marked the course of the war, that tended to redeem the American name, was the victory achieved by General Jackson and his soldiers (drawn from the South and West) at New Orleans—a victory that restored the prestige of our arms and manhood, and showed that the spirit of Washington and Marion still animated the breasts of the people.

For such services there should have been generous rewards; but, alas for the frailty of the human heart, seeds of jealousy were early sown, and not many years after the formation of the Union, the sections began to regard one another with sentiments approaching hostility. The purchase of the Florida and Louisiana territories was denounced, and declared to be the beginning of a plan to destroy the equilibrium between the East and South, giving the latter an undue preponderance. Massachusetts, through her representatives in Congress, threatened to secede from the Union, and steps were taken looking toward that end, but the purpose was abandoned.

The admission of Texas provoked threats of like kind, and was decried as a step that would result in the extension of slave territory, and increase the power of the South as a member of the Union. The South was thinly peopled, before the war, by white suffragans. It possessed no manufacturing enterprises of consequence. The Middle, and more particularly the Eastern States, were the homes of industrial enterprises, and dense population.

Tariff acts were passed. The East reaped the benefits, and the South bore the ever-increasing burdens; and at last her people were deprived of the constitutional right to enter with their property and find homes, in the very territories that their forefathers had added to the Union. There was much crimination and recrimination, blood was spilled, the Southern States attempted to withdraw from the violated bonds that bound them to the Northern and Eastern States, and seek security and peace in a separate organization; the Confederacy was formed, and a war, that has no parallel in history, followed.

Crushed down, with her lips in the dust, who dreamed that out of the night of defeat and sorrow, would come a grander dawning than any that had ever illumined her purple hills! The ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out, but full of wisdom and beneficence. With the incubus of slavery removed, and compelled to exert all the forces of soul and intellect, the people started about the work of rehabilitation. Before the war between the States, the South furnished soldiers and statesmen; now her intelligence and courage have evolved a race of financiers and city-builders. Furnaces glow deep red in her valleys; the whirl of ever-increasing spindles makes music in her cities; and a tide of hardy, industrious immigrants is flowing into her waste places. For more than half a century the government was run exclusively in the interest of New England. The center of population is moving toward the west bank of the Mississippi river, and the scepter will soon fall from the relaxing fingers of the hands that have grasped it so long. Already the South is successfully competing for industrial supremacy. These changes have been wrought by those mighty forces that shape the rise and fall of nations—forces resistless as those that

control the motion of the spheres. When the hour comes in which the South and West shall control the destinies of the Republic, their power will be exerted wisely, generously and patriotically.

Before the war, transportation facilities were poor; the people of the two sections little knew each other, and it was natural that they should have erred in interpretations of purpose and character. Now all is changed. The citizen of New York may leave his home Monday, and dine in Galveston, Friday. The telegraph and railroad have done more to bind the two sections together than could ever, without their aid, have been accomplished by constitutional amendments and military garrisons. There have been countless intermarriages, and sectional lines are fast becoming obliterated. The people have learned to entertain sentiments of mutual respect, and selfish politicians cannot much longer prevent a Union—a fraternal Union, indeed, of glorious States—a Union whose blessings will be shared alike by all, and in whose defense the sons of every State will peril life and fortune.

While true to the memories of the past, and bearing upon his body the scars of honorable wounds, received in defense of the Old South, Captain Chilton is a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the age; executing plans in the present, and with restless and intelligent energy, projecting others into the future. He is doing more to-day, perhaps, than any other man, to make the South one of the richest and most populous sections of the Union. He is a man of eminent talents. He was reared in this State, and devoted many years to the promotion of its development in every line, and is a man whose career in a wider field the people of Texas regard with pride.

Captain Chilton is tall and commanding in stature, being six feet three inches in height, and has a countenance indicative of intellectuality and thought. His manner is urbane, and he possesses a rare degree of personal magnetism, that enables him to win and retain the confidence of all classes, and transact important public business, with the aid of co-workers and subordinates, without friction. A member of the Baptist Church, he is a man deeply pious, and has found time during the greater



JOHN C. JONES.

part of his busy and eventful life, to take an active part in religious work.

The Chilton family is remarkable for the large number of men of superior ability it has furnished; distinguished representatives having adorned the pulpit, bar, profession of arms, and the various walks of private life. Among those it has furnished Texas may be mentioned Hon. Horace G. Chilton, appointed by Governor Hogg to fill the vacancy in the Texas Congressional delegation, caused by the resignation of United States Senator John H. Reagan, now chairman of the State Railroad Commission. The subject of this sketch has proved himself a scion worthy of the race, and, still a comparatively young man, he has yet to touch the full meridian of his career.

JOHN C. JONES,

GONZALES.

Dr. John C. Jones was born in Laurence County, Alabama, March 10, 1837. His parents, Tignal and Susan (King) Jones, were born in North Carolina, and descended from ancestry who came in early days from Scotland and Wales. They emigrated to North Alabama, and were among the pioneer settlers of that wealthy and refined community that peopled the Tennessee Valley in ante-bellum times.

He received his academic education at LaGrange College, Alabama, a noted institution of learning in those days, where he had the advantage of such instructors as Hardy, Wadsworth and Rivers, celebrated educators of the South. Having taken the degree of A. M. he came to Texas in 1856, and joined his parents, who had previously located in San Antonio. After a few months preparation in reading, he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh. He remained there four years, taking the degree of M. D. The university was then in the zenith of its fame, and numbered among its officers, Sir William Gladstone and Lord Brougham; in surgery, Sir James Syme, of whom it was said: "He never spoke an unnecessary word, nor spilt an unnecessary drop of blood." Sir James Simpson, to whom the

world is indebted for the invaluable boon in the discovery of chloroform, conferred upon Dr. Jones a special diploma in obstetrics. He also took a special course in surgical pathology and operative surgery, under Sir Joseph Lister. Graduating at Edinburgh, he went to Dublin, and was appointed resident student in the Rotunda Hospital, one of the most extensive and renowned maternity institutions in Europe. While there he attended the clinics of Stokes and Corrigan, also the eye clinics of the talented Sir William Wilde, father of the æsthetic Oscar Wilde.

From Dublin he went to London, and took the surgical courses of Ferguson, Erichson and Paget, attending the eye clinics of Bowman and Chritchett, at Moorefield Eye Hospital.

Leaving London, he went to Paris, and continued his studies in the hospitals under Telpeau, Nelaton, Jobert, Trousseau and Chassaignac. During his studentship in Edinboro' he spent his vacations in visiting all the places of historical interest in Great Britain and on the Continent, embracing a tour through the Alps, on foot.

When the first notes of war between the States was sounded across the Atlantic, in 1861, he returned at once to his native land, and on the personal recommendation of the late President Jefferson Davis, was assigned to duty in the army of Northern Virginia, and served as surgeon in the famous Hood's brigade until the surrender at Appomattox. He attended the brigade in all its numerous battles and skirmishes, without a day's absence, endearing himself to his comrades.

As the result of those gigantic conflicts in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, he had a rich field in which to put into practice the sound surgical knowledge that he had imbibed from his masters in Europe, and soon became known as one of the most skillful operators in the army of Northern Virginia. He was selected to take charge of General Hood, when that gallant commander was desperately wounded at Chickamunga, and had him carried by faithful litter-bearers a distance of sixteen miles, to a farm house, where he remained with him until he was restored.

At the close of the war, Dr. Jones made his way back to

Texas upon the steed that had borne him through all his campaigns, and located in Gonzales, where he has since continuously resided and practiced medicine. He has served on all the examining boards of his judicial district; is county physician and health officer of Gonzales; is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and has been elected one of its vice-presidents and chairman of the section on surgery, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Ninth International Medical Congress.

He was one of the first physicians and surgeons in the State to successfully open the abdomen for the relief of intestinal obstructions, and for the treatment of wounds of the intestines. It has also fallen to his lot to be called upon to perform the important operation of Lithotomy upon his own father, a feat that no other surgeon, the writer knows of, has performed.

Some of the most successful and honored members of the medical profession in southwestern Texas have read medicine in his office; among the number may be mentioned the late Drs. G. W. Kerr, of Waelder; J. J. Atkinson, of Yorktown; Patton, of Sweet Home; Roger Atkinson, of San Marcos; Brown King, of Rancho; W. A. King, of Lavernia, and Lee Roy Beach, of Houston.

Dr. Jones was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Kennon Crisp, daughter of Dr. John H. Crisp, a wealthy planter of Colorado County, Texas, and formerly an eminent practitioner of west Tennessee, and north Mississippi, who emigrated to South America, at the close of the war, and died in Brazil July 8, 1888, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Crisp witnessed the abolition of slavery both in the United States and Brazil.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones have five children—Sue Pattie, Samuel P., John C., Mary Kennon and Robert Elliott, and reside in an elegant home.

Dr. Jones has prospered and amassed a handsome fortune. Constantly occupied, by the demands of an extensive practice, he has found little time to write; nevertheless, he has contributed liberally to Texas surgery, and has written some valuable papers that have been published.

He is of medium size, five feet eleven inches in height, weighs

160 pounds, has brown hair and dark hazel eyes, is retiring and studious in disposition, and, like most of the descendants of the old families of the South, is fond of fine horses and field sports. He is a devout churchman, and has long been a warden of the Church of the Messiah, Gonzales.

B. L. CROUCH,

PEARSALL.

B. L. Crouch, one of the leading cattle raisers of Texas, was born at Spring Arbor, Michigan, October 15, 1842; attended local country schools, and completed his education at a high school, conducted at that time in Jackson, Michigan. His days of childhood and youth were passed like those of a majority of the boys of southern Michigan, assisting in farm work and stock raising on his father's farms during the golden summer days, and through the long winters that succeeded them, attending school. While such a life was uneventful, it moved happily along the quiet and peaceful tenor of its way, bringing the blessings of health, keeping the heart pure, and instilling lessons of industry and thrift, that in after years have brought to him fortune and friends, and that high social and business standing everywhere accorded the upright gentleman and enterprising and successful financier.

His tastes and talents eminently fitted him for the bar, and it was his intention to read law, but at that time the tocsin of war sounded throughout the land, and armies were marshaled for the grandest and most fateful struggle that history has recorded; a struggle that showed in all its grandeur the Anglo-Saxon character, and has shed undying lustre upon the American name.

In September, 1861, he entered the army of the Union, and served gallantly until the close of the war. He came to Texas in 1865 with his regiment, as captain of a company, and in January, 1866, marched with his command to Springfield, Illinois, where he was honorably discharged from the service.

In the early part of March, 1866, he returned; in July located in Williamson County, and December, 1869, removed to Frio



R. J. HOFHEINZ.

County, where he has since resided. Captain Crouch, soon after making this State his home, engaged in sheep and cattle raising, and is now one of the leading ranchmen in Texas. The large measure of success that he has achieved, is due alone to his fine business acumen, tireless energy, and early acquired habits of industry.

He is unmarried. His carriage is erect and dignified; his manner calm and courteous. Few gentlemen are so well informed concerning current topics, or better versed in polite and solid literature. Few men in Texas have more true friends, and no citizen is more highly respected by all who know him. In the full vigor of life he keeps busily engaged in its duties, and is doing his full part as a member of that corps of workers who are developing the commercial resources of the Lone Star State.

R. J. HOFHEINZ,

SAN ANTONIO.

R. J. Hofheinz was born in DeWitt County, Texas, in 1856. In his early boyhood his parents moved to Selma, where he was reared.

In 1874 he came to San Antonio, and entering the service of a prominent hardware firm of that city, remained with it for five years, during which time, by close application to business and strict integrity, he built up for himself a reputation as a live, wide-awake business man.

Being of an economical turn, he was able at the expiration of the five years to open up on Military Plaza for himself, where he still holds forth.

From a small business, he has built up one of the best hardware trades in west Texas. Being popular, energetic, and always to the front in public enterprises, he may safely be called one of San Antonio's leading business men. He has contributed no little to the success of the great fair, held in that city, by the numerous premiums which he has so generously offered.

The following extract from an article in a leading Texas newspaper, is a well deserved compliment:

Perhaps the most conspicuous and interesting mercantile feature of the Southwest, and especially of San Antonio, is the fact that the largest establishments are owned and controlled by single individuals, who, possessing pluck, energy, foresight and executive ability, have built up colossal concerns in a short time. Standing prominently amid the successful business men of San Antonio is R. J. Hofheinz, who, although comparatively a young man, has achieved a lasting reputation in the mercantile world. About ten years ago this now successful business man started in a modest way to sell all kinds of hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, etc. The small place soon gained favor; additions were made, stock was increased, efficient clerks added, until to-day the hardware establishment of R. J. Hofheinz is one of the largest in San Antonio and southwestern Texas. * * * It is asserted by reliable business men in San Antonio that Mr. Hofheinz does the largest country trade in his line in the city. His reputation for uprightness and fair dealing is widely known and has won him thousands of patrons and friends.

ALBERT W. WILCOX,

LAREDO.

It has been the cry, almost from the revival of letters, that the learned professions are overcrowded, and young men have been zealously advised not to seek eminence and financial success in those directions. The advice is sound and timely, if addressed to those who have not a real love for professional labors; who are not willing to burn the midnight lamp, and devote themselves with unswerving singleness of purpose to the high callings in which they contemplate engaging; and, lastly, who feel no pride in their intended life-work, and merely regard it as a means of bread-winning. Failure would almost certainly attend them, and, at best, they could hope in the end to attain only mediocrity. Mr. Webster has said that there is an abundance of room on top, and it may be added that there is space enough and honors in all the higher walks of professional life. The history of the past, and daily experience, confirm the truth of the observation.

Dr. Albert W. Wilcox, the subject of this brief sketch, started in life with few opportunities, and no powerful influence to invite success, and yet he has achieved an enviable position in the noble profession of medicine, and is considered one of the



A. W. WILCOX.

most learned and successful practicing physicians and surgeons in southwest Texas. Although possessing abilities of a high order, he did not rely solely upon natural talents, and wait in a "fool's paradise," expecting position, professional reputation and fortune to come to him without effort upon his part. He knew that knowledge, experience, industry, time and personal character above reproach, alone could bring those rewards toward which he looked, at the commencement of his career, and determined to secure. He learned to labor and to wait, and is now enjoying the fruits of his efforts. Still a young man, the future is full of promise, and it is safe to say that other and still more inviting laurels await him.

He was born in Huntington, Ohio, May 25, 1854, and is a son of Willis W. and Eliza Wilcox, of Michigan. His mother's maiden name was Miss Eliza Sage. He received his literary education at Coldwater High School, Michigan; came to Texas in 1873, and located at Galveston, where he studied under Drs. Greenville, Dowell, Randell and Paine, and graduated in medicine in 1879, and was appointed house surgeon of St. Mary's Infirmary, and in 1881 accepted the position of surgeon for the Mexican National Railroad, and removed to Laredo, where he has since resided, with the exception of part of the year 1889, that he employed in attending medical lectures in Europe. Dr. Wilcox served as surgeon for the Mexican National, under contract, until 1884, and continued to practice for that road till 1889, since which time he has been surgeon of the International & Great Northern Railroad. He is now also surgeon of the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Railroad, and San Tomas Coal Mines, at Laredo. He was one of the incorporators of the Laredo Improvement Company; one of the directors and incorporators of the Rio Grande & Pecos Railroad; and is one of the largest taxpayers and most public spirited citizens in Laredo.

He was married to Mrs. Alice Gorbali, an estimable and accomplished lady, and their home is noted for its elegant hospitality.

Dr. Wilcox is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He is polished and suave in his manners, an agreeable conversationalist, firm, yet gentle as a woman, and

a learned, studious and successful physician and surgeon, who is a credit to the honorable profession of which he is a member. He is an Independent, and takes that interest in public affairs that is the duty of every good citizen, but is in no sense of the word a politician.

CALVIN G. BREWSTER.

LAREDO.

The subject of this sketch, Calvin G. Brewster, is the efficient Collector of Customs for the district of Corpus Christi, with headquarters at Laredo, and one of the most popular and influential men in southwest Texas. The appointment of Mr. Brewster to the important and responsible office he now holds, was made by President Harrison, in October, 1889, and gave universal satisfaction, expressions of gratification at his selection emanating from the best citizens in the district, regardless of party—expressions of confidence and good-will that have been abundantly justified by the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his trust. He has handled millions of government money, and his accounts have always balanced to a cent. He has systematized the business of the department, has selected as his assistants the best qualified men in the district, has been active and vigilant, and it is not surprising that he has earned and repeatedly received the commendations of his superiors in authority at Washington.

Mr. Brewster's special training admirably fitted him for the position he now holds. In 1868 he was appointed storekeeper in the United States warehouse by Collector T. W. Ward; was appointed inspector by Collector Thomas Kearney, in 1872, and in 1874 was made deputy Collector of Customs at the Port of Laredo, by Collector Nelson Plato. He served as deputy Collector at the Port of Laredo for ten years, under the administrations of Collectors Nelson Plato, Ridge Paschal and Sam Johnson, and under Nelson Plato during that gentleman's second term of office.



C. G. BREWSTER.

He was, in 1871, a candidate on the Republican ticket for election to the State Legislature, and in 1888 was nominated, and made a vigorous race for Congress in the Seventh district, and had the honor of securing the largest vote ever polled for a Republican nominee in that district.

He was born in Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Illinois; is a son of Dwight W. and Emily C. Brewster, and is descended from a fine old Pilgrim family—one that crossed to America in the famous May Flower, subdued the wilderness, gained a measure of civil liberty, and worshipped God according to the dictates of untrammelled conscience. He has inherited much of the firmness of purpose and unconquerable spirit of his sturdy ancestors, and in its full power their love of truth and faithfulness to duty.

His grandfather was a prominent political leader in Pennsylvania, and his uncle, Colonel H. L. Kinney, was the founder of the town of Corpus Christi. He is also distantly related to the distinguished attorney-general who served under President Arthur. Young Brewster attended private schools at Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois, and in 1847 came to Texas with his parents, who located at Corpus Christi. After the death of his father, in 1852, he returned to Illinois and went to school until war was declared between the States. When the call to arms was sounded, he, at the age of sixteen, enlisted as a volunteer in the cause of the Union, and served honorably and bravely in Company H, Nineteenth Illinois volunteer infantry (Chicago Zouaves), army of the Cumberland.

Young Brewster, three weeks after enlistment, was ordered with his regiment to Missouri, where it spent several months in long and tedious marches, skirmishing and fighting with portions of Price's army. In July, 1861, his command was ordered to report to General Anderson, at Louisville, Kentucky, and marched and counter-marched across the bloody battle grounds of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, participating in the many noted battles from Stone River to Kenesaw Mountain.

At the battle of Stone River he was complimented (by special order of his division commander, General Negley) for gallant conduct on the field of battle. He was captured at Chickamanga, and held in different prisons (Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg

and a dungeon in Libby prison), for eight months. He returned to Peru in 1864, entered Lombard University, and completed his education.

He was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Barnard, of Corpus Christi. They have four children—Mary Emily, Lydia A., Alma K, and Lamar F. Brewster. Mr. Brewster is a member of the Episcopal Church, Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic fraternity, and a number of minor organizations. He is a thorough business man, an enterprising and public spirited citizen, and has secured from his financial undertakings a handsome fortune. His social qualities and sterling worth have endeared him to the people among whom he lives, and a circle of friends extending throughout the State.

CLAUDE TIBLIER,

SAN DIEGO.

The vim and ability of this well known gentleman as a business man, appears in every line of his countenance.

Claude Tiblier was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 17th day of February, 1845, and attended the Jesuit College and University of Louisiana, until his seventeenth year, following a course which peculiarly fitted him for mercantile pursuits. He remained in business in New Orleans until 1863, when he went to Paris, France, where he held a responsible position in one of the largest houses in that metropolis.

In 1866 he returned to New Orleans, and continued in the employment of a leading firm until 1875. Having heard flattering accounts of Texas, he moved with his family to Duval County, in this State, and engaged in sheepraising until 1879, when he retired from that business to accept the position of chief clerk in the establishment of Gueydan Bros., in San Diego. Mr. F. Gueydan succeeded the firm of Gueydan Bros., and two years later (in 1887) Mr. Tiblier became associated in partnership with Mr. Gueydan and Mr. George Bodet, under the firm name of F. Gueydan & Co., and the business has continued to grow and flourish. To a natural aptitude for commercial pursuits Mr.



CLAUDE TIBLIER.

Tiblier has added years of experience, and perhaps there is no better general business man in the South. It has been said that genius is a capacity for hard and sustained intellectual labor. Mr. Tiblier possesses this ability in a high degree. When he first entered the business world as a clerk, there was no primrose way to success, and the only means by which to secure preferment was by tireless attention to duty, and demonstration, to the satisfaction of lynx-eyed employers, of fitness for more responsible positions. He soon displayed a capacity broad and comprehensive, and at the same time capable of mastering all the intricacies and details of business, and, as a consequence, his thoroughness and executive ability were early recognized, and he rose rapidly into favor.

Mr. Tiblier has traveled extensively, is well informed, and is a polished and courteous man of the world. Mr. Tiblier finds time amid business cares for indulgence in social pleasures. One of his favorite modes of recreation is to go a-field with dog and gun. He is a crack shot, has carried off the first prize at a number of State meetings of Texas gun clubs, and wherever he has gone in the State, has, by his genial and affable manners, made hosts of friends.

Mr. Tiblier married Miss Josephine Ernestine Pepin, daughter of Armand and Marie B. Pepin (nee Marie B. Giordono), of New Orleans. Mrs. Tiblier died in that city in 1883, leaving three children—Claude F., Marie Eva, and Blanche Tiblier. About two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Tiblier was united in marriage to Miss Leonie Martinet, at San Diego, and has two sons—Claude and Lawrence.

Mr. Tiblier took an active part in the memorable struggle that resulted in the overthrow of the infamous Kellogg administration in Louisiana, being a member of the White League, and serving in Captain McGloin's company. He was selected out of this command more than once for some daring expedition, and behaved gallantly in the fight in which the Metropolitan Police were routed. He did his whole duty as a member of that heroic band that restored honest government and the blessings of civil liberty to the oppressed and plundered people of Louisiana.

When Mr. Tiblier came to Duval County, that part of the

State was thought to be adapted only to cattle raising and wool growing, and more especially the latter industry. He has since contributed largely to exposing the fallacy of this idea, by bringing about the extensive and successful cultivation of cotton in Duval County. That county now stands second to none in Texas for cotton raising, and in 1890, also this year (1891), marketed the first bale. Mr. Tiblier, in partnership with other gentlemen, has introduced one of the best fire-proof gins in the State. It has all the modern improvements. Mr. Tiblier has control of the purchases for the establishment of F. Gueydan & Co., and is considered an expert cotton buyer.

He is five feet nine inches in height, has fair complexion, black eyes and finely chiseled features, and is erect in carriage. He is a man who would be notable in any assembly.

JOHN T. LYTLE,

LYTLE.

John T. Lytle was born in McSherrystown, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1844, and received a thorough literary education in Conewago, Adams County, in that State. His parents were Francis and Margaret Lytle. In 1860 the subject of this sketch, then a mere boy, came to Texas, and secured employment from an uncle, William Lytle, an old settler who emigrated from Tennessee to Texas in 1836, and became one of the largest cattle owners in the Southwest. John T., as one of the hands, worked for him at \$15 per month, until 1862, and then took charge of the ranch as foreman, at a better salary. In 1863 John T. Lytle entered the Confederate army, as a soldier in Company H, Wood's regiment, Thirty-second cavalry, and served until the close of the war. After the surrender his uncle again employed him as foreman, a position that he filled until January, 1867, and then engaged in business on his own account in Frio County, with 1,500 head of cattle. In 1871 he associated with him Thomas M. McDaniel, engaged in buying cattle for northern markets, and they soon became the heaviest drivers in the State. They also had an interest in the herds driven north by Charles



B. G. NEIGHBORS.

Schreiner, of Kerrville, and handled probably more cattle than any other firm in Texas. The financial returns were commensurate with the magnitude of their business transactions, and they prospered greatly. In 1887 they sold out their large landed, cattle and sheep interests, to the American Cattle Trust Company, for about \$400,000. From the date of this sale until February 1, 1891, Mr. Lytle was the manager of the company's Texas interests, consisting of about 300,000 acres of land, large bodies of leased lands, and 80,000 cattle.

He was united in marriage to Miss Noonan, a sister of Judge G. H. Noonan, of San Antonio. They have two children—George N. and Helen—and their home at Lytle, Texas, is one around whose hearthstone clusters every domestic joy.

Mr. Lytle is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, a member of the Knights of Honor, and a citizen whose public spirit and other civic virtues have made him one of the most popular men in the West.

BUSBY G. NEIGHBORS,

SAN MARCOS.

Busby G. Neighbors, county judge of Hays County, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, January 9, 1854. His parents were H. B. and Louise F. Neighbors. His mother's maiden name was Miss Louise F. Sewell. On the maternal side he is descended from the Dickens family, of England, and the Fairchild family, in the United States. His father was the scion of a distinguished Southern family.

The subject of this biography lived on the farm and worked as a field hand until twenty years old, and at that age could scarcely write his name, and had never seen a railroad train or steamboat. His father was poor, had a large family to care for, and could not give him the benefits of an education. However, the boy was ambitious, and had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge that made him resolve to better his condition, and in life's battle take position as a man among men of intelligence. He set himself diligently to the task, and, as a step in

the right direction, worked for his board, clothes and tuition, and attended a country school until qualified to teach. He then taught a part of the year, and attended school as a pupil during the remaining months.

When he left home to attend the Glasgow (Kentucky) Normal, he had only \$3 in money, and the first day walked thirty-five miles, with his few clothes tied into a bundle and hung on a stick, which he carried across his shoulder. By doing such work as he could obtain, he earned enough to support himself four years at the Glasgow Normal, and graduated from that institution in 1879, with honor.

He then went to Texas; reached Austin with 75 cents in his pockets, and four days later, although an entire stranger, secured a school in Caldwell County, and taught through a part of 1879-80, reading law during leisure hours. In 1882, after sustaining with credit a rigid examination, he was admitted to the bar at Lockhart, Caldwell County, and at once devoted himself to the active pursuit of his profession. That year he was elected county attorney of Caldwell County, served one term, and in 1886 was elected to the same office in Hays County.

September 6, 1887, he married Miss Mollie Moore Hubbard, of Bastrop. They have one child—Bessie Neighbors.

November, 1889, he was elected county judge of Hays County, which office he now holds. Judge Neighbors is a member of the Baptist Church, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He started, and during the years 1882-3, published the Lockhart Register, a sterling Democratic newspaper; and in 1884-5 edited the Hays County Times, published at Kyle, Texas.



THOS. J. HURLEY.

THOMAS J. HURLEY, FORT WORTH.

Thomas J. Hurley was born at Peterboro, Province of Ontario, May 1, 1847. He comes from Revolutionary stock—his great-grandfather having been in the Continental army, and his grandfather in the war of 1812. Shortly after his birth his parents returned to Rochester, New York, where the subject of this sketch spent some thirty years of his life.

He was attending school when the civil war commenced in 1861, and although but fifteen years of age, enlisted as orderly for the commanding officer of the Eighth New York cavalry. After remaining with that command for a few months, he was transferred to the Western army, operating under General George H. Thomas, serving as courier, and while carrying dispatches at the second day's battle of Chickamauga, was severely wounded, narrowly escaping capture by the victorious Confederates.

At the close of the war he returned to Rochester, entered Eastman's College, graduating at the head of his class in 1868. He then entered a wholesale dry goods house, as assistant credit man, and at the termination of ten years, retired from business at the head of his firm. He then accepted a position as European financial agent, for a firm of American bankers, residing alternately in London, Paris, Frankfort and Vienna. In 1882 he was sent on a special mission to Paris to consult with De Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal, on an important hydraulic measure under discussion for New Mexico. In 1886 he was sent to Central America to take charge of the building of a government canal, and to report on the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal. He visited Greytown, went over the line of the proposed canal, and saw at a glance the project was feasible, and could be done for one quarter the cost of the Panama, and so informed Count De Lesseps, whom he met at Panama; and while there had charge of a survey from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through Honduras, and made an official report for the best measure for a series of light-houses for the entire Carribean Sea.

In 1878 he made his first investment in Texas, through correspondence. He has for twenty years been a firm believer in the State, and in 1888 he became a permanent resident of the State; and in the city of Fort Worth was a delegate to the St. Louis convention that nominated Cleveland.

From the time that he commenced to reside in our State, to the present, he has been a tireless worker in her behalf, having addressed, by invitation, commercial bodies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver, on the resources of the State; was invited to take charge of, and conducted all the correspondence which brought about the first deep water convention at Fort Worth—the first ever held on the subject. Afterwards was sent to Europe to examine the jetties, accompanied by Sir Charles Hartley, at the mouth of the Danube, with a view to their adoption at the mouth of the Brazos; returned with Engineer Goode, son of Sir John Goode, who reported favorably on the mouth of the Brazos as the most desirable place for deep water on the Texas coast, and was one of the directors of the Brazos company to inaugurate the movement at that point; was the presiding officer of the first State convention, so called by the business men and manufacturers of Texas; was also presiding officer of the World's Fair Convention, held at Houston, and latterly was elected president of the World's Fair Exhibit Association, at the State convention held at Fort Worth; is an executive officer and director in many industrial enterprises, and president of Trinity Hall Seminary, of Fort Worth.

He was married in 1872 to Miss Sara Jeanette Conway, of Rochester, New York, and has four children living as the result of that union—Seth Gardner, Thomas Jay, Cynthia Louise, and Sara Carmilla.

In height he is six feet, weighs 225 pounds, hair and moustache iron gray, blue eyes, in manner rapid in his movements; is a good executive officer, and one of the best posted men in the State of Texas on her resources. As an orator he deals only in facts, and is much sought after as an after-dinner talker.





W. A. H. MILLER.

W. A. H. MILLER.

LLANO.

W. A. H. Miller, one of the best known lawyers and financiers in the State, was born in Gonzales County, January 1, 1847, and was reared upon his father's farm in that county. His parents were Alsey S. and Milly P. (King) Miller. His father came to Texas in 1836, and was one of the two men who made their escape at the Dawson massacre.

The subject of this sketch, W. A. H. Miller, served nearly three years in the Confederate army; graduated at the Waco University in 1870, and in the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, the following year, and located in Austin, in 1871, and successfully practiced his profession, and in 1879 removed to Llano, Llano County, where he has since resided and accumulated a handsome fortune by the exercise of his talents. He served as district attorney of the Thirty-third district in 1883-4, and, as State's counsel, prosecuted and brought to justice many notorious criminals. He is a ripe lawyer, a skillful advocate, and has few equals as a forensic speaker. Since the expiration of his term as district attorney, he has refused, although often urged, to become a candidate for office, as his law practice and private interests require the employment of all his time.

Since the beginning of 1885 he has worked persistently to secure the development of the Llano, or central mineral district, and has done more in that direction than any ten men who have aided in the work. He is vice-president of the Llano Improvement and Furnace Company; president of the Waco, Lampasas & Llano Railway, and vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Llano.

He was united in marriage to Miss Kate Golsen, in Waco, on the 3rd day of December, 1872. Mrs. Miller died June 28, 1891, leaving one son and four daughters. The eldest daughter, Miss Belle Miller, a lovely girl of seventeen years, followed her to the spirit land August 22, 1891. These bereavements have saddened the life of Mr. Miller. The discharge of the arduous

and active duties assigned him by Providence, while they may in a measure bring nepenthe and surcease of sorrow, can never efface from loving memory those who have gone before.

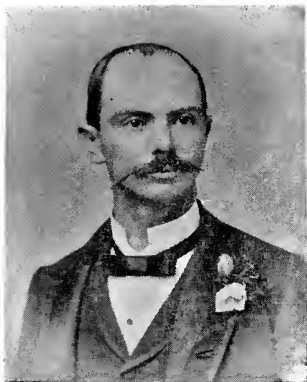
He is a busy man, a hard and conscientious worker, and is now in the prime of a vigorous intellectual and physical manhood; a Texan who is making his influence felt, and doing much to promote the prosperity of his native Commonwealth.

D. L. PEEPLES,

NAVASOTA.

Darling L. Peeples, M. D., was born at Blackville, South Carolina, September 13, 1863. He is a scion of an old, wealthy and aristocratic family, several members of which have been very prominent in religious and political affairs. The same traits that distinguished the family a hundred years ago, have come down to the present time, and been transmitted pure and undiminished into the bosom of their descendant. A better type of the old Southern slave-holding families, whose plantations were principalities, and whose homes were abodes of luxury and ease, could not be found. Dr. Peeples' family, on both his father's and mother's side, are ultra-Southern in every respect, possessing that genuine hospitality that recalls the ante-bellum days, and is proverbial of the South and South Carolina. They have been honest men, and true women, loyal to their fellows, and loyal to their State. For the "lost cause" was enlisted all their patriotism, and for it they spent both blood and treasure.

Rev. Darling Peeples, the doctor's great-grandfather, was the first clerk of Barnwell district, South Carolina. He was a man not only of the purest character, but of commanding talents as well, and traditions are still extant in that section which attest his boundless benevolence and great popularity. The few who remember him, still mention his name with reverence and affection, of which his wife, Mrs. Martha Peeples, comes in for a share—for a truer and nobler Southern matron never lived. He was a minister of the Baptist Church, and may be said to



D. L. PEEPLES.

have almost been the father of that church in his section. The Baptist Church, still standing in the old town of Barnwell, but, like the house of Ushur, "darkly nodding to its fall," was erected almost entirely at his expense, and he remained its pastor for forty-three successive years. For many years, also, he was a member of the State Legislature, and later, of the Senate. At the ripe age of seventy-three he died, leaving an immense fortune to his children. A magnificent monument was reared over the spot where his dust and that of his wife are mingled. It still stands to bear record of their virtues. There son, Henry Peeples, faithfully upheld the reputation of his family for probity and intellectual force. Like his sire before him, he served his district with ability for several terms in the legislative halls of his State.

Dr. B. F. Peeples, son of Henry, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Blackwell, in 1818. He received a finished education at Furman University, after which, turning his attention to medicine, he attended the Charleston Medical College until he graduated. As a practitioner he has been wonderfully successful, and his amiable character has endeared him to the thousands who know him. He is also a farmer, owning an immense plantation of nearly 4,000 acres, in the Edisto River bottom. Now, in his old age, he is enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors, looking back, not regretfully, on a well-spent life, and serenely passing down life's vale. His excellent wife is still with him, and together they devote themselves to good works, and enjoy the respect and affection of their children, relatives and neighbors. Mrs. Peeples' maiden name was Sarah Peyton, and she was born at Boiling Springs, South Carolina, in 1824. Like her husband, she was liberally educated. Dr. B. F. Peeples served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, as also did one of his sons, Dr. H. M. Peeples.

When Darling L. Peeples was very young, he showed an inclination toward medical study that was remarkable in its precocity. This decided his father to permit his son to follow in his own footsteps, and accordingly the incipient Esculapius began his studies under the parent, who was so well qualified to instruct him. His first literary course was received at the North

Carolina Academy. Next he attended the military college at Greenville, South Carolina, concluding his literary studies at the Charleston, South Carolina, college. Then fully bent on winning distinction in his chosen profession, he took a thorough course at the medical college of the University of Georgia, graduating therefrom with high honors, in 1885. He began practice at once, locating first at Harlem, Georgia, and immediately took equal rank with practitioners who had been in harness for many years.

In 1888 the doctor came to Texas, and located at Navasota. Here, armed with the highest recommendations from prominent men at his recent home, and at his old home in South Carolina, he was hospitably received by his professional brethren; society threw open to him its doors, and he began a practice which has grown until it has become very lucrative.

Dr. Peebles is one of the hardest students that ever devoted his life to relieving the ills that flesh is heir to. Skillful and successful as he is, he knows the wonderful strides medical science is making, and in order to keep fully abreast with its march, attends at intervals the Polyclinic Institute of New York City. Among all-around practitioners in his section, he stands at the front, but in surgery he takes an extraordinary interest, and has for this branch a singular aptitude. His methods are bold and aggressive, sometimes heroic. His decision is always prompt, his nerves always steady, and he has performed many operations and effected cures that seemed little less than miraculous. He lays much stress upon anesthetic surgical treatment, and claims that it lessens the danger from wounds and operations by two-thirds.

The doctor is a living example of the fact that eminent skill is not always associated with rudeness or abruptness, for he is a very Chesterfield in manner. In a literary sense he is also gifted, being able to wield a pen as well as a scalpel.

DANIEL MCNEILL TURNER,

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Daniel McNeill Turner was born in Tallahassee, Florida, November 24, 1854. His father, for whom he was named, is a retired minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church—a man widely known for his piety and labors in behalf of Christianity. The maiden name of Mr. Turner's mother was Miss Harriett Davis Stringfellow. She was an accomplished lady, and to her teachings Mr. Turner owes much of his success in life. At Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, he went through the sophomore year, and at the Lutheran College, at Wallhalla, South Carolina, through the junior year, and completed his education under the instructions of his father.

July 23, 1874, he came to Texas, and taught school at Millford, Ellis County, and Columbia, Brazoria County. He next went to Rockport, Aransas County, where he had charge of a high school during one session. Mr. Turner then moved to Corpus Christi, with a view to studying law, and entered the office of McCampbell, Givens & Atlee, January 1, 1876, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1877. In 1876 he was elected alderman to fill a vacancy, and in April, 1878, was elected county attorney, to which office he was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was elected district attorney for what was then the Twenty-fifth, now the Twenty-eighth district, composed of Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Encinal and Duval Counties, and has since been four times re-elected without opposition.

He is perhaps the most successful district attorney in the State, having secured convictions in ninety-two per cent. of all the cases prosecuted by him. He has represented the State in many trials that have attracted public interest, and has had arrayed against him the best talent in the State; but in no instance has he failed in his efforts to see that the guilty did not escape unwhipped of justice.

In 1888 he was presented with an elegant gold watch and

chain by the citizens of Webb County, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his public services.

He is a thorough-going Democrat, and for years his voice has been heard in every campaign in support of the principles of his party, its measures of public policy, and its nominees.

April 25, 1878, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Woessner, at Corpus Christi. They have four living children, viz: Daniel McNeill, James S., Annie B., and Wells Turner.

Mr. Turner is one of the organizers of the Corpus Christi National Bank, and Corpus Christi Building and Loan Association. He was one of the prime movers in the effort made to secure the establishment of a refrigerator at some point back of Aransas Pass, and worked with zeal and ability to attain the object desired. He has for years been actively engaged in inducing railroads to come to southwest Texas, and has contributed liberally in the way of bonuses and subscriptions. No public officer ever enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of his constituents, or more deserved their golden opinions, for with him public office has been regarded as a sacred public trust; and to the discharge of his duties he has brought unflinching moral and physical courage, tireless energy, sleepless vigilance, and talents of the highest order.

Z. T. BUNDY,

WAXAHACHIE.

The subject of this sketch was born at Olive Hill, Hardin County, Tennessee, February 27, 1849. He is the son of John and Nancy Bundy, both of whom were born and reared in Randolph County, North Carolina. They emigrated to Tennessee in 1826, and settled in the canebrakes on Indian Creek, in the county above named. Placing, by kind permission, a feather bed and its coverings (all that they then possessed), in the emigrant wagon of a friend, they walked the entire distance from North Carolina to their new home, where they lived and toiled on the farm for nearly a half century, accumulating quite a little



Z. T. BUNDY.

fortune in land and negroes, and died near together in 1869, after seeing the greater part of their hard earned fortune swept away by the ravages of war. The father was of German-Bohemian extraction, the mother of Scotch-Irish descent.

Taylor, as he was called at home, was the youngest of a family of twelve children; consequently was the unfortunate recipient of much indulgence from his parents, and was just twelve years old when the tocsin of war sent its dread alarm through the land, and the events that followed destroyed his chances for a good literary education. However, he received a fair education later at the Clifton Masonic Academy, at Clifton, Tennessee. He was a restless boy and endowed with a romantic spirit, that has filled the record of his life with interesting adventures. When the war cloud had burst, in the midst of its black fury he was forced to witness the cruelties heaped upon his aged father by Federal bushwhackers. They placed the "cash-rope" around the quiet old man's neck, dragged him from the house and hanged him to a tree until almost dead, their sole purpose being to extort money from him. The boy could endure it no longer, and at the age of fifteen enlisted in the Confederate service, the last year of the war, under the celebrated General Forest, and surrendered with him at Gainsville, Alabama. At the age of seventeen he took an active part in the struggle made to free his native State from Brownlow oppression and the disfranchisement of ex-Confederates.

He came to Texas before he was twenty, and contributed his mite to the election of Hon. Richard Coke, for Governor. This Democratic triumph forever relieved Texas from the Edmund J. Davis regime, and Republican tyranny and corruption. Soon thereafter a call was made by the State for a frontier battalion, and he enlisted as a Texas State Ranger, and served one year as scouting sergeant, under Major John B. Jones, thus helping to banish from the Western frontier those numerous and dreaded marauding bands of Comanche Indians, outlaws and desperadoes, who at that time infested the frontier, inspiring terror and making life and property insecure.

The good work of the battalion cleared the way for the man with the axe and the hoe.

After retiring from the Ranger service, he returned to Tennessee and married Miss Pattie Fariss.

Read medicine under Dr. C. Buchanan, at Waynesboro, Tennessee; attended lectures at the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and graduated as M. D. from that institution, after two courses, in 1883. He returned to Texas in 1886, after four years practice in Tennessee; located at Midlothian, and practiced his profession there until the early spring of 1890, when he moved to his present home, Waxahachie, Texas.

Dr. Bundy has had only two children born to him, a daughter and son—Blanche F. and Orville T. The son only survives. The dear and lovable daughter was laid to rest in Waxahachie cemetery, August 17, 1890.

Dr. Bundy stands well among the brethren of his profession; is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and of the Ellis County Medical Association; is medical examiner for several life insurance companies; a Royal Arch Mason, Pilgrim Knight, and a Democrat of the staunchest kind. He has contributed something to medical lore, and, as a pleasant recreation, occasionally writes for his county paper. He is of a strictly bilious temperament, at times rather morose and gloomy, yet always agreeable in his intercourse with his fellowmen. His other temperaments, including mental, motive and vital, are not of the coarser kind, neither are they over-wrought.

He stands erect in his shoes, six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, and has black hair and eyes. He has an abiding love for the "beautiful and the true;" does not, in any case, measure men by the standard of dollars; is a close student of human nature; has a high appreciation of real worth and merit, and a supreme contempt for autocracy, aristocracy and arrogance; is always in sympathy with the oppressed; is conscientious to a fault; has a strong sense of justice, and when appealed to, always yields to the right. Although a sketch of his life occurred in "Types of Successful Men of Texas," he claims no honor under that head, if the world's standard of dollars and cents is to be taken as the measure of success.



Faithfully Yours
R. M. Page.

R. M. PAGE, FORT WORTH.

The subject of this sketch, Robert M. Page, of the prosperous city of Fort Worth, Texas, whose portrait is herewith presented, is a native of Virginia, and was born near Orange Courthouse, Orange County, Virginia, on the banks of the swift-running waters of the historic Rapidan, January-1, 1842. Later on his parents, R. F. and Sarah W. Page, with others of quite a large family, removed to Greene County, of which Stanardsville, Virginia, is the classic seat. It was here he acquired an elementary English course of education, which served to qualify him in a manner for the stubborn conflicts of life, which in warp and woof partake of the real nature of knightly tournaments and battles hotly waged for the many prizes to be won. Viewed in the light of his hard-won successes, considering the narrowness of his early training, Mr. Page may, with sincere and unaffected pride, point to his career and record as substantial evidence of the fact of his being a man of affairs, alike shrewd and keenly observant, and withal one of ostensibly superior merit.

To an ambition to forge ahead and achieve vantage-ground in commercial life, is due in no small degree whatever of fortune he enjoys. Habits of industry, economy and sobriety, have been to him, as he claims, no mean aids and props in helping to achieve important triumphs, and in assisting to garner up and preserve their beneficent fruits. A religious regard for, and the observance in strictness of sound principles of business, and the contraction of simple habits of life, has, as may be imagined, held sway as it were over his mind, and guided his energies in the acquisition of his large fortune. As a result, he is now in the enjoyment of a princely income, which secures to him a life of luxurious ease and cloyless independence. Unaided by the accidents of fortune, or adventitious circumstances, he may be fairly cited as exemplifying in his business methods and habits, what truly is possible of attainment at the hands of the aspiring and resolute young men of the rising generation. In view of his

broad acquirements in divers fields of useful knowledge, he is justly esteemed the architect of his own fortune, and is rightly racked off and grouped with that remarkable galaxy of pushing, aggressive busy-bodies, most fittingly entitled the world over "self-made men." Confessedly, to this class of stalwart organizers mankind is largely indebted for that foresight and energy of mind which inaugurates wholesome innovations, and blazes the way for each advance step in the direction of the development of the world's boundless material resources. To such a work the best energies of his mind, and the best years of his manhood have been, as a result of the espousal of the highly honorable pursuit of commerce, industriously and devotedly, yet, leastwise, gainfully consecrated. To have become, as appears farther on, right upon the heels of his arrival, an influential factor in the furtherance and fashioning of accretive yet sluggish tendencies, which pointed towards vaster possible achievements within the domain of legitimate commercial undertakings, and the consequent enrichment, through a developing process of native, virginal resources, of the State of his adoption, is of itself no mean distinction to hold fast by, should we bear well in mind his ingrained and cultured capacity, and the largeness of his operations. Of the value of such, we beg to cite in proof the testimony of Henry VII, of Old England, who said, that "Agriculture and Commerce are the unfailing vigor and sinews of the State."

At the outbreak of the civil war, the subject of this sketch was sojourning in Saline County, Missouri. Hostilities being begun, his instincts naturally lead him to enter the Confederate army service, in which he enlisted as a private. It was not ordained by the Fates, however, that he should remain and serve as such, long. His manly bearing as a soldier of pronounced merit, did not, as the sequel reveals, pass unnoticed. In recognition of valuable services rendered Major John S. Marmaduke, as a bold and intrepid scout, and for soldierly prowess in action, he was betimes singled out as one pre-eminently worthy of promotion; and was accordingly commissioned to recruit and organize a company for the regular service. The dispatch with which this task was set about and accomplished, is much to his credit,

and argued well his marked ability as a recruiting officer. To his credit, mainly, is due the organization of Company A, Tenth Missouri cavalry, Confederate States army, of which he was elected captain. The conspicuous eminence of the army of Missouri, in all essential virtues which makes for the honor of American manhood, in the rare union of the attributes of fortitude, hardy endurance of privations, daring and sublime devotion, is known of all men, and is but simply the fruitage of duty well and heroically performed. Now that peace, white-winged, like the rainbow whose arch is lost in heaven, spans the continent from ocean to ocean, may we not, one and all, joyfully exclaim with Shennstone:

Let the gulled fool the toils of war pursue,
Where bleed the many to enrich the few.

It is a quite common, yet by no means reprehensible habit, not to say weakness, peculiar to most, who, as soldiers, have seen something of the realities of active warfare, to affect to delight in rehearsals of relishable anecdotal narratives, respecting feats and exploits of hardy and courageous adventure; and, likewise, such as partake more or less of the nature of hair-breadth escapes, suddenly sprung by unlooked-for exigencies. Testimonials are not wanting to assure us of the fact that the subject of this sketch, if interviewed at length, and given more space than consists with our plans and the prescribed limits of this volume, would prove a richly paying quarry. Soever difficult of performance his duties, and superficially impossible seemingly of unravelment, the rasping perplexities of the situation environing him at times, he, conscious of inward resources and their mastery, faltered not; neither did he fail to acquit himself acceptably of the most onerous tasks. It goes without saying, that should success be a paramount consideration, the rarest of qualities should combine in the army specialist. Daring, intelligence, a lofty spirit of adventure and patriotic self-consecration, are of such, and far from being the least. To undertake to climb to the topmost branches of trees hard by the roadside, that, from the vantage-ground of so lofty a perch, important data as to the strength and character of the equipments of the army opposing, might be jotted down with accu-

racy, was not only difficult but perilous. Of such, however, and the procurement of advices of the movements of the enemy, were, in season, his responsibilities and hazards. When thus circumstanced, he has quite as often awakened to the fact of his personal safety being seriously compromised, by an eleventh hour surprise, which boded often more genuine harm than was spoken in the loss of a hat or the seat of his breeches; the outcome of a graceless descent of the conscript tree. Escapades of the kind most forcibly recall to mind the old proverb: "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

The hare has to be ensnared, however, before the soup can be made. The birds, as we all know, are necessary to the making of the pie. Knowing this full well, the adventurous spirit whose characteristics and likeness, as a soldier, we essay an imperfect pen-portrait of, has repeatedly, with an air of defiance, and as if courting danger, at the head of a well chosen detachment, passed outward between the skirmish lines of the two armies in action, to the rear of the enemy, on important missions of the kind detailed above. Combining courage with a high order of intelligence, for one of his years, it is not surprising that his services had a fairly quotable value and rating, and were in demand at headquarters. As the trusted bearer, on an occasion of singular emergency, of important dispatches from Major-General John S. Marmaduke, of the trans-Mississippi department, to General Wirt Adams, in camp at Canton, Mississippi, which sought the latter's co-operation in the execution of a scheme to blockade the Mississippi River, and thus defeat or delay the passage up the river from Vicksburg of General Smith's marine forces, then aboard transports under orders to proceed and attempt the reduction and capture of the Arkansas post—General Churchill commanding—which task necessitated the crossing of the big river at a point just below where the Arkansas discharges its waters into the same, the hero of our story, upon reaching the banks of, what Mr. Calhoun was pleased to denominate "the great inland sea," was well nigh, for the nonce, seriously nonplussed.

At this juncture of the war the Federal patrol gunboats were on the tramp, constantly exercising ceaseless watch to prevent inter-communication. The passage of the river was, therefore,

with the scant means at hand, exceedingly hazardous; and if undertaken at all, under the circumstances, was less certain of interruption, should the effort be made after nightfall.

The plan, digested and resolved upon as best, was that as soon as the shades of night had fallen upon the tranquil, yet far from reassuring prospect and scene, transportation being none other than a deplorably shaky bateau, he himself should embark aboard the frail craft in waiting, after having first plunged his faithful charger Bucephalus (so named out of respect for Alexander the Great's famous steed), into the raging torrent of swishing waters. The oarsman announcing ready, and the coast seeming clear and unflecked by aught of a presage of impending danger, but a few precious moments swam by ere the embryotic miniature vessel shot bravely out from the shore. Scarcely had this frail, emotional barque begun its chartless career 'neath star-lit skies, than blossomed forth like a morning-glory the ever alert patrol gunboat. Thrusting as it did, of a sudden, its prow all alit as if breathing smoke and flame through iron lungs and nostrils, around a jutting tongue of land below, it came on apace with the business-like air and breezy gait of a western cyclone. This awe-inspiring scene in impressiveness, amid a wide waste of begloomed and raging waters, helpless as were the occupants of that squeaky boat, beggars description. The fiery monster looked every inch, no doubt, a firebrand messenger from the infernal regions, as she bore down upon those intruders in her roadway, with the swiftness of a gale. Surely such a spectacle amid circumstances so disfavoring, must have left traces of its scarlet imprint ineffably notched upon the minds of its reluctant witnesses. Thus arose a crisis, from out of whose meshes muscle alone, or nerve, or stratagem, could safely work deliverance. The upshot, however, brought under cover of darkness no more serious casualties than the fiendish jostling of a not unseaworthy nag, and the baptismal sousing of the two awestruck souls, as this offspring of the powers of darkness swept majestically onward to its destination.

The one exploit, for the reason of its fruitfulness, which most inclines our hero to regard with complacent satisfaction his soldierly foresightedness, must now be set forth briefly, as matter

well worthy of record here. At the time of General Sterling Price's reinvasion of the State of Missouri, he fortune'd to be of the troops composing the advance guard belonging to General Marmaduke's division. When the outskirts of the town of Washington, a place of no mean pretensions, which lay on the banks of the "Big Muddy," so-called, was reached, the vanguard came suddenly to a halt. The village rose partly to view in the hazy distance, and the scene, to all appearances, was a tranquil one; and so it proved. The station was an important one on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Riding to the head of the column, Captain Page inquired of Major Stallard the reason of so ill-timed a pause within, as it were, the very purlieus of the hamlet. The answer given, recited that as the town was supposed to contain a garrison of State militia, it was thought best to await, before going further, the arrival of General Marmaduke. Deeming the moment a decisive one in its relation to, and bearing upon forecasted possible results to be obtained, our hero of adventure urged, with rare penetration and judgment, the granting at once of a detail of picked men, saying he would take consequences to himself, and make the imperatively needed effort to ascertain of what stuff the town was made, and what it contained. The detail being told off, with reins well in hand, and drawn taut, spurs were vigorously applied to each charger, and a dash through the suburbs of, and into the heart of the reposeful hamlet, was made in hot haste. The timeliness of the move netted in results the capture of a train of freight cars in transit, under orders, and destined for the frontier, richly laden with Federal army stores and supplies, comprising in the main, provisions, clothing, blankets, guns and other munitions of war. There ensued, after the seals of the cars had been unclasped and their contents discovered to view, a scene of confusion, as well as of rejoicing, over so valuable a find and catch. The old adage, "delays are dangerous," would appear to have material support in the circumstances of the taking of this extraordinary prize.

To General Price's soldiery, half-famished at times, ill-equipped, and severely scant of apparel as they were, it must have proved a most grateful God-send. This being the only train robbery it

had ever fallen to the lot of our hero to take a hand in, the manner, we dare say, and the celerity of its execution, all things considered, would have put to the blush the James gang, in its palmy days.

Captain R. M. Page bore an honorable part in as many as thirty battles and skirmishes, during our recent and unhappy war. He took part in the actions at Pine Bluff, Helena, Prairie Grove, Saline River, Arkansas; and Springfield, Missouri. Being less than twenty years of age, and far away from his Virginia home, at the time of its inception he was, from an abiding sense of duty, "stern daughter of the voice of God," impelled to enlist in the army of Missouri.

He, however, had three brothers—Z. K. Page, O. D. Page and Marcellus W. Page—each of whom did valiant service in the army of Virginia, under Kemper, the fiery Rupert of the war; and under Jackson, he of imperishable renown. The latter died at Richmond, Virginia, of a fatal malady contracted while in active service.

Captain Page's coming to Texas was preceded by that of a brother, several years his junior, Hon. W. B. Page, of Crockett, Texas. Being a man of high accomplishments in education, and of marked ability, he was, for several years succeeding his arrival, conspicuously identified with the material educational interests of the State, as a thoroughpaced educator. Of late years his lines have, perhaps, been cast in far less pleasant places. The fructifying influences of the all-pervading spirit of the genius of American institutions has, as appears of record, stirred his ambition and surpassing talents toward the profession of politics. That he has gotten his silken hose in a manner moistened within its treacherous narrows, or hard by the margin of the swish and swirl of its fretting whirlpool shallows, may, at will, be gleaned of the circumstance of his having had the honor of serving two several terms in the lower house of the Texas Legislature, and is, at this writing, a useful and distinguished member of the upper house, or Senate, of the same. Bovee, as if speaking by the card, or under sanction of individual experience, says that: "In politics, merit is rewarded by the possessor being raised, like a target, to a position to be fired at." Old soldiers, we

imagine, who have withstood the fiery onset, have had a surfeit of such.

The war being fought to an issue, Captain R. M. Page repaired to Memphis, Tennessee, at which place he embarked in the produce and commission business, which he prosecuted several years, with only moderate success. In the summer of 1876, he came to Texas, and located at McKinney, at which place he engaged in the lumber business, very much to his profit, with a cash capital of \$6,000. As he prospered, a new horizon broadened to his view, and a larger field of promising venture opened invitingly before him. He saw the policy of vigorously undertaking new enterprises, and under the spur of impulses generated, established seasonably, lumber yards at various other eligible points within the State—seven in all being the number of his plant. Concerning the spirit for push and enterprise shown, and the vastness of his comprehensive deals, the Railroad Gazetteer commenting thereon, said:

Recognized as the lumber king of Texas, Mr. R. M. Page is the leading representative of this gigantic traffic in the State. His facilities, and unlimited capital, place him beyond the pale of successful rivalry.

Many a hard-fought struggle for supremacy, as hundreds will cheerfully testify, when drawn, after a close and protracted siege, to a conclusion, has witnessed his colors flying aloft in triumph, over fields of bitterest cut-throat competition. Thus, as sketched above in meager outline, he began to feather his nest, and to rapidly accumulate, under a wise conduct of his extensive enterprises, much additional capital, and to prepare the way for real estate ventures of most singular good luck and fortune. Thus, too, was builded the scaffolding from which, as from a Pisgah, he could behold not only his advantages, but likewise the virtues and emoluments of the prosperous business of banking, a pursuit in which he has enlisted very extensive means. The causes which have most contributed to his pre-eminence in the higher walks of commercial life, have been (regard being had for the omission of minutia, often tedious) outlined above.

Self-poised, he walks proudly erect, one of the most respected and upright bankers and men of affairs to be met with anywhere within the borders of our imperial State. His investments in

the lines of bank and other stocks, and real estate and other effects, closely crops \$750,000 capital.

Reaching man's estate at a period phenomenally epochal, when the sombre, surcharged clouds of war were discharging their baleful contents of molten iron and lead, and rolling its storms of devastating fire over a land thunder-riven, yet the fairest of all 'neath a generous sun, he, when the tocsin rang out its dire peals, and the summons to arms had gone forth, for the first, awoke to the stern nature of the inexorable necessities imposed by the fateful realities of life. Within the jaws of this grinding maelstrom of shot and shell, were consumed as ready grist, the by far (in many respects) best energies of his earliest mature years. Within the blight of the mildew of its awful surviving consequences, numberless youthful voyagers, whose star of hope hung and gleamed with promise in the morning-time of life above the horizon, was bound captive in chains, and weighted hopelessly to the earth. If we would soar, the spirit unconquerable alone can plume our pinions, for loftiest reaches of flight heavenward.

There is, in the light of multiplied experience, no beaten pathway or royal turnpike discoverable, which leads upward amidst fragrant festoons of violets and jessamine, to fame and to fortune. Regarding success, results the most gratifying, and often of supremest importance, when viewed with reference to nearness of touch to the personal fortunes of individuals, may attend upon well-used opportunities, and speak, mutely, volumes of praise in behalf of energies well-spent, but, unless guardedly husbanded, they carry no promise or helpful assurance for the future. To fritter away effects, and misuse our chances, in life's arduous struggle, is, in equivalence, to elbow success out of our way, and to wantonly spurn the largesses of Dame Fortune. The avoidance of such dissipation, and the utilization of our opportunities, with respect to their maximum degree of promissory value, shall come only with self-cultivation of such a trend, as may cause to flower and ripen within ourselves, as wholesome checks and impulses in rarest union, such virtues as are usually found allied with, and self-centered in a spirit for enterprise, foresight and conservative caution. It is the utterance of these

which marks the man of superior business attainments, and, withal, proclaims the standard of highest excellence.

Said Barcas, the Carthaginian, indignantly: "Hannibal, you know how to gain a victory, but not how to use it." How lamentably few are those, who, in an eminent degree, enjoy or possess the knack of making the best possible use of their successes and opportunities! Opportunities may be great or small, and illusive withal; a fact determinable proximately as to degree, by the circumstances of our relation to them. If, we grant, our circumstances are such as to enthrone us in a supreme mastery over the accidents of every opportunity reasonably calculable as to chances, our sails most likely will respond first and last to none other than welcome breezes. On the other hand, we dare predicate, should we misappreciate the circumstances of our just relation to all such, and allow ourselves from force of the ebullient spirit of arrogant pride, or overconfidence, to wildly grasp after the unattainable, humanly speaking, we shall certainly oftener than not find to our intense mortification our heads righteously afoul of overhead rafters, and ourselves bodily fathoming as a natural sequence the abyssmal depths of regretful despair below. Apropos of all this off-hand moralizing, Bovee says:

It is our relation to circumstances that determines their influence upon us. The same wind that carries one vessel into port, may blow another off shore.

There are, evidently, centrifugal and centripetal forces of which we should take strict account, if we would alike deserve and conquer success. These we cannot ignore any more safely than can we the law of gravitation, the invisible bond of the suretyless universe, or the principles of vegetation. Sheridan very aptly says: "The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed."

The subject of this imperfect sketch rejoices inwardly over the fact of his having, despite ill-winds and the frosty incidents of the vicissitudes of fortune, opportunely reached port. The sweets of retirement, the unfailing capsheaf in due season of well-spent years—years consecrated to industrial endeavor—are his to relish and enjoy within the precincts of a home of palatial

pretensions, compassed about by every luxury that elegance and refinement of taste can suggest, or competence and intelligence command. The Pages of the Old Dominion, whose numbers make them appear (with respect to separate identities) almost ubiquitous, and whose pleasant and hospitable homes are to be found dotting and beautifying the most favored sections of the grand old State, can boast an ancestry of which they may well feel proud. It has been said by some of our best writers, that Virginia society was, in its early stages and mature development, a continuation of the most cultivated society of Old England. The most gifted of the ancestral progenitors of this family acted and bore a leading and honorable part in the heroic struggle and protracted war for independence. In the crisis of her fate, Virginia, ever renowned as being the fairest of the fair, the proudest of the proud, and the bravest of the brave, gladly welcomed such around her council fires. Diligent inquiry discovers that stations the most exalted, involving the most sacred trusts, and the highest honors, were bestowed upon such by the suffrages of their countrymen, in substantial recognition of meritorious services.

Captain R. M. Page is known to be a hopelessly confirmed and incorrigible old bachelor, much devoted to his well-chosen and extensive library, and, singularly, an ardent admirer of clean, clever little children, which he regrets, as he facetiously says, are awful scarce. In politics he is a simon-pure Democrat, with very pronounced convictions as to the overshadowing importance of concerted aggressive assaults being made upon the enemy's strongholds, under the immediate touch and sway of the spirit and genius of practical politics, all along the line. He believes strongly in the virtues of the application of military discipline, in so far as practicable, to the end of securing as completely as possible an alignment, with a view to more beneficent results, of all factional, recalcitrant and disaffected elements of Democracy, in thorough agreement with, and conformity to, the declaration of principles embodied in the National Democratic platform.

While disowning the profession of the politician, he sometimes, by way of diversion, employs his leisure moments in writing crisp and savory articles on current political and other topics,

for the public press. He accepts unqualifiedly, as encysting in a nut-shell the soul of wisdom, the advice given the youth of Athens, by the author of the oration on the crown (Demosthenes), that it is best to eschew politics as a profession. He likewise bears nobly in mind the characterization of public life, by the barefooted philosopher of Athens (Socrates), "that it was but a den of wild beasts." His life embodies truly a lesson big with the most varied experiences, and points a moral, which may and should be well and profitably pondered and studied.

A sketch of the life of any man would, most unmistakably, evidence its own incompleteness as a pretended biography, and, withal, miscarry far short of its aim (that of exciting measurably popular interest in special types, and more particularly of drawing toward such the attention of the rising talent of the current generation of aspiring young men), should due reference be omitted to noteworthy characteristics.

In physique, Captain R. M. Page sizes up most admirably in every essential to symmetry of proportion and well rounded framework. In particulars of the kind, measuring as he does, five feet ten and one-half inches, full in stature, and weighing all of 225 pounds in his slippered feet, following his luncheon, it may be said of him that he is out-ran and out-bulked by but few men. His head is remarkable for its shapeliness, every feature of which appears chisled to an expression of dignity and poise of intellect. His countenance is open and ingenuous, and is enlivened and relieved strongly by the brightness of a brace of light hazel eyes, which denote in expressiveness, largeness of intelligence. While disclaiming pretensions to being as handsome as Alcibiades, he is, nevertheless, of such pronounced portliness and individuality of character, as to mark him out in any assemblage as worthy of distinction.

While guiltless of pretensions in religious circles, his moderate charities in this and other directions are well remembered. His philosophy of religion is toned down and tempered to suit all conditions; holding that goodness and morality of head and heart are the only requisite hope-inspiring influences, and indispensable essentials. Although classed as a non-church-goer,



W. E. MAYNARD.

we venture nothing when saying his activities without the pale of such organizations will not be wanting in an expression of sympathy with all such; nor will their energies anywise tend contrarily to stir the world from its orbit, or shift its goal. Owning a nature at once sympathetic and helpful, being of fine-bred instincts, possessing a sovereign detestation for the faculty of assertive impertinence, claiming and indulging freedom of will and conscience in such matters, he would scorn outright to discourage the feeblest efforts put forth by anyone who should essay, in good faith, to push through such avenues and agencies, the star of their hopes and destiny zenith-ward. His motto is, as hand helps hand, and foot helps foot, so be it with the deserving of mankind, whose shields are interlocked, and whose lances are drawn in the cause of progress and the forward march of civilization.

WILLIAM EDWARD MAYNARD,

BASTROP.

W. E. Maynard, member of the well known law firm of Fowler & Maynard, at Bastrop, and one of the most brilliant advocates in the State, was born at Lockhart, Texas, January 13, 1858. His parents were C. B. Maynard (a prominent merchant) and Mrs. Maggie M. Maynard—both deceased.

W. E. Maynard was a student at Waco University, under the tutelage of Dr. Burleson, two years, and completed his education by a two year's course at Emory and Henry College, Washington County, Virginia. His talents fitting him for the legal profession, and his tastes inclining him to the study of the law, he entered the office of the Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, and applied himself for two years with that ardor and energy that have since distinguished him, and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. At the expiration of this time he read law with Hon. J. P. Fowler for one year, procured license to practice in 1878, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Fowler, which has since continued under the firm name of Fowler & Maynard.

A distinguished man once said that the secret of his great success in life was, that he had been taught when a child to complete whatever he commenced, and to do the work, whether undertaken for amusement or a more useful purpose, with all the skill and thoroughness of which he was capable; and, as a consequence, he had acquired a fixed mental habit that would not permit him to relinquish any task, however arduous or surrounded with disheartening obstacles, until brought to a successful issue. His steadfastness of purpose enabled him to constantly improve his natural abilities, employ them to the best advantage, and render every passing year rich in results and a step to a higher plane in his profession. To such a man an honorable and useful career is assured. On the contrary, those who, like Alfred Vargrave, knock at many doors and enter none, whatever their talents, live to at last reap only a harvest of barren regrets.

W. E. Maynard is possessed of a clear, searching and analytical intellectuality, and his mental grasp never relaxes its hold upon a subject until that subject is thoroughly mastered in all its details. To this rare mental trait he adds the grace and power of an eloquent, logical and persuasive speaker—a talent that is second to no other in winning for an advocate a high place at the bar. He is devoted to his profession, and is as studious now as when he was reading for his license. Still a young man, and so equipped, he will accomplish much in the coming years.

In January, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie A. Clements, of Virginia, and has five children—Maud May, Powell Clements, Virgie Deel, Nettie Gertrude and William Edward.

He was appointed city attorney of Bastrop, January, 1879, and November, 1880, was elected county attorney of Bastrop County. He was re-elected county attorney for five successive terms, and finally declined to again become a candidate for that office. In November, 1890, the district attorney died, and the bar of the Twenty-second district at once petitioned Governor Ross to appoint Mr. Maynard to fill the vacancy. The petition met with a favorable reception, and he was tendered and accepted the appointment, and has since discharged the duties of the office. The following clippings, that have been gathered from papers published in his district, will show in what esteem he is held by

the people he has the honor to represent, and with what ability and fidelity he is discharging the duties of district attorney:

When W. E. Maynard, Esq., was appointed district attorney, vice J. M. Bethany, deceased, the Advertiser took occasion to remark that he would prove a fit successor to the noble Bethany. The present term of the court in this county completes his first round of the district since his appointment, and he has certainly proven the truth of the Advertiser's prediction. The evidence for the defense must be very plain to escape conviction under Attorney Maynard's vigorous prosecution. At the present term of our court every man tried on a felony case has been convicted. There have been nine criminal cases tried and nine convictions. Surely District Attorney Maynard is the right man in the right place. Few districts in the State, if any, have a district attorney of the ability of ours. W. E. Maynard will, if he lives, make a mark amongst the ablest prosecutors of the great State.—*Bastrop Advertiser*.

Hon. W. E. Maynard, our new district attorney, has been with us for two weeks, and has proved himself a hard worker, and an able, efficient representative of the interests of the State. He has made many friends here, and we believe his selection by the Governor was a wise one.—*Fayette County Democrat*.

District Attorney W. E. Maynard, having disposed of the criminal docket, left for home Sunday morning. He made a very favorable impression here, both as a gentleman and as an official. The Journal did not have the pleasure of hearing any of his speeches, but from what it has heard said of them, it is inclined to think he will make an excellent prosecuting attorney.—*LaGrange Journal*.

District Attorney Maynard left for his home in Bastrop last week, after having finished his labors at this place. Mr. Maynard is an able prosecuting attorney, has the confidence of the people of Fayette County, and has made many warm friends that will show their appreciation of him, should he ever ask their suffrage.—*LaGrange Journal*.

Mr. Maynard is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian school; a member of the Methodist Church, and has held all the chairs in Odd Fellowship.

RICHARD KING.

The late Captain Richard King, who was known wherever the English language is spoken as the greatest individual ranchman and cattle owner in the world, was, in many respects, a remarkable man, and his life, reviewed from its beginning to its close by the pen of the biographer, constitutes a story whose perusal should inspire every boy (no matter how dark and unpromising his present surroundings and future prospects may appear) with confidence and courage as he starts forward to run life's race, hoping (often against hope) to touch the unseen goals which lie along its course. It is not without its romance—that romance that attaches to the career of a man strong in mind and soul, and who, by the sheer force of his genius, has bent men, time, circumstance, and even hostile fortune to his will. It is the stern and dignified romance of effort, not that romance which simpers through many an idle page, but the romance of Eliot and Carlyle; and after its perusal, comes the thought: "The world has been benefitted by his having lived."

Richard King was born July 10, 1825, in Orange County, in the State of New York. Early in life he manifested the spirit of independent enterprise and action, which characterized his whole after-life. When a boy of eight years, he was apprenticed to a jeweler, by his father, who desired him to learn a trade. Young King cheerfully acquiesced to this arrangement, and determined to apply himself with zeal and industry. With youthful ardor he anticipated the time when he should be master of his chosen craft. He was, however, destined to severe disappointment. He was required to perform the work of a menial, and the first employment assigned him was to rock a cradle. The manly spirit of the lad rebelled. He sagely thought rocking cradles better suited to a little girl than him; became dissatisfied, and soon determined to abandon the employment of the jeweler for a more active life. As a step toward executing this purpose, he went on board the ship *Desdemona*, then bound for Mobile, Alabama, and concealed himself in the hold. For



four days his hiding place remained undiscovered. The vessel was well on her southward voyage when the little stow-away was detected by the sailors, who immediately took him before their captain. As he had entered the ship without permission, he of course expected severe rebuke and punishment, and to be sent back to his home. He was, however, agreeably surprised; for, while the old captain looked weather-beaten and stern, his heart warmed toward the young intruder, and instead of inflicting the punishment feared, he administered to the boy a fatherly lecture, made up of good and wholesome advice, which so impressed itself on young King, that he not only remembered the wise precepts of the kindly old man, but made them rules of action in after years.

On arriving in Mobile, King met Captain Hugh Monroe, a celebrated steamboatman of that day, and was taken into his service as cabin-boy. He filled this position for some time, and then worked in the same capacity under Captain Joe Holland, on the Alabama River. Captain Holland was so favorably impressed with the alertness, faithfulness, appearance and talents of his youthful protege, that he sent the little fellow to Connecticut, where he attended school for eight months, and during that time resided with relatives of Captain Holland, who treated him with the greatest kindness. While this was the first and last school-education Richard King ever received, he had learned from adversity how to value the opportunity, and so improved it that he learned and accomplished more in a few months than many others have done in as many years.

After quitting school, he returned to Mobile, where he re-entered the service of Captain Holland, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the Seminole war, and then enlisted in the service of the United States, under Captain Penny, and witnessed some of the most thrilling and noted events of that sanguinary struggle. He was present, with his captain, on board the Ocochohee, when Colonel Worth, who afterward distinguished himself in the Mexican war, enticed Hoptochke and his entire band of warriors aboard the vessel, and thus effected their capture. This piece of successful strategy, as is well known, aided much in bringing the war to a close in the autumn of 1842.

After the termination of hostilities, Richard King engaged in steamboating on the Chatahoochie River, under Captain Penny, and continued to run on that river until 1847. The war between the United States and Mexico being then in progress, Captain King made his way as rapidly as possible to the Rio Grande, where he joined Captain M. Kenedy, commander of the Steamer Corvette, of the quartermaster's department of the United States army, and served as pilot of that vessel until the end of the war.

When peace was restored, he bought the Colonel Cross, and engaged in steamboating on the Rio Grande, and followed the business until early in 1850, on his own account, meeting with much success. In that year Captain M. Kenedy, Captain James O'Donnell and Mr. Charles Stillman, were associated with him as partners, under the firm name of M. Kenedy & Co., the firm being organized for the purpose of building and running steamboats on the Rio Grande. Their business increased to such proportions that M. Kenedy & Co. built and purchased twenty-six steamers for the Rio Grande trade during the period ending with the close of the war between the States. In 1865 the firm name was changed to King, Kenedy & Co., and continued in the same business until 1872.

In 1852, Captain King, while still busily engaged in steamboating, had occasion to traverse the coast country, situated between the Nueces and the Rio Grande—a part of the State of Texas subject to frequent Indian raids, and but recently taken from under the dominion of the Mexican government. Its sparse population at that time consisted almost exclusively of Mexicans. As he rode across this stretch of country, then almost in its virgin state, the salubrious climate and the fertility of the broad, open prairies, covered with their richest mantle of nutritious grasses, did not escape the attention of the young captain, who had until that time spent the greater part of his life and energies on the waters of the great rivers. As he prosecuted his journey, the eye charmed at every step by the prospect, he conceived the idea of establishing a large ranch in this section, which seemed to him especially adapted to cattle-raising. While there were a few small ranches in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande at that time, they were principally

owned and conducted in a haphazard way by Mexicans, and consisted, as a rule, of a corral and a few tumble-down huts. Accordingly, he soon thereafter established the now famous Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in Nueces County, Texas.

Although for many years Captain King's ranch was the outpost of the white man in that section of the country, and constantly endangered by marauding bands of Mexicans and Indians, he remained on his ranch almost from its very beginning, maintaining his rights and those of his neighbors.

December 6, 1860, Captain M. Kenedy became associated with Captain King in the cattle business, and this partnership lasted until January 1, 1868, when they divided their property, each taking his portion, and Captain King retaining the Santa Gertrudes Ranch. The reason of this dissolution of partnership was, that both had families that were growing up, and they thought it best to divide the property so as to avoid the possibility of complications, in case either should die. Their friendship, formed in the days of early youth, at no time suffered the least diminution; but, fed by mutual confidence and esteem, remained steadfast during changing years. After separating their property, they never afterward allowed their interests to clash. If one wanted a piece of land, the other permitted him to have it; if a question of boundary arose, it was amicably settled, and neither engaged in any new enterprise without consulting the other.

A Texas writer says:

As strange as it may appear, nevertheless it is a fact, that despite the rapid civilization and development of the West, and the close commercial and social relations between Texas and the rest of the world, the circulation of newspapers and books descriptive of the country and its resources, many, the majority we may say, of the people, North and East, and especially in other countries, have but a faint conception, or none, of the cattle interest and its details, in this pre-eminently cattle country. They have heard of ranches, and ranges, and herds, and of cattle kings, etc., but, we dare say, few of them have an adequate idea of the possessions of a Texas cattle owner.

Captain King's ranches (Santa Gertrudes and San Juan Carcitos) are situated in Nueces and Cameron Counties, and em-

brace about 700,000 acres, and are stocked with over 100,000 head of cattle, 2,000 brood-mares, and 2,000 mules and saddle horses. These ranches give employment to not less than 300 men. A few years since, as many as 34,000 calves were branded annually.

While his headquarters were at Brownsville, Captain King met Miss Henrietta M. Chamberlain, the refined and highly accomplished daughter of Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, a Presbyterian minister, eminent for his piety and learning, and distinguished as a leader in organizing Protestant mission work in Mexico. Mr. Chamberlain also had the honor of establishing the first Presbyterian Church on the Rio Grande. The mutual interest felt by acquaintances, in time ripened into esteem and love, and on the 10th day of December, 1854, Captain King and Miss Chamberlain were united in marriage in the city of Brownsville. Miss Chamberlain's beauty, culture and refinement (fitted to adorn the most polished society) at that time, and amid the rude surroundings of the extreme frontier, caused her to shine forth like a queenly exotic amid the wild flowers of a wilderness, yet her gentleness and kindness exercised a charm that caused "none to know her but to love her." Although Captain King, then a ranchman and steamboat owner, was a man of action, and had encountered all the rough vicissitudes of camp and river life, and knew danger as a friend and familiar, when he asked Mr. Chamberlain for the hand of his daughter, there was no opposition. The good clergyman's keen and observant intelligence had long before discovered the noble spirit of the suitor, and knew that Captain King would protect and cherish her, and, if he could prevent it, not even the winds of heaven would visit her cheeks too roughly. Nor was Mr. Chamberlain's confidence misplaced. The fires of early affection never waned, but glowed with added brightness in the dusk of gathering years, and through the twilight of the grave.

Captain King soon took his family to the Santa Gertrudes Ranch. About 1867 he enclosed a large part of his land with plank fences, and continued to enlarge and improve his possessions, until his ranches were the largest and most complete owned by any one individual in the world. His lands were all

enclosed. He never believed in, nor practiced, the free-grass theory, and was among the first cattlemen in Texas who fenced their pastures. It was an unbending rule with him to demand and have what was justly his, and not to infringe, to the slightest degree, upon the rights and privileges of others. He had, at one time, over 20,000 head of sheep, and 10,000 head of horses and mules, and used as many as 1,000 saddle horses in working his vast herds of cattle, estimated at 100,000 head.

Captain King always bent his whole mind and energies to any work which he undertook. He was not contented with mediocrity. He sought to excel, and did so in all his enterprises. Not only was this trait marked in matters of great moment, but in the little affairs of daily life. He was a capital marksman, and often when business cares would permit, allowed himself a day with dog and gun. If by chance a companion succeeded in killing more quail than Captain King, the latter would laugh good-humoredly, and congratulate his rival; but, at the same time, it was evident that he with difficulty concealed his chagrin.

He began no work that he did not finish, and difficulties but caused him to redouble his efforts, and persevere and press on to a successful issue. He was a bold and independent thinker. Self-reliant and self-supporting, he had, and needed no other Mentor than his own judgment. He blazed his own path. He was a man born to lead, not to follow. He plunged into the hurly-burly of life unaided by friends and means, and without the advantages of education; but, like a skillful and resolute swimmer beating back the tide, he fixed his gaze steadily upon the points he sought to reach, and went on and on until he reached them. To Captain King and his brave companions, who spent their lives on the Rio Grande frontier, the State is lastingly indebted for the civilization and development of that part of the country. While Captain King spent the larger portion of his time on the Santa Gertrudes Ranch, few works of public and general improvement were carried on in southwestern Texas without the active assistance of his sound judgment, and the generous aid of his purse.

During the years 1876-80, he, together with Captain M. Kennedy and Colonel Uriah Lott, built the Corpus Christi, San Diego

& Rio Grande (narrow guage) Railroad, from Corpus Christi to Laredo. This was the first railroad built in that portion of the State. Captain King and his associates sold this road to the Mexican National Railway Company, who began building their railway system (now extending to the City of Mexico) by purchasing this road, which is at present their terminus in Texas. Captain King's success in business was far beyond that of the average man, and demonstrates to the rising youth of our country, that the poorest and most friendless boy, who will profit by his example, may attain wealth and enviable position. They may also learn, from a study of his character, how to make themselves honored among men, and gratefully remembered. He was ever outspoken, and despised all manner of deceit, whether accomplished by word or action; yet he always admired and respected a manly and straightforward expression of opinion in others, although directly contrary to his own. Neither his friends nor his foes were ever deceived as to his position. Although he grew up surrounded by none of the refining influences of social life, he had an exceedingly sensitive appreciation of the privileges, rights and comforts of others, and he made it a rule that no one should excel him in politeness, hospitality and generosity. Whoever did him a kindness was repaid an hundred fold. His house, especially at Santa Gertrudes Ranch, afforded hospitality to all who entered it, both friends and strangers, and that of the most princely character.

A young man, who had been employed by Captain King to attend to a few business matters, received a letter requesting him to come to Santa Gertrudes Ranch. He had never met Captain King, and gladly accepted the invitation, as much to gratify his curiosity as for any other purpose. He was met at Collins Station by the captain, and driven in a buggy, drawn by a fine pair of horses, to Santa Gertrudes Ranch, and was soon made to feel entirely at his ease, an art that Captain King possessed to a remarkable degree.

"I," said the gentleman, "was agreeably surprised in every respect. After being at the ranch a day or two, I felt as unembarrassed as at my own home, and as much at liberty to make my wishes known. Captain King told me that his family had left the ranch to spend the summer, and we

would be obliged to keep bachelor's hall. One sultry afternoon I had lain me down for a siesta, and had fallen asleep. I was aroused by some slight noise in the room, and while still dozing, looked from under my half-closed eyelids and saw Captain King, in his stocking feet, tip-toeing into the apartment, bearing a pitcher in his hands in which I could hear the cool, inviting jingle of crushed ice. He had made a pitcher of iced lemonade for my refreshment, and had entered to see if I was awake, determined at the same time not to disturb me in case he found me asleep. This delicate attention and consideration from a man of his age toward a young man, was to me as surprising as it was appreciated and pleasing. Captain King was a man of striking appearance. His face, strong and commanding, once seen was never forgotten. He greatly liked to meet, study and know men to whom he entrusted any part of his business, and was never deceived in his estimate of their characters."

A lawyer, who had often been employed by Captain King, and had learned to highly regard the great ranchman, was on one occasion retained as counsel in a suit involving the title to a large body of land, claimed by Captain King. The lawyer was employed by the adverse claimant, and while he disliked to find himself opposing the interests of Captain King, did his full duty to his client, ably conducted his case, and secured a judgment. The trial lasted several days, and during its progress the lawyer and Captain King met a number of times, but the latter in each instance, after a formal bow or word of salutation, passed on. This conduct, in view of the fact that some intimacy had previously existed between them, led the lawyer to believe that Captain King was deeply offended. As soon as the trial ended, and the great ranchman learned that he had lost the suit, he entered his buggy and started home. A few months later the lawyer was in Austin, briefing a case for the supreme court, and was told that Captain King was down stairs and wished to see him. The lawyer hurried down and found the captain seated in a buggy. "You have worked enough for one day," said Captain King. "Get in and take a ride." The lawyer stepped into the vehicle, and they were soon being swiftly whirled along. Turning his head and looking keenly at his companion, King said: "You thought I was mad at you because you beat me in that case? If you did, you were mistaken. I was foolish enough to believe that I could win the suit, and therefore kept away from you, in order that when I beat your client, people

would not think that you had been improperly influenced by friendship for me, or any other consideration, and had thrown off on your client. That's the whole matter in a nutshell, my lad." And the captain laughed pleasantly and heartily. It is needless to say that he and his young friend greatly enjoyed their afternoon drive.

Captain King never forgot the days when, as a friendless lad, he battled all alone against poverty and misfortune. He never failed to manifest a lively interest in the welfare of boys similarly situated, and a number of young men who are now "doing well in the world," are indebted to his generosity for an education and start in life. Character reading became a habit with him, and often, while having his shoes blackened by some little street arab, he would chat with him in an apparently aimless way. In a few minutes he would form his estimate of the small creature before him, and, if it was favorable, would give the astonished boy a dollar (often more) instead of a nickel, and speak a few words calculated to inspire confidence, hope and ambition.

He was always ready to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate, whose condition was not the result of criminal misconduct, and no man could be gentler or more considerate in the discharge of such offices. Nor did the unworthy, who applied to him, always go away empty-handed. In such instances, however, he seldom failed (if it was a strong, healthy man who sought his bounty) to speak a few words more wholesome than pleasant to hear; yet the man, though tramp and vagabond he might be, always got something.

Captain King had one peculiar habit. He invariably carried an amount of money, sufficient to meet the expenses of his trips, loose in his coat pocket, and when called on for charitable donations, would run his hand into the pocket, separate a bill, and without looking to ascertain its denomination, thrust his arm back of him and tell the mendicant, whether of high or low degree, to take the money. Then, arriving at his point of destination, Captain King would count his cash, make a memorandum of every expenditure, and by that means learn whether he had given a \$1, \$5, \$10 or \$20 bill. Thus discovering the amount,

he would jot it down as one of the items in his expense account. He never found and failed to relieve a case of genuine suffering. In such cases he looked alone to the fact that a fellow-creature was perishing, and needed his aid, and never stopped to consider the misconduct that had brought the man or woman to such a pass. He listened to the dictates of humanity, and left punishment to a higher power.

On one occasion, while on a journey, and comfortably seated in the smoking apartment of a sleeping car, his attention was attracted by a disturbance on the platform, and, calling the conductor to him, asked what was the matter. The conductor said that an effort was being made to eject a tramp from the train. "Hold!" replied Captain King. "Bring the fellow in here; I want to have a look at him." The tramp, a youth of seventeen or eighteen years of age, was led in. Captain King asked him a number of questions, among others: "Instead of trying to beat your way over the country, why don't you find some honest employment and go to work? Don't you know that this car doesn't belong to you, and that you have no right to ride on it unless you pay, and that while now you only steal a ride, later on, if you do not change your course, you will steal something else?"

The boy told his story, minus details the Captain afterward learned, and concluded by saying that he was willing, nay anxious, to go to work, but had been unable to find employment.

"I have never failed," said Captain King, "to give work to any man who wanted work, and if you will go to my ranch you can get a job." He then asked the boy where he wished to go. The fellow mentioned a town in which he said he had relatives. "Then," said Captain King, "I will pay your railroad fare to that place. And, here; you will need some money before you get there, and if I don't give it to you, I am afraid some man's hen roost will suffer; so take this, pay your expenses, and remember that if you want work you can get it at the Santa Gertrudes Ranch."

Returning home sometime later, Captain King and a friend prepared to leave the train when it stopped at Collins, the railway station on the Santa Gertrudes Ranch. A young man

rushed into the car, seized Captain King's valise, and started off with it.

"Hold on, there," cried Captain King's companion. "Put down that valise!"

"Let him alone," said Captain King. "Don't you know that fellow? He is the tramp we met in the smoking compartment."

Captain King let him do such work as he saw proper, determining to, in that way, find out for what employment about the ranch the man was best fitted. Captain King walked and rode about the place with the fellow, and, as he would often do under similar circumstances, affected the character of a silly old man, and asked all manner of questions, and talked all manner of nonsense. The new employe, little thinking with whom he had to deal, told all the main incidents of his life; among others, that a short time prior he had been connected with a traveling circus in Mexico. The man possessed considerable knowledge of, and a rather dangerous love for, horse flesh; talked much about racing, and tricks of the turf; tried to induce the poor old gentleman to engage with him in training and racing horses, and, in fine, showed himself in a short time to be as precious a rascal as ever mastered the mysteries of the lock-step, and sported stripes.

Captain King having discovered all he cared to know, remarked to a confidant: "I will have to get that young fellow away from here as soon as possible, or he will steal a horse as sure as I live. I will send him to Kansas along with a herd of cattle; he will stay there, and we will see no more of him." The fellow was bundled off to Kansas, and that was the last of him as far as Captain King and the Santa Gertrudes Ranch were concerned.

Captain King was a man of high and undaunted courage, and the Mexicans and Indians believed that he carried a charmed life. He and a few attendants set forward in a stage coach for Santa Gertrudes Ranch one night. Captain King occupied the box with the driver for several hours, and then a young German, who had that day been taken into service, expressed a desire to smoke, and Captain King surrendered to him his seat beside the driver and got inside the vehicle. The horses were again urged

forward, and soon the stage coach was making its way down the side of a small ravine. When it reached the bottom, a voice called out: "Halt!" and a volley of shots was fired from both sides of the road, and the young German fell from the box mortally wounded. In a voice of thunder Captain King ordered the driver to go on. The man applied the whip, and the horses dashed up the opposite side of the ravine. Reaching the summit, King cried: "Stop!" and, as the coach came to a standstill, leaped out with his rifle and began firing down into the ravine, directing his shots with as much accuracy as the uncertain starlight would permit. The fire of the ambushed assassins soon slackened, and then ceased. Not knowing the number of King's party, they were afraid to hold their ground, and slipped away in the darkness. The same night King collected a number of his cowboys, and went to the scene of the ambushade, and recovered the body of the unfortunate young German. Captain King, during his long life on the frontier, was often envired by peril, but his intrepid spirit in the hour of peril shone forth and inspired those about him with something akin to its own heroic indifference to danger.

Captain and Mrs. King had three daughters and two sons—Nettie M., now the wife of Major E. B. Atwood, quartermaster at Boston, Massachusetts; Ella M., wife of Mr. L. M. Welton, a merchant engaged in business at San Antonio; Richard; Alice, wife of Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, well known as a lawyer, and general manager of the King estate; and Robert Lee, a promising young man, who died in 1883, shortly after completing his collegiate course.

When Richard King attained his twenty-first year, his father gave him one of the largest and best stocked ranches in Nueces County. He has inherited the business talents of his father, and has been very successful in his management of this property. Mr. Richard King married Miss Pearl Ashbrook, of Wentzville, Missouri, and has an interesting family.

Captain King was taken violently ill in the early part of 1885, and was told that he had cancer of the stomach. Celebrated physicians were called from New Orleans, confirmed this statement, and told him that he could live but a short time. Captain

King received the announcement with perfect composure. He at once set about putting the affairs of his estate in order, and died at the Menger Hotel, in the city of San Antonio, during the afternoon of April 14, 1885. All of his children were present except Mrs. Atwood, who was with her husband in New Mexico, and, on account of sickness, was unable to come to San Antonio. Captain King was conscious to the last, and expired clasping with one hand the hand of his beloved wife, and with the other the hand of his true and steadfast friend, Captain M. Kenedy. Captain Kenedy and Captain King were as devotedly attached as brothers. Their successes were due to their combined skill and united wisdom; together they passed through many varying scenes of sunshine and shadow, and while death might separate them, it could not chill the warm current of affection. Captain King's remains were interred April 15, 1885, at San Antonio. The tears of the widow and orphan fall upon his grave like a gentle benediction, and his memory is enshrined in many hearts, that, at the mention of his name, thrill with recollections of their kind and generous benefactor.

To avoid having his large estate parcelled out by court, and the vexation, loss and wearisome length of time incident thereto, Captain King left all of his property, real and personal, to his wife, whom he made, by his will, executrix, without bond, knowing that she was familiar with, and would carry out his wishes with reference to the conduct and disposition of the estate.

Robert J. Kleberg was, for years, Captain King's trusted lawyer, confidant and friend, and was familiar with the status of his property, and the general management of his ranches. Mrs. King wrote to him, asking him to come to Santa Gertrudes Ranch. He obeyed, and at her request became general manager of the estate, although to do so he had, for a time at least, to abandon the brilliant career upon which he had entered as a lawyer.

January 18, 1886, Mr. Kleberg was united in marriage to Miss Alice G. King, to whom he was engaged during the life-time of her father.

At the time of Captain Richard King's death, his estate was about \$500,000 in debt. This debt was incurred in the purchase



Truly Your friend
Leonardo Garza

of lands and making improvements. There was something to show for every dollar, yet it had to be met. Mr. Kleberg corresponded with the creditors, and they readily agreed to let Mrs. King individually assume the debt, and took her notes for the amounts respectively due them. The indebtedness of the estate being thus settled, there was no necessity for administration. All that remained to be done was to probate the will, and file an inventory in the county court, and this Mr. Kleberg did. The estate was not in the court over two or three hours. Thus, by the far-sightedness of Captain King, and the excellent management of Mr. Kleberg, was avoided that expensive and vexatious litigation that has dissipated so many fortunes, and denied intended devisees of the benefits intended by testators.

Mrs. King has since paid the \$500,000 assumed by her; does not owe a dollar, and her ranches contain fully 100,000 acres more than at the time they came under her control. Mrs. King sells from 20,000 to 25,000 cattle annually. She lives the greater part of the time, except during the summer months, at her elegant home at Santa Gertrudes Ranch.

LEONARD GARZA.

SAN ANTONIO.

Leonard Garza, the subject of this sketch, is a direct and lineal descendant of the original pioneers of Texas and founders of the city of San Antonio.

The first settlement of a colony of Spaniards, or Europeans, in Texas, was made in 1731. Prior to that time the Catholic Church had penetrated the country with her missions, but the only colony of genuine, bona fide settlers up to that time, was composed of about thirteen families from the Canary Islands; and this colony was headed by a woman, Maria Robaina Betancourt, a direct descendant of Baron Jean de Betancourt, the discoverer of those islands.

The Viceroy of Mexico, Juan de Acuna, Marquis de Casa Fuerte, in 1723 attempted to induce 400 families from the Canary Islands to emigrate to Texas, and prepared vessels for their

transportation, but the scheme did not meet with favor; the Spanish settlements in America having been so unfortunate that the country had acquired the pseudonym of "La Tumba de España," or The Tomb of Spain.

But in 1730 this magnificent woman, with the blood of the chivalry of Spain flowing in generous currents through her veins, and fired by the spirit of romance and adventure, signified to the Viceroy her willingness to organize and transport such a colony from her native isle of Lanzarotte. Hundreds flocked to her standard, but the Viceroy had given up in despair of ever accomplishing the object, and the vessels he had collected for the purpose had been dismissed, with one exception, and that was placed at her service. With thirteen families, and two young unmarried men, this noble woman, Maria Robaina Betancourt, arrived at the present site of San Antonio, and locating there, named the town, in honor of the heir to the crown, San Fernando, but after the war between Mexico and Spain, and the establishment of the independence of Mexico, everything savoring of royalty was so distasteful to the popular mind, that the name of the place was changed to San Antonio.

The Viceroy, who was said to be one of the best Mexico ever had, was very grateful to Madame Betancourt; and on her arrival she was met by an envoy from him, conveying his expressions of regard and welcome, and suitable presents, as such a name as hers had given great eclat to his scheme. Some of these presents are still in possession of her descendants. The Viceroy, also, stood sponsor, by proxy, to one of her children, who was named in honor of him, Juan de Acuna.

The Plaza, now known as the Main Plaza, in San Antonio, was named by her "Plaza de las Islas," in honor of her native islands, and around this square the first buildings were erected.

When Robaina Betancourt came to America she was a widow, with a large family of children, a majority of whom were sons. She was styled "La Pobladora," the Foundress.

Soon after the arrival of the colony, she married Lorenzo de Armas, one of the young men accompanying the colony. A daughter from this marriage, Antonia de Armas, was the grandmother of Maria Josefa Menchaca, who was the mother of

Leonard Garza, the subject of this sketch. The first one of the Garza family in San Antonio was Geronimo de la Garza, who built the historic house on the corner of Acequia and Veramendi Streets, so often mentioned in the history of the capture of Bexar. In 1734 he married Maria Jesusa Cantu, a Canary Islander, by whom he had several sons and daughters, among them Leonardo de la Garza, the grandfather of Leonard Garza.

The father of Leonard Garza, Jose Antonio de la Garza, was the first man to coin money in Texas, by permission of the government, and the first to use the "Lone Star" as an emblem. He owned an immense landed property; was universally known and respected; proverbially hospitable and charitable, and his word was trusted with the same faith as his bond. Garza County was named in honor of this pioneer Texan.



The engraving of the coin is here given. One side of the coin had the initials of Jose Antonio de la Garza, and the reverse had stamped upon it the "Lone Star," just as it was and is used as an emblem of Texas nationality.

Maria Josefa Menchaca Garza, the mother of Leonard Garza, was a worthy descendant of the Betancourt family, and for more than half a century contributed the noble example and influences of a good woman, wife and mother to her children and grandchildren. She died in 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, honored by all who knew her, and loved tenderly by her extensive progeny. She left one son, three daughters, thirty-eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren—the latter being also the only grandchildren of the late Edward Miles, the celebrated Texan veteran, lately deceased.

Descending, as Leonard Garza did, from parents remarkable for intelligence and all the virtues that adorn humanity, independent in fortune, hospitable and liberal in all the charities of a frontier life, it is not remarkable that he should be a man of high character, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, polite and courteous in his manners, and a

refined and educated gentleman in all his associations. Leonard Garza was educated primarily at Lawrence Academy, in Massachusetts, at Falmouth on the Cape, among the Pilgrim sons of the Winslows, Websters, Aldens, Carvers, Crockers, etc. Lawrence Academy was then in charge of George Ellery Clarke, a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts (class of 1851); a gentleman who contributed much to the moulding of the character of Garza, and who proved himself a true and tried friend to the aspiring young man. Upon his recommendation, Mr. Garza attended Williams College, where he completed his education. President James A. Garfield was a graduate of the latter institution, and will always remain, in loving memory, a noble example for the emulation of its students.

The incident that led to Mr. Garza receiving his education in Massachusetts, will be interesting, not only to his own people, but to the descendants of another man who became famous in Texas history, to-wit: the late Nat. Lewis.

In the early part of the century, Nat. Lewis left his home in Falmouth, Massachusetts, when a youth, and with the spirit of his pilgrim ancestry, shipped in a whaling vessel. He was shipwrecked and taken to South America, from thence to New Orleans, and then to Matagorda Bay—at Port Lavaca—where he landed and wandered forth aimless and homeless. On this ramble he met with Rafael Calistro Garza, and engaging in conversation, and the latter finding that Lewis had no particular object or home, invited him to mount behind him and go home with him, which Lewis readily and willingly consented to do. It was thus, in charge of Mr. Garza's brother, who died in 1849, that the celebrated Texan soldier and patriot, Nat. Lewis, landed in San Antonio. He became prosperous and very rich, and joined in the Texan war for independence, and was at the Alamo just before the siege, but escaped and went to the Garza Ranch, at the confluence of the Medina and San Antonio Rivers; but, returning after the fall of the Alamo, he was recognized and sentenced to be shot, but Don Antonio de la Garza interfered and saved his life.

Mr. Lewis had been intimate with the Garza family, and, of course, this strengthened his obligations to and affection for them,

and he offered to send the youngest son, Leonard, after his father's death, to school in Massachusetts for three years.

Donna Josefa de la Garza accepted the offer, and although it was then a formidable journey from San Antonio to Massachusetts, where was the ancestral homestead of Mr. Lewis, the youngster, Leonard, was too rejoiced at the opportunity to obtain such an education to be deterred by distance. Mr. Lewis faithfully carried out this offer, and it was from the accident of this meeting of two young men on Matagorda Bay, that Leonard Garza received his education in New England.

After the completion of the three years, Mrs. Garza continued the education of her son at her own expense, until the civil war interrupted communication between the two sections, and Mr. Garza was unable to obtain funds from home to prosecute his studies, and it was just at this crisis of his life that the true metal of the man was exhibited. He was in a strange land, and at college without the means to meet his expenses. His pride forbade his applying to Mr. Lewis' relations, and he determined to make and avail himself of opportunities to continue his educational course. The war opened up that opportunity in one way, while it had cut it off in another. He joined the medical department of the United States navy, where he was enabled to earn and lay by a small sum of money with which he returned to his studies at Williams College, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1865. Some evidence of his self-denial may be gained by the statement of the fact that he had only \$125 to pay his tuition and feed and clothe himself for one year. He spent the severe New England winter, especially severe in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, having on a pair of thin navy flannel pants, no drawers or stockings, and low-quarter shoes, without bed or bedding, and sleeping under the cover of newspapers only. President Mark Hopkins (who was an honor to American manhood) often asked him whether he needed anything, and delicately offered his aid, but the proud boy, self-reliant and self-denying, concealing as well as he could his destitution, always answered these offers with thanks, and the assurance that he had everything he needed, and no one knew his circumstances, or the hardships he

endured that winter among the bleak hills of New England. But it was an experience that did him a vast amount of good, and proved his ability to stand any siege of fortune to which the vicissitudes of life often subject the most prudent. It is such incidents in the lives of men that make biography the most useful reading to the rising youth of the country, and teaches them that there is no obstacle in the way of a young man of indomitable purpose that he may not hew out and clear from the track of his progress.

In justice to his Falmouth friends, it is proper to state that they did not know where he was, or else they would have forced him to accept everything needful that ample means could secure for his comfort.

Leonard Garza, at an early age, exhibited a specimen of pluck and perseverance doubtless inherited from that adventurous ancestress, who, a widow and with a large family of young children, ventured into the wilderness, among the most hostile and treacherous tribes of Indians, the Lipans, Comanches and Musquites, to rehabilitate her fortunes, and establish for her sons homes equal in area and magnificence to the lovely domains of their ancestors.

Fortunately, about the time he graduated, a letter reached Williamstown addressed to Leonard Garza. This letter contained a draft on an English bank for £40 sterling. This was truly fortunate, and seemed to come as a reward for perseverance, and to verify the declaration that when temptation is resisted the tempter will leave and angels will minister to those whose good purposes remain unshaken. This draft brought gold, and that happening in 1865 to be at a high premium, greenbacks sufficient were obtained for it to enable him to travel to his home in Texas in as comfortable a condition as the disjointed affairs of the country at that time would allow, and he arrived at home, taking his mother so much by surprise, that for a moment she thought it was a brother, Lieutenant Joseph R. Garza, who had been killed, gallantly leading his company in a charge at the battle of Mansfield. It is due to the memory of his brother, to say that disinterested parties asserted that it was the bold stand taken by Lieutenant Garza, who was that day in

command of the company, the captain being absent, that saved the day to the Southern arms, and for a long time prevented the invasion of Texas by the Union armies.

The resemblance between the brothers Garza was very notable, but in point of fact the elder had fought his last battle, and gone to that borne from whence no traveler ere returns.

From this time the love of Mrs. Garza for her living son seemed to have increased, and she gave him all the assistance in her power to make him successful and happy. After remaining with this kind and loving mother for one year, Leonard Garza made a leisurely tour of Europe, occupying a year, visiting its historical localities, its consecrated spots, its monuments, its churches, examining and studying its architecture and its history, and more especially, studying human nature, mankind, its ambitions, its passions, and its manners and tone, bent and scope of thought, in all its social and political conditions.

Storing away these topics of meditation, Mr. Garza returned to his old homestead, in which he still lives, and which was occupied respectively by his great-grandmother, his grandfather and his father, and began the pursuits of life.

As prelude to what has been his greatest earthly happiness, he married, in 1868, Carolina Callaghan, daughter of the successful merchant and useful citizen, Bryan Callaghan, of San Antonio, Texas.

From this union ten children have been born to these parents, named respectively, according to age, Josephine, Leonard, Bryan, Rodolph, Carolina, Claud, Jose Antonio, the twins, Edward and Raphael, and Eugenie, all of whom are living, and cluster like the olive around the happy old homestead.

Mr. Garza has been the pioneer and founder of many useful public enterprises. He established an abstract of title office for Bexar County; is founder, manager and owner of the first Savings Bank in San Antonio; president of the Occidental Land Company; president, manager and chief owner of the San Antonio Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the first of the kind in San Antonio; first president of the Cross Town Railroad Company; and has helped create and promote a number of other useful business enterprises that have contributed to the

growth and prosperity of his native city. In religion Mr. Garza is a Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. He is not a member of any secret society. He takes no other interest in politics than to warrant intelligent action in the affairs of the country.

He still owns some of the ancestral acres left by his father, and is in possession of an ample fortune to educate his children and maintain a refined style of living in accordance with his tastes and acquirements.

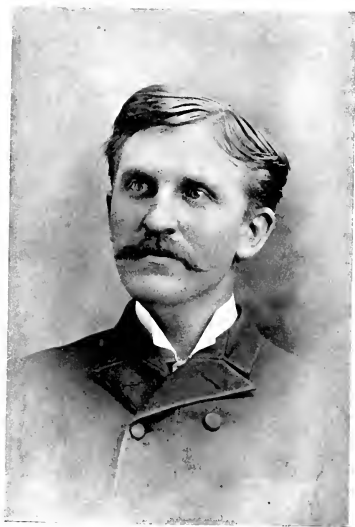
He has been highly blessed in his married relations, and in a luxurious home, surrounded by a growing and contented family, with the respect and esteem of his neighbors, friends and acquaintances, and with a consciousness that he has acted his part in this world in an honest and manly manner, he calmly and serenely awaits the inevitable hour when he shall enter that haven where all is peace and love.

CHARLES HILL MORRIS,

PITTSBURG.

Charles Hill Morris was born October 25, 1861, near Linden, Cass County, Texas. His parents were Samuel S. and Mary E. Morris. He was educated in the schools of Sulphur Springs, and sold goods in that town one year; removed to Leesburg and engaged in like business during two years, and in 1882 went to Pittsburg, Texas, where he merchandised for twelve months, and was then elected cashier of the Camp County Bank, which position he still retains. The gratifying financial success that has attended this institution from its establishment, and the high standing and prosperity it enjoys in business circles, is largely due to his executive ability and faithful service.

He was united in marriage to Miss Myrtis Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. E. F. M. Wilkinson, August 9, 1883. His wife was born and reared in Upshur County, Texas. They have three children, namely: Cleveland Morris, aged six years; Nora Ruben Morris, aged two years; and a bright little babe, Frank Sudder Morris.



C. H. MORRIS.



M. F. LOWE.

Mr. Morris was a trustee of the Pittsburg district school for one year; has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, during the past fourteen years, and for six years has been a steward of that church; is a Chapter Mason, and has always been a sterling Democrat.

He is of medium height, compactly built, and has light complexion and blue eyes. His engaging social qualities have gathered to him many friends, and his home is famed for its hospitality.

MARCELLUS F. LOWE,

TILDEN.

Marcellus F. Lowe was born in Atascosa County, Texas, March 28, 1855, and removed to Tilden, McMullen County, with his parents, James and M. J. Lowe, in 1859. He attended private schools in his native State, and then entered Bingham Military School, Mebaneville, North Carolina, where he received a thorough literary and military education, and graduated with honors in 1874. In 1876 he was elected tax assessor of McMullen County, and served two years; in 1878 was elected county judge, and served until November, 1884, when he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislature, and in 1886 was elected district attorney for the Thirty-sixth Judicial district, an office that he is now filling. Mr. Lowe began the practice of law in 1885, and his energy and talents soon enabled him to push his way to a leading place in the front rank of lawyers at the bar in western Texas. Since his elevation to the district attorneyship, in 1886, he has prosecuted many noted criminal cases, and has had to meet lawyers of splendid ability, and the success that has attended his efforts in almost every instance, sufficiently testifies to the extent of his knowledge, skill as a practitioner, and eloquence as an advocate. He has been a terror to evil-doers, and has done much to bring about the existing happy conditions in his part of the State, under which life and property are secure, and society is peaceful and well regulated. Notwithstanding the fact that his public duties

consume much of his time, Mr. Lowe enjoys an extensive and paying practice.

He was married to Miss Mollie Chapman, of Gonzales. Eight children have blessed their union.

Judge Lowe is a Democrat who is always to the front, and in the thickest of the melee, when a battle is to be fought for his party. In private life he is affable, and possesses that courtesy and kindness that draw friends around a man, and bind their affections with hooks of steel.

SMITH MORGAN LARUE ELLIS,

SAN ANTONIO.

Smith Morgan LaRue Ellis was born on a farm near Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, July 20, 1855. His father was William Nuckols Ellis, a native of Virginia, whose parents immigrated to Kentucky in 1815, when he was six years old. The mother, Mrs. Susan (Mustagne) Ellis, was the daughter of a French officer, who immigrated to America after the battle of Waterloo and the return of the Bourbons to France.

William Ellis was a farmer and stockraiser, and noted for his fine horses. He lived to be seventy-seven years of age, universally respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Susan Ellis died on her seventieth birthday. She was the oldest of a family of ten children, and was the first of the family to die. Of the marriage of William N. Ellis and Susan Mustagne, ten children were born, only three of whom (beside the subject of this sketch) are now living, viz: W. H. Ellis, a farmer and tobacco dealer of Kentucky; John T. Ellis, ex-district attorney at Vevay, Indiana, and Miss Moss Ellis, who lives in Kentucky, and resides upon the old homestead that has been owned by the family for over fifty years.

The subject of this sketch was sent to the public schools until fifteen years old, when he was sent to Kentucky University, at Lexington (old Transylvania University). At the age of eighteen years he began the study of law in the office of Judge Lewis, at Glasgow, and was admitted to the bar at Mumford-



S. M. ELLIS.

ville, Kentucky, May 18, 1874, before he was nineteen years old. At the fall term, 1874, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in June, 1875, at the head of a class of seventy-two members, and was the first Southern man to enter this institution after the war between the States. After traveling for a time in the Western Territories to recover his health, which had become impaired by too much study, he began practice at Lancaster, Missouri, in the spring of 1876, and formed a partnership with C. E. Vrooman, prosecuting attorney.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Lula Richardson, of Lancaster, Missouri, and in 1879, owing to his wife's failing health, moved to Tampa, Florida, where he engaged again in the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. J. B. Wall, and in a few months was counsel in every case of importance in his judicial district. In the winter of 1881, his wife having died, and wishing a larger field, he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he has ever since lived and devoted himself closely to the work of his profession, and his practice has grown so that his business and income as a lawyer is second to that of only a few men in Texas. Whatever vacations he has permitted himself, have been spent in traveling in Europe and Mexico, and in studying the languages and institutions of various peoples.

A member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, he enjoys a lucrative business before the Federal courts. While sedulously devoting himself to the work of his profession, and seeking no political preferment, he has often been elected special judge by the bar, and several times appointed special judge by the Governor. He is proud to call himself a Carlisle Democrat, and has always believed in the political faith advocated by the Democracy.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Josie Carroll, of San Antonio, his present wife. Standing six feet four inches high, and weighing 220 pounds, he is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and is now in the prime of life.

WILLIAM MARTIN CUNNINGHAM,

BASTROP.

Dr. W. M. Cunningham, of Bastrop, Texas, was born May 19, 1850, in Perry County, Alabama, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents are Mr. James D. and Mrs. M. A. Cunningham. They came to Texas in the fall of 1859, and settled at Old Waverly, in Walker County, Texas, where they now reside, aged respectively, sixty-eight and sixty-three years.

Dr. W. M. Cunningham's childhood was spent before the war between the States. His father was wealthy, owning many slaves, and Dr. Cunningham was surrounded by every luxury. He was given all the advantages afforded by the schools at Waverly, which was, before the war, a flourishing little town, peopled by wealthy slave-owners. The schools were excellent, and in the academy at that place he prepared himself for the freshman class, and entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, in September, 1869. It was his intention to remain six years at the university, but in the spring of 1870, when his class was reviewing, he was taken sick, and was confined to his bed forty days with inflammatory rheumatism. Upon recovery he returned home and taught a small school, and read medicine for seven months under Dr. F. Campbell. In September, 1871, he entered Trinity University, in Limestone County, Texas; went through the sophomore, junior and senior classes, and in 1873 delivered the valedictory address; received a literary diploma, graduating with the degree of A. B., and a diploma from the Philosophronian Society, and having taken the prescribed course in bookkeeping, also received a commercial diploma.

The war having well-nigh impoverished his father, and having brothers younger than himself who had to be reared and educated, he went energetically to work, determined not to cause his parents to incur further expense upon his account. His father gave him enough money to pay his way to Alto, Cherokee County, and a \$10 gold piece besides, and he established a school at that place.



W. M. CUNNINGHAM.

While teaching, he met Miss Susan Elizabeth Gaston, who had completed her education under Professor B. J. Smith, at Austin, and returned home. She was the daughter of Dr. M. A. Gaston, of Alto, who was for a number of terms the representative of Cherokee County in the State Legislature. Miss Lizzie Gaston had just bloomed into the sweetest of womanhood. Their love became mutual, the \$10 gold piece was soon transformed into an engagement ring, and on the 7th day of May, 1874, they were united at the altar. She assisted him in conducting the school until the fall of that year, when he went to New Orleans, entered the University of Louisiana, and attended his first course of medical lectures.

Four months later he returned to Texas, was granted a certificate entitling him to practice, by the board of the medical examiners of Rusk, Cherokee County, and practiced his profession under Dr. Gaston until October, 1877, when he returned to New Orleans. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana the following March. Drs. Gaston & Cunningham had done a large general practice. Dr. Cunningham and wife exercised rigid economy. Hiram Arrant, a wealthy farmer living near Alto, loaned him \$200 with which to attend the second course of lectures at the University of Louisiana, and Dr. Cunningham turned over as collateral, to secure the debt, all his interest in the accounts and notes belonging to Gaston & Cunningham. This sum, added to his savings, placed at his command \$400; and with this amount he completed his studies and procured a diploma as a regular physician. He returned home with only 75 cents in his pocket. Arriving there he found that not enough money had been collected on the collateral furnished to take up the note he had given Mr. Arrant. He was much discouraged; but at once sold a gold watch (a present from his father) for \$75, and paid the note.

Severing his connection with Dr. Gaston, he hired two farmers to haul his household goods from Alto to Kosse, Limestone County, giving them a clear receipt for \$80 and \$100, respectively, that they owed him. Dr. Cunningham and wife rode in one of the wagons, and his brother, who was reading medicine under him, and who is now at Elgin, rode his saddle horse. The

family reached Kosse in May, 1878, and Dr. Cunningham hung out his shingle and waited for practice, and did all, both good and bad, that was offered him, and the first year booked \$1,200. Out of this amount he collected only \$87. Mrs. Cunningham did sewing and fancy work for the public, and owing to her exertions they were enabled to meet their modest expenses. The second year he booked \$2,000, and collected not quite \$200. His wife had been sick much of the time, and they had a child to die that year, and he owed six months' house rent, and was otherwise involved in debt. He was notified to give possession of the dwelling, and as there was no other place in the town for rent, he consulted the trustees of a school near by, and determined to resort to teaching. He was much disheartened. His noble wife urged him to continue the pursuit of his profession, and dissuaded him from his purpose. He went out with a heavy heart and empty pocket to buy a home. Unexpectedly to him, he succeeded in buying an acre lot in Kosse, and also a small house that had been used as a store. This house he had moved on the lot by men who owed him, and a chimney was built to it. His only shot-gun went to have a well dug.

The third year he did a good practice, and collected about \$1,800, paid for his house and lot, settled his indebtedness, and restored his credit. He lived at Kosse three more years, booking from \$7,000 to \$8,000, and collecting from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year. He sold out at Kosse and removed to Abilene in the winter of 1883, bought and furnished a nice home, and established an office at Minter & Smith's drug store. Five weeks elapsed before he received a call for even a prescription, but soon typhoid fever was prevalent, and having successfully treated a number of cases (not losing a single patient), he soon built up a good practice.

In March, however, his wife was taken with congestion of the brain, and, although five physicians of Abilene aided in the treatment of the case, she expired March 28, 1884, after an illness of seven days' duration. Their four children had preceded her to the spirit land. The day before her death she became conscious, conversed affectionately with her husband, and said that she could see her children about her and expressed, in the lan-

guage of deep and joyous piety, the belief that death was close at hand, and she would soon be in heaven with her Redeemer. At night she became unconscious, and never more spoke. Thus ended the life of one of the truest, sweetest, and best of women. The bereaved husband was left alone. The beloved wife of his youth was no more. He felt that he had nothing on earth to live for.

Dr. Cunningham, who had invested in Abilene property, lost \$1,300. He made only \$500 out of his practice. Consequently, soon after the death of his wife, he moved to Elgin, began merchandising on a small capital, placed his brother-in-law in charge of the business, and the following October went to New Orleans, where he visited the Exposition, and took a post-graduate course of lectures at Tulane University—formerly University of Louisiana. In the succeeding March he returned to Elgin, and recommenced the practice of medicine with his brother, Dr. Samuel Cunningham. He was bowed down beneath the shadow of a great sorrow; his life was almost wrecked, and he was being lured into dissipation, to which he might have succumbed, had not Providence made him acquainted with Miss Fannie Green, daughter of Rev. A. L. P. Green. Their acquaintance ripened into love, and they were united in marriage at Elgin, December 5, 1885. She has been all to him that he could desire—a loving wife and faithful helpmeet. They have two living children—Willie Little and Dorrah Uttly Cunningham—the first a little girl, and the latter a boy.

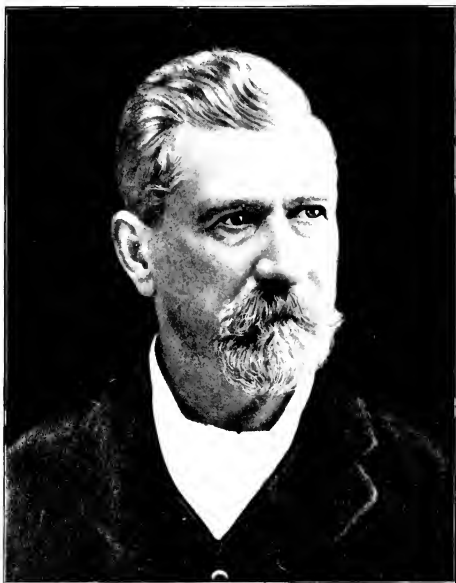
In the spring of 1886, having sustained severe losses through his mercantile venture, and finding the field of practice too small for his brother and himself, he sold out at Elgin, borrowed \$950 from H. Kempner, of Galveston, and paid all his debts, and then, May 11, 1886, moved to Bastrop—one of the most fortunate steps of his life. Here he has since resided, and now owns an elegant home and respectable bank account. He is now doing, and has long since enjoyed, a large practice in general medicine, gynæcology and surgery.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United

Workmen, Austin District Medical Association, and State Medical Association.

He has read several papers, and reported a number of capital surgical operations to the Austin District Medical Society. His first paper was on the subject of Gastrotomy. In it he reported a remarkable operation. With the assistance of other physicians he removed an ossified child from the abdominal cavity of an old lady fifty-nine years of age, who had carried the same over twenty years. He has successfully performed Gastrotomy twice since, for other troubles, recovery following. He read a paper on the subject of Lithotomy at a subsequent meeting of the society, and reported a successful peroneal section, in which he removed a stone from the bladder of an old man over sixty years of age. Two years have elapsed, and the old man is in better health than for years; but he is mortified with impotence. Consequently, Dr. Cunningham will not again perform the low operation in Cystotomy, if it can be avoided. He considers the supra-pubic operation the operation in Cystotomy. He read a paper before the Austin District Medical Society at its meeting in 1891, on the advantages of the supra-pubic operation in Cystotomy. He has performed the low and the high operations, cutting into the bladder several times for the removal of stones and tumors. He also read a lengthy paper, in 1890, before the same society, on the subject of Tuberculosis of the joints. Few men in Texas occupy so high a place in the medical profession.

Dr. Cunningham's motto in life has been: "To honor God; try to honor the name he bears; to do his duty; to make his wife and children happy; to do all the good he can; to aid every worthy cause to the extent of his ability; to accumulate for body and mind as much as possible in an honest way, and to owe no man anything that he cannot pay." He is a devout Christian, and his all—wife, children, household and means—are dedicated to the will of God.



T. T. TEEL.

cial world, he has found time to enjoy in their fullness the pleasures of home and social life. He is a kind and affectionate husband and father, an unselfish friend, and a citizen public-spirited and patriotic. Such men as Charles Schreiner furnish the vital, propelling force, that is pushing the lines of material progress so rapidly forward in this country. They are the outgrowth of republican institutions, and so long as they continue in the land, those institutions must endure, continually beautified and strengthened.

T. T. TEEL,

EL PASO.

Trevanion T. Teel, was born on the 18th day of August, 1824, in Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John Teel, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was married to Katerina Van der Mark, of New Jersey, in 1780. John Teel was of German, and Katerina was of Dutch, extraction. John Teel, the grandfather, was twice married. By his first marriage he had eight, and by his second marriage he had sixteen children. Among the latter was Benjamin V. Teel, who was the eldest son of the second marriage, and was born on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1796, in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. After arriving at his majority, in 1817, he immigrated to the State of Indiana, and settled at Charleston, where he studied medicine under Dr. Hays. The next year, on the 12th of October, 1819, he married Ann Gilmore Weir, the daughter of Robert Weir and Jean Weir (nee McCampbell), who were both born in Rockbridge County, now West Virginia. The mother of the subject of this sketch was also born in Rockbridge County, on November 19, 1803. She was three years old when her parents moved to Kentucky. Robert Weir, with his family, settled and opened a farm eight miles from Frankfort, on what was afterwards called the Pike Road to Lexington. Robert Weir, after living there for some years, freed his slaves, and moved to the then Territory of Indiana, and settled on the lost fork of Silver Creek, about eight miles from Charleston, afterward the county seat of Clarke

County. Robert Weir was of Irish, and Jean was of Scotch, extraction. They had thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. The ancestors of both Robert and Jean came to America with Governor Dinwiddie; Jean was related to the Dinwiddie family. John Teel was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension until his death, July 4, 1836. His widow drew the pension until her death, in 1856. She died in Schuyler County, Illinois, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Benjamin Van der Mark Teel, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved from Charleston to Bloomington, Indiana, in 1825, for the purpose of pursuing the study of medicine. He commenced his studies under Dr. Leonard, and was under him for two years; he was then licensed to practice his profession by the Medical University of the State of Indiana, and received his diploma at Bloomington, in 1827. In 1828, Benjamin, with his wife and two sons—Trevanion and Robert John—moved to Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, where he entered into the practice of medicine, and lived there until A. D. 1830, when he went with his family to Lexington, Tennessee, in the hope that a change of climate would restore his wife to health. After remaining until 1833, Dr. Teel returned to Rushville, Illinois, and again resumed his practice. Trevanion and Robert were again sent to the common school of that day. Trevanion, at the age of fifteen, was placed in the law office of William A. Richardson, and remained there until Dr. Teel moved to Weston, Platte County, Missouri, in 1839, when Trevanion entered the law office of Bela M. Hughes, who is now living in Denver, Colorado.

Trevanion obtained his license to practice law at the June term of the circuit court, for Platte County, at Platte City, Missouri, in 1841. After receiving his license he moved to St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, in 1843, and opened his office to practice his profession.

In July of the latter year, Trevanion joined a company of gentlemen who were going to the Rocky Mountains to transfer the Fur Companies of Fox and Livingston to the American Fur Company. The parties comprising the transfer company, were

a Mr. P. P. Pleasants, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a consumptive; A. Thompson, agent in charge; Pierre Laclere, the guide; Mishio, a Canadian negro, and Trevanion. After a successful trip, the party returned, by water, to St. Joseph. Much could be written of adventures on this trip; the loss of all their provisions in crossing the Lococore River (Running Water); then the loss of their horses and mules on the Punca River; then suffering for food for days; the trail through the snow; and here, too, Trevanion was taken prisoner by the Yankton Sioux, and kept until joined by Pierre, the guide, and liberated; of their return in a Mackinaw boat in floating ice, with the officers and crew, thirty-five in number; of the steamer "Prairie Flower," Captain Linn; the steamer having sunk below the mouth of the Yellowstone; their living on half rations of bread and pork for two months, etc.

After the return of Trevanion to St. Joseph, in 1843, he moved to Evansville, Indiana, in 1844. Not being of age, he could not practice his profession in that State. He concluded to do other business until his majority, so he entered the service of Dr. John Stockwell, commission merchant, where he remained until the Mexican war broke out, in May, 1846. He volunteered as a private in Company K, Second regiment of Indiana volunteers, Captain William Walker commanding. The company was marched to New Albany for muster into service. They were then attached to Colonel W. A. Bowles' regiment, the Second. In June the regiment left for Mexico, and arrived at Brazos Santiago in the same month. Owing to sickness and other causes, the command was moved to Burrita, some miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande River. After going in camp at that place, the first sergeant was discharged, and Trevanion was elected in his place. The first lieutenant resigned shortly after, and Trevanion was elected first lieutenant. In August the company was ordered to Monterey, but not in time for the battle of Monterey. In September the regiment was ordered to Saltillo, where they arrived in November, 1846, with the brigade of General Joe Lane, and took camp at Agua Neuva, some miles beyond the battle ground of Buena Vista. While at camp at Agua Neuva, a rifle battalion was formed of four companies, and

placed under command of Major W. A. Gorman, one of which companies was Company K, Second regiment, Indiana volunteers. Lieutenant Teel was appointed adjutant of the battalion, and acted as such until the battalion was dissolved, after the 22nd and 23rd of February, 1847.

Lieutenant Teel was in the battle of Buena Vista, and distinguished himself for his coolness and intrepidity, during that memorable battle. He received two painful wounds in the battle, but did not leave the field. Major Gorman was wounded, and had to retire. Captain Walker was killed in the action. Two regiments of Mexican Lancers twice charged, and passed through the battalion, killing all of the wounded Americans. Lieutenant Teel, after the last charge, gathered all of the troops of the battalion that could be found, and joined another regiment, and fought with them until the enemy fled the field, at dark. Lieutenant Teel remained with his command until it was mustered out in New Orleans, Louisiana, in May, 1847. In November, 1847, he returned to Mexico, went to Saltillo, and remained until the close of the war. His father was a surgeon during the latter part of the war, and served at Saltillo, Mexico. After the close of the war, Dr. Teel and his family moved to Texas, and settled at San Antonio, in the latter part of July, 1848, and remained there a month, and then removed to Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas.

Trevanion was admitted to the bar in October, 1848, at Lockhart, by W. E. Jones, district judge; thus being brought in contact with the Austin bar, and with such lawyers as General Hamilton, Judge Webb, Judge Oldham, the Paschals, Sneed, Hancock, Green, and many of the great lawyers of the State. Teel remained in Lockhart for eight years; then feeling that he ought to go to some larger place, moved to San Antonio, in 1856.

Upon locating in San Antonio, Trevanion soon took a conspicuous place in his profession. Again meeting with some of the best lawyers of the State, in his new home, caused him to redouble his exertions, so as to cope with the learned profession of that city. At that time Colonel J. A. Wilcox was the leading criminal lawyer of western Texas, but being engaged in politics,

neglected his profession. The field being open on the criminal side of the law, Teel made an effort for the practice, and soon won the distinction of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the West, and was so acknowledged until the breaking out of the late war.

At the outset of the Confederate war, Teel volunteered in defense of his adopted home; raised a company of light artillery in January, 1861; was attached to Colonel John S. Ford's regiment, and was ordered to El Paso, Texas, with the battalion commanded by Major Waller. On the arrival of the command at El Paso, it was determined to attack Fort Filmore, in New Mexico. Col. John R. Baylor arrived in the nick of time, assumed command of the Confederate forces, made the attack, and succeeded in capturing the United States troops at Fort Filmore, with their supplies. Teel's battery served through the New Mexican campaign, under General Sibley. For gallant services in front of the enemy at the battle of Val Verde, Captain Teel was promoted, by the Confederate Congress, to a Major, by order of the Secretary of War, to serve in the field. Suffice it to say that he served his country faithfully till the close of the war.

Returning to his home, he again began the practice of the law, and is still actively engaged in his profession. Hale and hearty, and with a remarkably strong physique, with mind as clear as in early manhood, he labors in behalf of his clients. Major Teel has, without doubt, defended more persons charged with crime than any lawyer living in this or any other country, having defended for capital offenses over 700 persons, from 1848 to the time of this writing. In the capital cases, not one was executed, and not more than twenty were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. In the lesser felonies and misdemeanors, he has defended over 3,000, and not more than thirty-five have been convicted.

The fame of Major Teel as a criminal lawyer, extends beyond the State of Texas, and he is known throughout the Southwest as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the age. He is true to his clients; fearless in their defense, and an orator of known ability, whose logic is convincing; whose tact is unequalled by

any one in the profession, and whose earnestness and zeal imbues courts and juries with his theories of defense in each particular case. He is generous to a fault, and is as kind and gentle as a sister of charity.

J. L. PEELER.

AUSTIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, Georgia, March 6, 1861. His parents removed, in 1866, to Milam County, Texas, where he resided for twenty years. Mr. Peeler studied law at home while working on his father's farm, and was admitted to practice in the district and inferior courts of this State on the 18th day of April, 1882, at Cameron, by Judge W. E. Collard, now of the commission of appeals. March 6, 1883, he was licensed to practice law in the supreme court of Texas; was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts on the 8th of February, 1887, and was licensed to practice in the supreme court of the United States on the 5th of January, 1891. He resided at Cameron and carefully applied himself to the pursuit of his profession from April 18, 1882, to November 3, 1886, and soon built up an extensive practice and acquired a leading position at the bar, representing the International and Great Northern Railroad and other large corporations.

Upon the death of his brother, Colonel A. J. Peeler (an eminent law writer and one of the most able practitioners in the State), at Austin, November 3, 1886, he removed to the capital city to take charge of his brother's business, and associated himself in the practice of law with his nephew, Captain A. J. Peeler.

Upon Mr. Peeler's removal from Cameron, the bar of that place unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. We regret to lose from our midst our esteemed brother, who has endeared himself to us by his suavity of manner and kindness of heart.
2. We recognize him as being an able lawyer, ever faithful to the ethics of the profession, true to his clients, and always courteous in his profes-



JOHN L. PEELER



C. GOETH.

sional intercourse, and as such we heartily commend him to our brethren at Austin, and,

3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our district court and furnished to the press for publication.

This gentleman owns one of the largest and most valuable law libraries in the South. He has a fine practice and is attorney for a large number of corporations and wholesale houses; among others, the following: The H. B. Claflin Co., the Sherwin-Williams Co., John V. Farwell Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Lippincott, Oglevee & Co., Armstrong, Cator & Co., Weil, Dreyfus & Co., the R. Rothschild's Sons Co., Schaffer, Swarts & Co., A. R. Sutton & Co., Keiffer Bros., Ownesboro Wagon Co., Leon & H. Blum, First National Bank of Austin, and Telephone-Telegraph Co.

Mr. Peeler has successfully conducted many important cases in the State and Federal courts, and ranks among the first lawyers of the Austin bar—a bar justly celebrated for its genius and learning. He is a self-made man, and deserves great credit for the position he has reached in his profession. Besides, he possesses the refinement and polish of a courteous gentleman, and is very popular in social and business circles.

CARL ALEXANDER GOETH,

CYPRESS MILL.

Carl Alexander Goeth was born March 7, 1835, in Wetzlar, one of the former imperial free towns of Germany, now a part of the Rhenan province of Prussia. After a course in the public school, he entered the royal college of his native town, where he studied classics and mathematics, his grandfather, Ernest Franke, being one of the professors.

At the age of sixteen he learned the art of compositor, immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1852, and landed in Galveston, July 4, from whence the family moved, with an old-fashioned ox team, to Austin County, where they bought a farm in cultivation, with all the stock, situated on the identical spot where the town of New Ulm is now situated.

In 1857 he made a tour through the northern States, residing some time in Ohio, where he cast his first vote for Governor Payne, the Democratic nominee of that State.

In 1859 he married Miss Ottilia, daughter of Adolphus Fuchs, an eminent German philosopher and professor of music, well known among the early settlers, having emigrated in 1845, first settling at Cat Springs, Austin County, and afterward in the southern part of Burnet County, where he started the first sheep ranch in that part of the State.

At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Goeth also moved to Burnet County, to leave his wife and child under the protection of her parents, while he served the State in the quartermaster's department under Major James McKinney, until he was detailed to join a scouting party to protect the frontier against Indian raids.

After the close of the war he moved to Cypress Mill, Blanco County, his present domicil, where he engaged in the sheep business with his brother-in-law, a grand nephew of Varnhagen Van Ense, and a practical sheepman. He was successful like many others and is at present the owner of a fine homestead and splendid ranch in one of the most beautiful valleys of our State.

Mr. Goeth's family consists, besides his wife, of five boys and two girls; the eldest girl is married to John Wenmohs, a neighboring stockraiser; his second daughter is the wife of Captain Otto Wenmohs, a cousin to John, who took his honorable discharge from the imperial army of Germany to become a Texan. His eldest son married a daughter of the well known hardware dealer, Walter Tips, and is in business with his father-in-law in Austin. Conrad, his second son, after going through the law class of the University at Austin, graduated in 1890 with honorable marks from his professor, and went in partnership with one of his class mates, William Wurzbach, son of the Hon. C. L. Wurzbach, ex-county judge of Bexar County. Conrad made his first speech to a jury of a district court before he was twenty-one years of age, and he and his partner were complimented by Judge Paschal and the bar for their success in winning an important case. His third son, Edward, is ranch manager, a fine musician, and intends to visit the Agricultural and Mechanical College.



S. B. COOPER.

The fourth son, Richard, is preparing to study medicine at a German University, and Max, the baby, will be a business man.

Mr. Goeth has held various offices in Blanco County, and at the Democratic convention of 1886, was nominated for the office of representative for the Eighty-ninth district, composed of the counties of Blanco, Comal and Gillespie, and was elected by a majority of 2,585, against 174 votes cast for an independent candidate.

During the two sessions of the Twentieth Legislature he was assigned to five important committees, and introduced four bills, of which he had the satisfaction to have two passed; one of them, the celebrated bridge bill, by which the different counties were enabled to convert their county bonds into State bonds, and gain about \$100,000 on the \$2,500,000 bonds then out. He always worked and voted with the liberal side of the House, won the esteem and friendship of most of the members, and made a good record.

SAM BRONSON COOPER.

WOODVILLE.

Sam Bronson Cooper was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, May 30, 1850. His parents, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, came to Texas in December, 1850, and located at Woodville. His mother is still living. Mr. Cooper attended local schools and secured a common English education. His father died in 1853, and the subject of this sketch was reared by an uncle, Sam S. Frazer, who was very kind to him.

At sixteen years of age Mr. Cooper succeeded in securing a clerkship, and soon displayed those qualities that have since made his life honored and successful. The war left his uncle old and without means. Mr. Cooper, out of his earnings, supported his mother and uncle. He read law at night for a number of years, was admitted to the bar in January, 1872, and became a member of the law firm of Nicks, Hobby & Cooper. He was a member of this firm until 1876; in 1884 formed a co-partner-

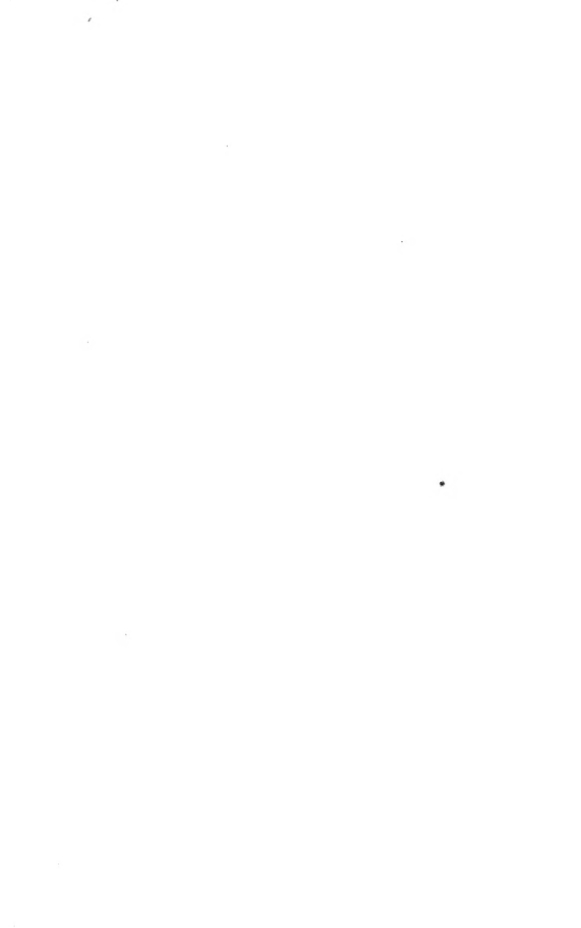
ship with John H. Kirby, and July, 1890, formed a co-partnership with J. A. Mooney, with whom he is now associated in the practice of law at Woodville, under the firm name of Cooper & Mooney.

October 15, 1873, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Phebe Young. They have four children—Willie C., Maggie H., Bird B. and Sam Bronson Cooper, Jr.

Mr. Cooper was elected county attorney of Tyler County in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878, and, in 1880 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1882 from the First district, Tyler County. He was elected president pro tem. of the Senate at the end of the Eighteenth Legislature.

He was appointed by President Cleveland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Texas district, with headquarters at Galveston. He held this office until 1887, when his district was consolidated with the Third district, and the senior collector (collector for the Third district) succeeded to the office.

Mr. Cooper is the author of the bill passed by the Seventeenth Legislature, giving Confederate veterans 1,280 acres of land. He gave special attention to legislation affecting the disposition of the public lands. He advocated sales to actual settlers only; the leasing of the grazing lands for short terms, and sales of timber for cash, holding the fee in the State. He introduced and advocated a bill embodying these views, and the main features of his measure were enacted into law. Senator Cooper took an active and prominent part in all the legislation enacted by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Legislatures, and was considered one of the brainiest men in those bodies. He is a Democrat in politics, and for years has stumped his section of the State in every campaign. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Cooper is considered one of the best lawyers at the bar in this State, is in the prime of a vigorous manhood and is destined to win many new laurels.





JAMES H. ROBERTSON.

JAMES H. ROBERTSON.

AUSTIN.

James H. Robertson, judge of the Fifty-third Judicial district of Texas, was born in Roane County, Tennessee, on the 2nd day of May, 1853. His father, J. R. Robertson, was a physician, and died in 1861. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Hunt, and after the death of her husband the great responsibility of the nurture and training of six children devolved upon her; but she was a woman of energy, determination and broad common sense, and to her devoted training and self-sacrificing exertions the subject of this sketch attributes whatever of success he has attained in life.

He received a practical English education, and in the twentieth year of his age commenced the study of law in the office of Colonel P. B. Mayfield, a distinguished lawyer at Cleveland, Tennessee. But young Robertson soon determined to leave his native State, and in June, 1874, came to Texas and located in Austin, where he continued to study for his chosen profession and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1875. He remained in Austin until September, 1876, when he removed to Williamson County, locating in the then prosperous town of Round Rock, where he resided for eight years, during which time he enjoyed a large practice.

In 1882, James H. Robertson was elected to represent Williamson County in the Eighteenth Legislature, in which body he served his constituency with ability, and became justly popular with the members of both branches of the legislature. In 1884, he was elected to the office of district attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, embracing the counties of Travis and Williamson, and was successively re-elected to this office in 1886, in 1888 and in 1890.

On his election to this office in 1884, he removed to Austin, where he has since resided. During the six years he held the office of district attorney, he conducted many important criminal prosecutions, and of the many criminal cases tried, though defended by a bar of ability equal to any in the State, the records

show that more than seventy-five per cent of the trials resulted in convictions and that crime diminished more than fifty per cent. in this district. In addition to the criminal business of the office, he, as the representative of the State, brought and tried about eighty important civil suits, many of which were appealed to the supreme court, and all of which, except one case, resulted in final judgments in favor of the State for all that was claimed. When Mr. Robertson resigned this office to accept the district judgeship, he had the reputation of being one of the most successful and vigilant district attorneys in the State. He has enjoyed a large civil as well as criminal practice, and his course at the bar has been marked by candor to the court, and fairness and courtesy to the opposite party and his counsel. In the discussion of his cases before the court and jury he is clear, forcible, and at times eloquent. The legislature, at its last session, created the Fifty-third Judicial district, consisting of Travis County, which required the appointment of a judge; and Governor J. S. Hogg tendered the judgeship of this district to Mr. Robertson. He accepted the appointment, and qualified on the 27th day of May, 1891. His appointment met the unqualified approval of both the bar and the people of the district, and the manner in which Judge Robertson has discharged the duties of the office, thus far, demonstrates the wisdom of his appointment to this responsible position, and justifies his friends in the oft-expressed opinion that he will make an efficient, discriminating and just judge. In politics Judge Robertson has always been a consistent and outspoken Democrat.

JOHN G. ANDERSON,

BRYAN.

Colonel John G. Anderson, of Bryan, Texas, is a son of Daniel S. and Elizabeth Anderson, and was born July 13, 1838, in Nashville, Tennessee. An uncle, after whom he was named, was a bosom friend of Andrew Jackson ("Old Hickory"), and General Sam Houston, and was present at several duels and street fights in which those gentlemen participated. He wit-

nessed the recontre between General Jackson and Thomas and Jesse Benton, at the old Nashville Inn. Jackson was badly wounded and carried a ball in his left shoulder for many years.

The subject of this biography received a good English education in his native city, and early displayed those elements of character that have since made his life a success. He has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Polk Helm. President James K. Polk and her family were warm personal friends. Mrs. Polk was her god-mother, and bestowed upon her many valuable presents as tokens of affectionate regard.

Three children (J. G. Anderson, Jr., Thomas H. Anderson, and Fannie G. Anderson) blessed this union. His second wife was Miss Lizzie Daniels, who lived only eleven months after their marriage.

One daughter, Lizzie was born to them. His third wife was Miss Annie Porter, a daughter of Judge B. F. Porter, one of the supreme judges of Alabama.

Mr. Anderson raised the first company that went from Maury County, Tennessee, into the Confederate army; was made captain of the command and participated in the first battle of Bull Run.

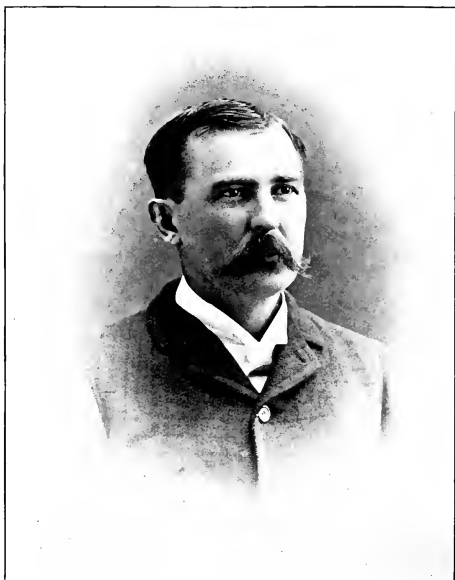
In 1862-3 he raised a regiment of cavalry, and, although not twenty-three years of age, was made its colonel, and led it in many desperate skirmishes and important general engagements of the war between the States, always bearing himself with a gallantry that inspired the esteem of his men and superior officers.

His wife, Mrs. Sallie Polk Anderson, was a true type of the refined and high-spirited Southern lady. While the Federal army was stationed at Columbia, Tennessee, her zeal in support of the Confederacy led the commander of the Federal troops to have her arrested upon some pretext and kept in prison three weeks, deprived of the privilege of communicating with relatives or friends. She was arraigned before a drum-head court-martial, organized to *convict*, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Alton penitentiary during the war; but, there was a Union element in the county that feared the vengeance of her husband. This element succeeded in getting her sentence commuted to an

order requiring her to be sent South beyond the Federal lines, and providing that if she should return during the war, she should be treated as a spy. Her friends were required to execute a good bond for \$5,000, and this was to be forfeited should she seek to evade, in any particular, the punishment imposed. Colonel Anderson was then in command of a regiment of cavalry, and when he learned what had transpired at home, he arrested the wife of one of the most influential Union men in the country (William H. Polk, brother of President Polk,) and held her as a hostage, but she was subjected to neither indignities nor imprisonment. Through her aid he succeeded in having the order sending Mrs. Anderson South, and the \$5,000 bond cancelled, so that his wife could return home without fear of being treated as a spy, or other molestation.

In 1870 Colonel Anderson came to Texas and settled in Bryan, Brazos County, where he now resides, and has been for the past twenty years engaged in the insurance business. For fifteen years he has been an adjuster of fire losses. He has also been a notary public for many years and for the past ten years a United States commissioner. For over a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, for sixteen years a Knight Templar, and is Past Eminent Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, of Bryan. He is five feet, ten and a half inches in height; weighs 175 pounds; has a florid complexion, and brown hair; beard and eyes. His carriage is firm and erect, betokening a large share of mental and vital energy. He has always manifested a lively interest in every enterprise that gave reasonable assurance of enhancing the prosperity of his town and county. He is a simon-pure Democrat and for years has taken an active part in conventions and used his influence to promote the ends and secure the success of the Democratic party in all its struggles.





J. B. DIBRELL.

JOSEPH BURTON DIBRELL,

SEGUIN.

J. B. Dibrell, the brilliant junior partner of the law firm of Ireland, Burges & Dibrell, at Seguin, was born December 1, 1855, in Whitley County, Kentucky. When an infant two years of age his parents, J. B. and M. E. Dibrell, moved to Texas and settled in Guadalupe County, where Mr. J. B. Dibrell pursued the occupations of merchant, stockraiser and farmer until the time of his death in 1882. Mrs. M. E. Dibrell, at the age of seventy-two years, still resides at Seguin with her son. While his father was a merchant during the greater part of his life in Texas, the subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and from the time he was old enough to attend the country schools (eight years of age), he assisted in farm work during summer vacations. During 1864-5, desiring to do something on his own account, he procured the consent of his parents and hired to a neighboring stockman to herd sheep, for which he was paid \$10 per month; but, owing to the idleness incident to this employment, abandoned it in disgust at the expiration of four months.

When twelve years old he was taken into his father's store, and made chief clerk, and retained that position for three months. He was caught smoking a cigar, a thing forbidden him, and which he had never done before, and for this offense he was at the age of fifteen, sent to the farm and put to hard labor, and there he remained for five years, doing all manner of work, from rail-splitting to ox-driving, and that in such an earnest, skillful, manner as to thoroughly re-establish himself in the good graces of his father, whose object in thus disciplining him was to not only weave into his growing character habits of industry, but to forcibly teach him early in life the invaluable lessons of obedience to duty, mastery of self and control of the appetites.

When in his twentieth year he was sent to Emory and Henry College, Virginia. He remained at that institution five years and graduated with distinction in the class of 1879, taking the

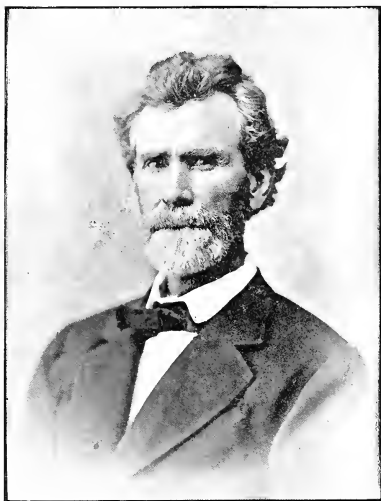
degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Emory and Henry College he published a number of essays, that displayed marked ability and attracted favorable attention, in the "Calliopean Clarion," a college paper that he edited in 1877-8.

Returning to Texas in June, 1879, he took charge of a school on Mill Creek, in Guadalupe County, which he conducted for ten months. The avocation of a pedagogue did not suit his taste and was only resorted to in order to procure the means necessary to enable him to gratify his inclination toward the study and ultimate practice of law. He regards with pride the boys and girls whom he taught in the little country school house on Mill Creek. With few exceptions they are cultured and refined, and are honored and useful members of society.

In the fall of 1880, while reading law, Mr. Dibrell purchased 100 head of horses, and went with them to Georgia and sold them (one by one) between Atlanta and Macon, Georgia. On this trip he gained a knowledge of men and a kind of experience that has been of great service to him in the practice of his profession. The venture was moderately successful and he returned to Seguin, rented a room, and for several months applied himself with energy and ardor to reading law. His money soon becoming exhausted, he occasionally resorted to manual labor in order to replenish his purse with means sufficient to defray his expenses. He read law (in all) for three years, being his own instructor, and, at the age of twenty-six, procured license to practice and at once formed a partnership at Seguin with the gifted W. H. Burges, whose former partner, Hon. John Ireland, had been elected Governor of Texas.

Mr. Dibrell is now a member of the law firm of Ireland, Burges & Dibrell, of Seguin, one of the leading firms in the State.

From the commencement of his career at the bar Mr. Dibrell has enjoyed a fine practice in the State and Federal Courts, and his brilliant talents and tireless industry as a student and advocate won for him early in his career a place in the front rank of his profession, a position which he has since maintained with increasing laurels. He loves the law as a profound science, and



HENRY SCOTT.

as furnishing a field in which he may be of great service to his fellow citizens. He has never held nor sought a public office. While a staunch Democrat, he despises politics as a profession and has little respect for the professional politician.

June 22, 1882, Mr. Dibrell married Miss Mollie E. Fennell, a lady of rare accomplishments and a daughter of Dr. James W. Fennell, a physician of high repute. They have two children—James Fennell and Joseph B. Dibrell. Mr. Dibrell is a Master Mason. He was first president of the Seguin Street Railway Company, and has done all in his power to promote every worthy enterprise.

A man of a high order of genius, a thorough lawyer, and in the prime of life, pushing onward with unrelaxed zeal, a high career awaits him in his profession.

HENRY SCOTT,

REFUGIO.

Captain Henry Scott, who died after a lingering illness at his residence in Corpus Christi, Friday, February 27, 1891, and was interred at Refugio, Texas, his old home, a few days later, was born in the State of New York in 1830. Two years later his parents removed to Mission Refugio, Texas, where a small body of intrepid Irishmen had established a colony.

The country at that time was full of hostile Indians, and of Captain Scott it may truly be said that he was reared fighting Indians. At the time Ward and his men were massacred near the Mission by the Mexicans, he was about six years old, and was one of the few survivors. Soon after this massacre came the massacre of Fannin and his men. Such scenes as these made a deep and fearful impression upon the mind of young Scott, who was destined himself to play an important part in the history of Texas.

When about ten years old, and while accompanying his father on an Indian expedition, an engagement occurred on the ground where Brownsville now stands. The Indians were victorious,

the elder Scott was killed and the younger carried by them into captivity. He was taken about 250 miles by the Indians, when one night he resolved to escape. Waiting until his captors were asleep, he secured one of their ponies and struck out for civilization. After wandering for days, during which time he lived on roots and berries, he finally reached a white settlement where he found shelter and rest.

The greater portion of his life was spent in Refugio, and all that knew him honored and respected him.

The following is a synopsis of an account of the fight at Refugio, in 1836, as given by Captain Scott to Colonel John S. Ford. Scott was at that time six years old:

"The scenes I witnessed are indelibly impressed on my memory. The din of battle, the shouts, the groans of the wounded, and, above all, the tragic ending.

"The first fighting occurred three miles from town. A detachment of Texans under Captain King, moved out to meet and feel of the Mexicans, reported to be a thousand strong. A brisk skirmish ensued. The Texans had three killed and two wounded. The Mexican loss was heavy. Captain King fell back to the church. The Mexicans halted nearly half a mile from the church and opened a harmless fire from a four and a six-pounder.

"A force consisting of resident Mexicans and Indians, 80 or 100 in number, came up to the Mission River, about 300 yards from the Texan position. They were attacked. After a short and bloody conflict they fled in disorder, with the apparent intention of inducing pursuit, which our people were too prudent to make. Six resident Mexicans were made prisoners.

"About 4 o'clock in the evening General Urrea made an assault on the church. The aim was to effect an entrance at three doors. They were repulsed with considerable loss. They fell back to Colonel Powers' cowpen, built of post-oak rails and about 100 yards from the church. The Texans aimed at the parts of their bodies exposed by the cracks, and did fearful execution. The enemy packed off many dead, and finally halted under the bank of Mission River.

"About dark Urrea ordered another assault. The Mexicans entered the grave-yard, where there was a large opening of sixteen feet arched over. They came up in gallant style and were received by a withering fire, which demoralized them. The officer in charge fell with his head in the church door. His men fled with precipitation, pursued by the Texans. A small rise in the ground was reached by the enemy; they laid down behind it and the Texans returned to the church.

"Between 11 and 12 o'clock the enemy again advanced, and were driven back with great loss. They retired under the river bank, and sought shelter behind some old, dilapidated walls and chimneys.

"The artillery had been playing on the church all the time. A breach was made in the southwest corner of the building, some distance above the floor. An officer, who I understood was Colonel Ward, was looking up at the breach. A cannon ball struck the wall, detached a rock, and it fell on the officer's head. The roof was much injured. His opinion was that the church would fall in four or five hours, should the cannonading continue. His wound bled considerably.

"There was a lull in the fire of small arms, and for a short time of the artillery, which I think can be accounted for by the following incident: Between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. a dispatch was received from Colonel Fannin directing Colonel Ward to rejoin him at all hazards. It was brought by a gentleman named Perry, who lived on the San Antonio River. He (Perry) informed Colonel Ward that the enemy had captured him and read the dispatch. He looked upon the act of their allowing it to pass their lines as a ruse to get the Texans to abandon the church. The suggestion was supported by the acts of the enemy. They had advanced their artillery within sixty yards of the church, on the evident supposition that the Texans would make a light to read the dispatch. No sooner did the light appear than the grapeshot came whizzing and clattering into the church. Two rounds were fired; luckily no one was struck.

"The officer in command, Colonel Ward, called up the men and told them what Colonel Fannin had ordered. He declared his intention to obey. He gave his permission to any of his men to remain, if they desired. They answered: 'We will all go.'

"Some citizens of Refugio joined the Texans. One, Mr. Ayres, was dangerously wounded; three soldiers also. They could not be removed. Woods and Simpson remained to wait on them.

"Colonel Ward moved out, got lost, was captured and shot. There were citizens, women and children, in the church.

"When the Texans marched out they left the Mexican prisoners in the church. One of them was named Covian. With his knowledge and consent, no doubt, the ladies placed Mr. Ayers on a bed and covered him with another, throwing some things on top. Covian met the two Mexican officers who had charge of the detachment sent to take possession of the church, and begged them to prevent the soldiers from harming the women and children. They assented. He and the officers stationed themselves near us and did not permit the soldiers to molest us.

"When the measured tread of the soldiers fell upon our ears we cuddled closer to each other and shuddered with apprehension. Well we might. The loss of about 300 companions had infuriated them. They rushed upon the wounded like demons, and bayoneted them with brutal cruelty. The muttered curses of vengeance against the 'diablos Tejanos'—Texas devils—the groans of the dying, the fears that they would discover Mr. Ayers and kill him in the presence of his wife and children, made a wonderful impres-

sion upon my boyish brain. The horrors and the anguish of that night stand out in bold relief as vivid realities to this moment. I see and feel them now.

"My mother and the three grown ladies managed to carry Mr. Ayers and the two beds to my father's house, about forty yards distant. Covian and the two Mexican officers accompanied them. The officers placed a guard at the house. By request of Mrs. Ayers, Covian went to General Urrea and asked him to call upon her. He and Covian came together. Mrs. Ayers went to the door and fell at the General's feet, saying she had a favor to ask of him. 'What is it, madam?' 'My husband is in the house. I fear he is mortally wounded. I beg of you to save him from the fury of your soldiers.' She conducted the General and Covian to where he was. General Urrea requested to see the wound. Ayers was uncovered. An ounce ball had entered near one nipple and passed out near the backbone. General Urrea sent his surgeon to attend him. He continued his attendance until General Urrea's command left Goliad.

Mr. Ayers recovered and left Refugio with his family.

"The matters treated of above were often referred to in conversation, in which my mother, brothers, and myself took part."

Captain Scott was a gentleman of intelligence and patriotism. He was ever ready to defend what he conceived to be the right. He had a company in Colonel Ford's command in 1864-5. He was stationed near Captain Richard King's ranch. He took an active part in defending that section against raiders from Brownsville. He was in the fight between Major Matt Nolen and Captain Vela, and other affairs, and always acted well.

Colonel Ford admits the publication of the above article as an act of friendship toward one of his respected officers, for whose memory he entertains the highest regard.

FREDERICK J. MALONE.

BEEVILLE.

The late lamented Colonel Frederick J. Malone, of Beeville, Texas, was born in Limestone County, Alabama, June 12, 1826. His parents were Nathaniel B. and Mary (Jackson) Malone, natives of Virginia. His father was of Irish descent, a prominent planter in Virginia, and died in 1828 in North Alabama. His mother is of English descent. She is now ninety-two years of age and is living at Beeville, Texas.

Colonel Malone received his preparatory education at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was a student at Oxford University at the commencement of the Mexican war. He enlisted in the United States army as a volunteer soldier, was promoted to a first lieutenancy, was wounded at Buena Vista and participated in many battles during the campaign. His term of service, under General Zachary Taylor, extended over a period of twelve months.

During the war between the States he served in the Confederate army as a colonel in Haup's brigade. After the Mexican war he went, in 1849, to California; returned to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1850, married Miss A. Humphries, near Lafayette Springs, Mississippi, the same year, and one month after their union moved to Texas, settling at Sweet Home, Lavaca County, where he remained until 1861. In 1861 he moved to Goliad County where he dealt in stock; in 1869 established himself at Rockport and continued in the cattle business at that place, and in 1875 located in Bee County where he thereafter resided and purchased large tracts of land, owning at the time of his death 9,000 acres of valuable land.

Colonel Malone's palatial home was situated on his ranch, nine miles distant from Beeville. This ranch was well stocked—principally with cattle—and here he was surrounded with all the comforts and elegancies of life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Masonic fraternity, the Democratic party and the County Commissioners' Court of Bee County at the time of his death. His wife and the following children survive him: Mary, now Mrs. John T. Irwin, Ira S., William B., Mattie H., now Mrs. Dr. G. M. Stephens, of Beeville; Sallie E., now Mrs. Dan Troy, of Beeville; Thomas J., Ada (now a young lady), Fred. J. and John C. Malone.

Colonel Malone was eminently successful in his business operations and was enterprising and public spirited. He was a kind husband and father, a sincere and generous friend, a true Christian and charitable well nigh to a fault. He was an honor to his section and State, and the memory of his manly worth will be preserved in the hearts of not only those bound to him by the ties of consanguinity, but of a multitude of loving friends.

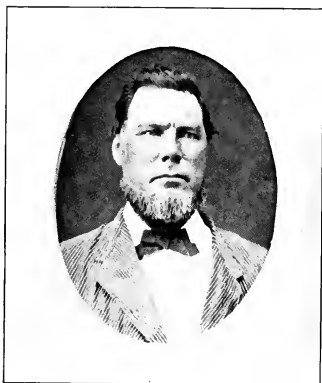
JOHN O'BRIEN,

REFUGIO.

Few ranchmen in the Southwest have achieved a larger measure of success than John O'Brien, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Exford, Ireland, in 1827, or 1828, attended for a brief period the schools of his native place and immigrated to Texas with his parents, Thomas and Eliza O'Brien, and family in 1834. Cholera broke out among the passengers before the ship reached New Orleans and between that port and Copano, Thomas O'Brien died and his remains were consigned to the deep. Agnes, a sister of Mr. John O'Brien, died at Copano, Texas, about a week after the family landed at that place. After spending three weeks at Copano the remaining members of the family located on the San Antonio River, where the subject of this sketch lived until sixteen years of age and then removed to Refugio, where he has since resided. His mother died at Refugio in 1835, a sister, Mary, died at that place about the same time and a brother, Morgan, when thirty-eight years of age, died on the San Antonio River. John O'Brien, left an orphan in tender childhood, resided for a number of years with a sister, Bridget, who first married a Mr. Bowers and after that gentleman's decease, Mr. Michael Whelin.

Mr. O'Brien early in life displayed that energy and business capacity that has enabled him, purely by his own unaided exertions, to amass a handsome fortune.

He now owns 48,000 or 50,000 acres of fine ranch lands, 12,000 or 15,000 head of cattle, and 250 horses. He married Miss Johanna Whalen, of Refugio. Six children, John M., Rosemary, Phien, Agnes, Mittie and Aggie, were born of this union. Mittie and Aggie are dead; Miss Rosemary married Jim Lambert, of Refugio, and Miss Phien married Doc (Oscar) Mitchell, of Refugio. John M. O'Brien married Miss Nannie Hart, of Refugio, November 26, 1891, and is now manager of his father's ranch property.



ROBERT E. NUTT.

About the time of the war between the United States and Mexico Mr. John O'Brien was a member of a ranger company for a few months, and took part in the Hines' Bay Indian fight and other sharp encounters with hostile redskins. During the war between the States he served in the Confederate army as a member of Captain A. C. Jones' company, operating under the gallant Colonel John S. Ford. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Catholic church and the Democratic party.

ROBERT E. NUTT.

BEEVILLE.

Robert E. Nutt, of Beeville, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, June 29, 1829, and was educated in North Carolina, Arkansas and Mississippi. His parents were John A. and Mary J. Nutt, both natives of North Carolina. His father died in Bee County, Texas, in 1869, and his mother in that county in 1875.

In Arkansas, September, 1856, he married Miss Amanda C. Bird, of Alabama, and in November following started for Texas with his bride. He spent one year in Bastrop and in 1857 moved to Bee County, where he has since resided and been continuously engaged in stock raising. He had very little money (less than \$2,000) when he came to Texas. He now owns 20,000 acres in Bee and Goliad Counties, all under good fences and well improved and stocked with cattle and horses, and is worth over \$100,000.

In 1862 he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and served in Texas as a member of Captain Ed. Hobby's company in A. M. Hobby's regiment. Ex-Governor John Ireland was lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Four days after Mr. Nutt entered the army his wife was taken sick and died, leaving three children, Ella J., Laura L., and Robert A. Robert A. died in 1864, aged eighteen months. Ella J. is now Mrs. D. R. May, of Goliad, and Laura L. is now Mrs. A. J. Thompson, of Bee County.

May 10, 1866, Mr. Nutt married Miss Mary Ellen Shive, of Bee County. They have six living children, Robert E., Arthur V., Albert, Horace, Cyrus, and Mamia.

Mr. Nutt was Justice of the Peace of Bee County in 1871-2. He is a Democrat, and Master, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar Mason.

His success in life is due to his fine business ability and unflagging industry. He is honored by his fellow citizens for his high character, and his pleasing social qualities have won for him a coterie of friends, not confined to the section in which he lives, but extending throughout a large part of Texas.

JOHN DAVIDSON FIELDS,

MANOR.

Dr. John Davidson Fields was born at Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, April 19, 1845. His parents were William and Eleanor Fields. His father was an extensive contractor and builder. The subject of this biographical notice attended school until seventeen years of age and then entered the Confederate army. He served as a scout in John H. Morgan's command and took part in the fighting at Fort McHenry, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Lookout Mountain. In 1864 he was with the army of Virginia and then went on a raid to Kentucky. The command was badly cut up at Mount Sterling and Cynthiana. At Mount Sterling he was left on the field for dead, and was made a prisoner; but, upon recovering sufficiently from his wounds, escaped and rejoined his comrades at Abingdon, Virginia.

The history of Morgan and his men forms one of the most stirring and romantic chapters of the war. Dr. Fields was one of his most trusted troopers, and was reported as among the killed a number of times, but always managed to, in a short time, recover, rejoin his companions and ride in his accustomed



MRS. MARY E. NUTT.



place in that flying column that was now here, now there, carrying death and dismay into the heart of the enemy's country.

After the close of hostilities, he made his way to Walnut Creek, near Austin, where he stopped some time with James C. Maxwell (an old comrade in arms) and father. He next went to Webberville and then to Manor. He lives near the latter place and has an office in town.

He studied medicine under Dr. L. D. Hill and then entered the University of Louisiana, and graduated from the medical department of that institution in the class of 1868-9. He also attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital and the College of Surgeons, in 1878-9, and then returned to Manor, where he has since met with the most flattering success in the practice of his profession.

October 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary Frances Raney. They have three children—William J., David B. and Eleanor H. Fields.

Dr. Fields is a member of the Christian Church, a Blue Lodge Mason, and past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was president of the State Farmers' Alliance in 1890; and made a record of which he and his friends may well feel proud. In local politics he is an independent Democrat, voting for those candidates he considers the best men. In State and National politics he votes the Democratic ticket straight.

After the war, when Dr. Fields reached Austin, he had less than \$43 in money. He is now an extensive ranch and real estate owner, his fortune being estimated at not less than \$125,000. He is one of the most liberal, public spirited, enterprising and influential men in his part of the State.

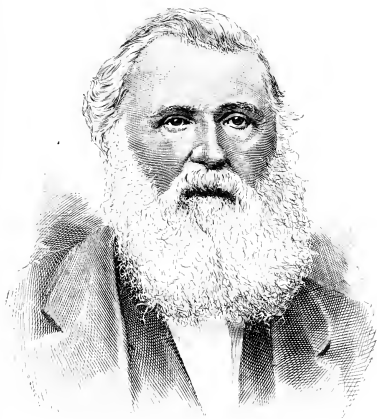
ROBERT J. KLEBERG, SR.

Robert J. Kleberg, Sr., was born September 10, 1803, in the town of Herstelle, Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia. After graduating in one of the German high schools (gymnasium), he entered the university at Goettingen, graduated in law and entered upon his career as a lawyer. But, with strong Democratic proclivities, he was not an admirer of monarchial government and resolved to immigrate to free America.

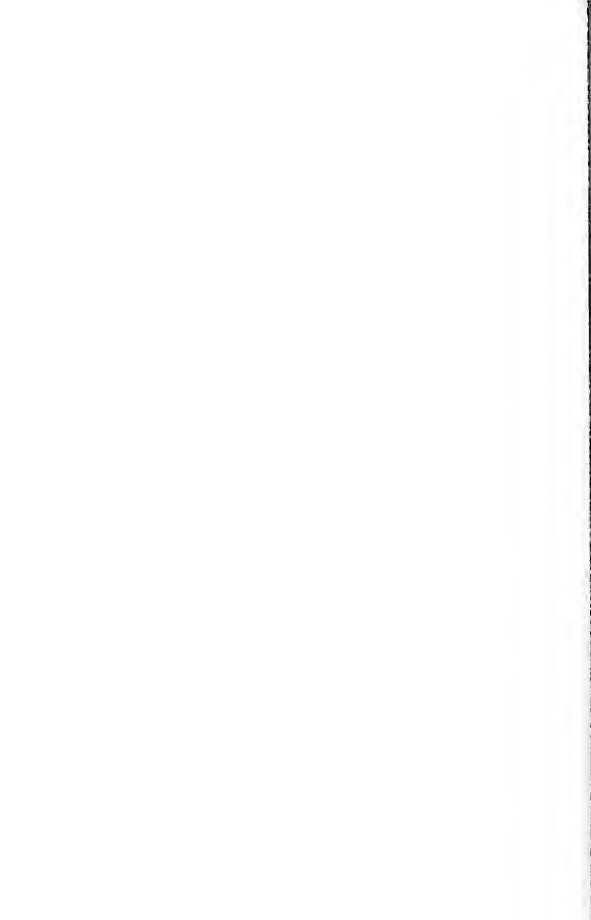
Just before his departure, however, he married Miss Rosa von Roeder, daughter of Lieutenant von Roeder, of the Prussian army. Whereupon, the subject of this sketch, together with the Roeder family, embarked for the United States in the fall of the year 1834.

The party landed in New Orleans, chartered a schooner, in company with other immigrants, and sailed for Galveston, Texas. About Christmas of the same year their vessel was wrecked off Galveston beach, and, with much difficulty, the crew got safe to shore, where they constructed a tent out of the ship's sails, the vessel being a total wreck. Fortunately, however, they saved enough provisions out of the wreck to supply them for some time : besides, Galveston Island abounded with deer and game, and the colony went into winter camp near "the three lone trees."

Mr. Kleberg, being the only one of the party who could speak English, was deputed to go into the interior of the State to find a proper location, and procure ways and means for moving the colony forward to their new home in the wilderness. Accordingly, he set about the execution of his difficult mission in search of some light vessel wherewith to convey the colony across Galveston Bay to the main land. A small schooner, running between New Orleans and Velasco, Texas, hove in sight a day or two after the party had stranded on Galveston Island. She was signaled and sent out a boat to the shore, but the Captain consented that only one of the wrecked crew, or colony, might board his ship and sail to Velasco, he not having room for more. Boarding this schooner, Mr. Kleberg went to Velasco, but could



ROBERT J. KLEBERG, SR.



not find any vessel there which would undertake the rescue of the party. Thus he drifted up the Brazos River as far as San Felipe, and thence across to Houston, where at last he procured a small schooner, for an exorbitant price, to undertake the rescue and set out down the bayou and across the bay for the wrecked passengers. In the mean time, the latter had almost despaired of the idea of Kleberg's return, and when he at last appeared with the vessel for their rescue their joy was unbounded, as the supply of provisions was well nigh exhausted, and it began to look as though they were left to their fate upon an island inhabited by wild beasts and game.

The colony now set out for the interior, and finally settled at San Felipe, on the Brazos. Here they lived peaceably among the Indians, felling trees, building log houses, and clearing farms.

When, in the year 1835, war broke out between Texas and Mexico, Louis and Albrecht von Roeder, both brothers-in-law of Mr. Kleberg, and the only two of the party who were not married and able to go to war, joined the Texas army. They were at Gonzales and the storming of San Antonio under Colonel Frank Johnson. They returned to their homes after this campaign. Then followed the fall of the Alamo, and the massacre of Fannin and his men at Goliad, and Santa Anna's triumphant march through Texas, pillaging, as he swept before him, those who sought safety beyond the borders of Texas.

It was at this juncture that the Roeder family, including the subject of this sketch, held a family council under the large oaks at San Felipe, wherein it was decided that the colony should stand by the cause of Texas. Accordingly, Robert Kleberg and Louis von Roeder volunteered to join General Houston's retreating army. The other men of the party were first to bring the women and children in safely, and then rally under the Lone Star flag. Thus the young lawyer separated from his wife; he shouldering his musket and going to the front; she mounting a Spanish pony and going to the rear of the little Texas army, upon whose valor depended her safety and that of her people. Mr. Kleberg was a member of Captain Mosely Baker's company,

First Regiment Texas Volunteers, Colonel Ed Burleson commanding, and participated in the battle of San Jacinto. He was under General Rusk, who drove the fleeing Mexicans across the borders, and upon his return buried the remains of Fannin's men at Goliad.

Material is not at hand to give all the many startling events in the life of Mr. Kleberg; events peculiarly incident to the development of a new country, and that rendered memorable the early days of the settlement of Texas, such as conflicts with the savages, hunters' experiences, etc. Suffice it to say that he bore a prominent part in all the early struggles of Texas, as a Republic and State, to maintain her independence and integrity.

He was commissioned by General Sam Houston to serve on the first Board of Land Commissioners of Texas. He also held the office of Chief Justice of Austin County, Texas, and was favorably known among all the leading men of that time. In 1848 he located in DeWitt County, Texas, and occupied the office of County Judge for a number of years, finally retiring to agricultural pursuits.

When war broke out between the States he espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Being too old to join the regular army, he became captain of a militia company; his sons, Otto and Rudolph, going to the front under Sibley and Tom Green. He was a consistent Democrat and an ardent and intelligent admirer of the principles of Jefferson, and had the satisfaction of seeing the party of his choice reinstated under Cleveland. He died in his eighty-sixth year, near Yorktown, Texas, and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife and the following children survive him: Mrs. Clara Hillebrand, Mrs. Carolina Eckhardt, Miss Lulu Kleberg, Rudolph Kleberg, Marcellus E. Kleberg, and Robert J. Kleberg. One of his sons, the eldest, Otto J. Kleberg, who served with distinction during the whole of the war between the States, preceded him in death.

RUDOLPH KLEBERG,

CUERO.

Rudolph Kleberg was born in Austin County, Texas, June 26, 1847. His parents removed to DeWitt County in 1848, and there he grew to manhood on his father's farm.

In 1864 he joined General Tom Green's brigade in Louisiana and made a brave Confederate soldier. After the close of the war, he completed his education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at San Antonio in 1872.

In 1873 he established the Cuero Star, the pioneer journal of DeWitt County. During reconstruction days, when the Taylor-Sutton feud jeopardized the lives and liberties of the people in that section, and the inauguration of a reign of terror was attempted, he was defiant and fearless in his opposition to oppression. His editorials at that time won for him the respect and esteem of the citizens of DeWitt County and have not since been forgotten by a grateful people. To his able and courageous efforts was mainly due the re-establishment of peace and order.

Mr. Kleberg's public life began by his election to the office of county attorney in the year 1876. He was re-elected a number of terms, but finally resigned and formed a law partnership with Hon. W. H. Crain. Mr. Kleberg was elected to the State Senate in 1882, and served in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Legislatures and made a fine record. He was considered one of the ablest and most popular members in those bodies. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the Western District of Texas, and during that gentleman's administration discharged the important duties of the office in a manner that won for him the applause of the people and bar of the district.

Mr. Kleberg is now a member of the law firm of Crain, Kleberg & Grimes, Cuero, Texas, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is one of the leading men and lawyers of west Texas and has a wide circle of friends extending throughout the State.

MARCELLUS E. KLEBERG,

GALVESTON.

Marcellus E. Kleberg was born in DeWitt County, Texas, February 7, 1849, and, during his boyhood, worked upon the farm and attended the country schools. He completed his education by taking a law course at Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He represented DeWitt County in the Legislature in 1873, and the following year removed to Bellville, Austin County.

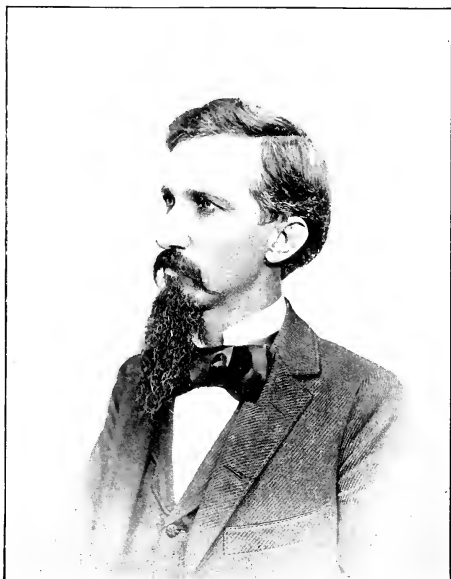
He married Miss Emie Miller, in 1875, and moved to Galveston, where he has since practiced law with eminent success. He is a partner of Hon. Charles F. Hume. This law firm is considered one of the leading firms of Texas. Mr. Kleberg is a ripe lawyer and ranks among the brainiest members of the Galveston bar—a bar that is noted for its men of pre-eminent ability.

ROBERT J. KLEBERG,

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Robert J. Kleberg was born in DeWitt County, Texas, December 5, 1853. His youth, like that of his brothers, was passed upon his father's farm, near Meyersville, Texas. He was known by all the neighbors as a bright, industrious, truthful boy, and gave evidence of those engaging social and high mental qualities that have since distinguished him as a man and enabled him to make of life a success.

He taught school a few years; was elected district clerk, and during his term of office studied law under Hon. John W. Stayton, now the learned Chief Justice of Texas. Mr. Kleberg then completed his law studies at the University of Virginia, and, upon his return to Texas, was taken into the law firm of Stayton & Lackey, as a partner. The firm was then composed of John W. Stayton, A. C. Lackey and R. W. Stayton, and did a larger business, perhaps, than any other firm in Western Texas.



JOHN M. DUNCAN.

As it was intrusted with the conduct of most important litigation, involving thousands of dollars, the admission of Mr. Kleberg to partnership was a high honor and a recognition of his abilities that he soon demonstrated was no less deserved than flattering. He rapidly attained prominence in his chosen profession, became a very successful practitioner and, for a number of years, continued to ably conduct the large practice left the two junior members after the elevation of Hon. John W. Stayton to the supreme bench, and the withdrawal of Mr. Lackey from the firm on account of ill health. The firm had branch offices at Victoria and Corpus Christi, and its practice extended throughout southwestern Texas.

After the death of Captain Richard King, the wealthy cattleraiser and ranch owner, in April, 1885, Mr. Kleberg (who had been his lawyer, confidant and friend) was sent for by Mrs. King, who told him that she was unacquainted with the affairs of the estate and urged him to assume the general management of the property. Mr. Kleberg was familiar with all the details of the business and, while he abandoned his career at the bar with regret, could not but accept the trust proffered him by the widow of his deceased friend. Under his management the estate has been prosperously administered and is now more valuable than during Captain King's life-time.

January 18, 1886, Mr. Kleberg was united in marriage to Miss Alice G. King. They have two children—Richard M. and Henrietta Rosa.

Mr. Kleberg is a thorough lawyer, a fine speaker and one of the ablest business men in the State. Few men are so pleasing in social life and he has a large coterie of friends extending throughout the State.

JOHN M. DUNCAN,

TYLER.

John M. Duncan was born in Lawrence County, Tennessee, February 7, 1851. His parents were W. F. and N. C. Duncan. W. F. Duncan, a skillful ironworker and brickmason, came to

Texas in 1858; secured satisfactory employment at the Nash Ironworks, situated in Marion County, eighteen miles west of Jefferson; and the following year was joined by his wife, Mrs. N. C. Duncan, and children.

He smelted the first iron taken from the ore in Texas and in the years 1861-2 erected furnaces in Cass and Marion Counties. He was a man whose upright character and modest worth secured for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Thrifty and industrious, he made ample provision for the necessities of those dependent on him, and his cottage home was the abode of contentment and domestic happiness. He wished his son to be independent and, knowing that he would not have the aid of fortune, and must depend alone upon his own brain and hands, made of him a brickmason and ironworker. The father also appreciated the advantages to be derived from education and placed the boy in the country schools.

John M. Duncan proved an apt and eager student. Where there is a thirst for knowledge some way will be found to gratify it, even amid the most untoward surroundings. He procured a few good books and read and re-read them many times, making the margins of their pages the depositories of his inmost thoughts and the volumes themselves his best beloved counsellors and friends. As he approached manhood and looked with clearer and more comprehending eyes at the great struggle going on about him in the world, upon every teeming field of thought, his ambitious spirit kindled at the sight and longed to enter some arena where it could contest for the victor's wreath or, at least, test its strength in the pursuit of a fair ambition. The law—that deep mine whose treasures are exhaustless; that supreme arbiter of the lives and fortunes of every citizen; that science in the study of which the grandest genius may employ all its mighty strength and yet at the close of life find tasks yet unperformed—was most congenial to his tastes and he procured the necessary text books from Hon. John C. Stallcup, at Jefferson, and read under him the course prescribed by statute.

Mr. Stallcup came to Texas from Alliance, Ohio; was a few years since one of the Judges of the supreme commission of Colorado and now resides at Tacoma, Washington. He was a

good lawyer, and was kind enough to give young Duncan encouragement and much valuable instruction without charge.

In the district court at Jefferson, in 1872, Mr. Duncan was examined for admission to the bar by Hon. D. B. Culberson and a committee composed of eminent lawyers, and, after creditably undergoing a rigid examination, was granted license to practice. He soon found that the briefless young lawyer's license by no means constitutes a talisman, whose magic influence will, in every instance, bring immediate recognition of abilities and supply even modest wants. He found little encouragement; no hand was extended to help him onward in his struggle toward a place that would give him a firm foothold at the bar. It is too often so. When men begin to climb, those who stand with them at the bottom will lend no aid; those who occupy the middle way are indifferent, they have crawled without assistance; and those who occupy the summit experience a feeling akin to indignation, or wounded egoism, when any other man too boldly glances up to the eminence upon which they stand, and starts resolutely forward to reach it.

John Duncan's experience was no worse than that of any other man. Sentimentalists may say and write, and even feel that "encouragement" and "helpfulness" should have a place in the world. Philosophy of the earth earthy pooh-poohs at such ideas, and dissipates them by declaring: "It's all a matter of bargain and sale—quid pro quo. The world owes a man no debt and he is entitled to nothing but what he can keep somebody else from getting and can grab and hold himself."

In any event (let casuists settle the dispute), Duncan very soon had to take down his shingle and resume the trowel. It was fortunate for him that he had a good trade and that he came of a hard-working, determined stock. He had no idea of permanently giving up the practice of law. He simply saw that he must supply himself with further means with which to again make a start and cheerfully acquiesced to the conditions that success imposed. Going to Longview, he found no difficulty in securing employment, and helped erect many of the brick storehouses now used in that town. In the intervals snatched from toil, he kept up his studies, and four years after

he secured his license we find him, after a number of futile attempts, well established in the practice of his profession. A friend took him into an important case as associate counsel and left to him its management in the court-room. The young advocate displayed such skill and intimate acquaintance with the rules of law during the trial that a deep interest was aroused in the spectators who crowded the court-room.

Expectation wondered what sort of a speech he would make, and Envy said that it could not, under any possibility, amount to much. At last he faced the jury. Well he knew that the time had at last arrived to test his mettle—for him to win or fail. There was a moment of tremulous doubt as to his own strength—his capacity to meet the emergency—and then his heart resumed its steady beat, his spirits rose and he entered upon his address. It was not such an oration as Hortensius or Cicero, among the Romans, or Burke or Sheridan among the Britons, or Webster or Rufus Choate among Americans, would have delivered. What young lawyer, and, for that matter, how many old ones, habitually talk in that way? But it was a revelation and was pronounced one of the best speeches ever delivered in the district courtroom in Gregg County. From that time John M. Duncan rose rapidly at the bar and was at no loss for clients or opportunities to give full scope to all his intellectual faculties.

To-day he is a lawyer second to no practitioner at the Texas bar, and as a public speaker has no superior in the State, either in the forum or upon the hustings. His talents are of the highest order and have been improved by careful cultivation. He possesses the Promethean spark that glows in the breast and brain of the true orator, and to appreciate his abilities he must be seen and heard. Discussing principles of law in the higher courts, he is calm, deliberate, and profound; before a jury, he is clear, persuasive and convincing; and before a popular assembly is manifested the extent of his truly remarkable personal magnetism. With his eyes kindling into flame or melting with the progress of his theme; with a voice thoroughly under command and capable of exquisite modulation, and a form that thrills with passion, he bears his audience with him along the

current of his eloquence and exerts a spell that few men in Texas can boast.

He was elected county attorney of Gregg County in 1876, but resigned the office twelve months later, owing to the fact that his growing practice demanded all of his attention. From 1878 to 1882 he represented the counties of Smith, Gregg, Upshur and Camp in the State Senate and made a brilliant record. In 1884 he was elected county judge of Smith County and at the expiration of his term of office refused renomination and devoted himself entirely to his professional duties.

In January, 1884, he removed to Tyler and formed a law partnership with James S. Hogg, afterward Attorney-General, and now Governor of Texas, under the firm name of Duncan & Hogg.

Their professional connection continued until Mr. Hogg was elected Attorney-General. Mr. Duncan and Hon. Horace Chilton were appointed general attorneys for the receivers of the International & Great Northern Railroad, in February, 1889. Mr. Chilton resigned June 10, 1891, leaving Mr. Duncan sole attorney, and he has continuously since discharged the important duties of the trust.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Allie Davis, of Longview, in 1876. She died at Tyler in July, 1886, leaving no children. In January, 1890, he married his present wife, Miss Eddie Louise House, at Tyler. He is a member of the Methodist Church, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He has always been an active Democrat and has exerted all his energies to secure party successes. He has always boldly expressed and defended his views when, in the councils of the party, the adoption or rejection of important lines of policy have been discussed; yet, when the majority has passed upon and decided such issues, he has cheerfully, in every instance, acquiesced in the result. Upon the ultimate triumph of the great cardinal principles of Democracy, he believes, depends the happiness and freedom of all the people, and, because at times minor action has been taken that his judgment does not approve, his fealty and devotion have suffered no diminution.

John M. Duncan is warm in his personal attachments, un-

ostentations in manner, plain and straightforward, and free from that vanity which distinguishes the pettiness of little minds. He has never been an office-seeker. He is a lawyer who is truly a representative of that body of able gentlemen who lend dignity to and adorn the Texas bar.

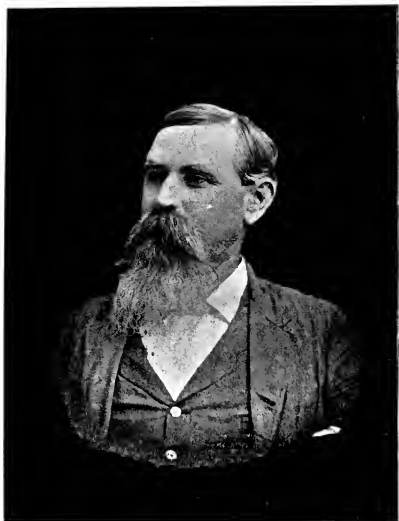
CHARLES ADDISON McLANE.

LAREDO.

Charles Addison McLane, the widely known lawyer and progressive mayor of Laredo, was born in San Antonio, Texas, December 3, 1846, and received his literary education in his native city and in New Orleans, Louisiana. His parents were Edward J. and Virginia McLane. He is of Scotch descent on his father's side and English on that of his mother. He traces his Scottish lineage from the Clan MacLean, of Duard Castle, in the Isle of Mull, A. D. 1493—of whom it is said: "They were a bold and hardy race, and if not always wise in action, were generous in purpose and noble in conduct." See J. P. MacLean's *History of the Clan MacLean*.

January, 1864, although but eighteen years of age, he entered the Confederate army and served until the close of hostilities, in Captain D. C. Giddings' company. The command was ordered to Eagle Pass and from that place to Brownsville. While en route to the latter point, Mr. McLane was wounded in a fight at Las Rusias and sent to the hospital at Rio Grande City, and while there the surgeons insisted upon amputating his leg, but forebore when he threatened to kill whoever attempted the operation.

After the war he studied law under Leigh & Dittmar, of San Antonio, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Noonan, in October, 1871. He removed to Brownsville in 1875, and was county attorney and acting district attorney for the Twenty-eighth Judicial district (Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb and Encinal Counties), from 1875 to 1880. In 1881 he located in Laredo, where he has since resided; ranks as a leading lawyer and enjoys a large and paying practice.



C. A. McLANE.



Mr. McLane was elected from Cameron County to the Senate of the Seventeenth Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Stephen Powers, deceased. In 1885 he was appointed city attorney of Laredo, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of J. P. C. Whitehead, and served until 1891, when he was elected mayor over Dr. W. A. Wilcox, by a large majority.

Mr. McLane has had some experience as a newspaper writer, having at one time been local editor of the *San Antonio Herald*, and displayed a brilliancy and versatility of talent that promised for him an inviting career as a journalist, but he preferred to remain a devoted disciple of the law, and, as a consequence, has achieved enviable distinction in that noble profession. He is a staunch working Democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church, Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Cushman Pierce, of Brownsville, Texas, a lady of rare accomplishments, who has been to him a sympathetic and faithful helpmeet in his struggles to reach that position which he now occupies in social and professional life.

Laredo is destined to be one of the most important cities in Texas, and commercial depots in the Southwest, and her present wide-awake, enterprising and able mayor will do much during his term of office to hasten the coming of the golden days of her confidently expected prosperity.

A. L. KESSLER,

NEW BRAUNFELS.

A. L. Kessler was born December 5, 1837, in the province of Nassau, on the Westerwald, Germany, and received a primary education in his native land. His parents were Ludwig and Christina Kessler. Ludwig Kessler was a man of moderate means and followed the occupations of carpenter and farmer. In 1845 he left Germany for the United States, bringing with him his wife, sons—A. L., and Ludolph (the latter died soon after his arrival in this country).—and his wife's father, who

died also soon after reaching the United States. He landed at Indianola in due time and remained at that place six months, waiting to secure some kind of overland conveyance. At last he engaged an ox-wagon and removed with his family to New Braunfels, Comal County, where he accumulated a competency and, until recently, with his beloved wife, spent in ease and comfort the pleasant evening-time of their lives. He died in his eighty-first year, leaving his bereaved wife, now aged seventy-six years.

In 1857 Mr. A. L. Kessler was a member of a surveying party that located and established the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and in the latter part of that year drove a stage between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco, California. During the war, owing to the fact that he spoke the Mexican language fluently, he was detached by General Magruder to do business with Mexican trading parties. After the war Mr. Kessler became a government contractor, furnishing horses and supplies, and made money. From 1868 to 1873 he engaged in merchandising, and was also successful in that line.

In 1866 he married Miss Hermina Floege, of New Braunfels. Their only child, a son, A. L., aged seventeen years, contracted a fatal illness at Austin, and died in April, 1884. This was a sad blow to the devoted parents, who saw in the unfolding talents of their beloved son, the promise of many years of usefulness.

Mr. Kessler has served several terms as mayor of New Braunfels, and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature in 1874, 1875 and 1876. As a member of the legislature he ranked among the leading men of that body, and made a record of which he may well feel proud. He was elected as a Democrat, but has since severed his connections with all parties. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Kessler resides one mile from New Braunfels. He owns 1,000 acres of the finest farm land in Comal County, having a river front of two miles, and two water powers, one of 1,100 and the other of 350 horse power. He has all of his land under fence and about 300 acres of farm land

under cultivation. He raises graded cattle and fine horses, and has accumulated a fortune. His success in life is due to his own exertions. He is a man of fine mind, of superior attainments and charming social qualities. To know is to like and admire him. He is in the highest sense a representative citizen of Comal County and a man fitted to adorn any position in private or public life.

N. CUMMING PATTERSON,

JUNCTION CITY.

N. C. Patterson was born in Campbell County, east Tennessee, on the 15th day of February, 1855. His parents, N. Q. and L. M. Patterson, moved from Tennessee to South Carolina in 1865. Here the subject of this sketch received his first schooling from the country schools of Pickens County, and afterward attended the Georgetown University. After finishing his education, he moved to Kimble County, where he still resides, occupying a position of prominence and trust among his fellowmen. On the day that he attained his majority, Mr. Patterson met Miss Elizabeth L. Kountz, the daughter of Dr. E. K. Konntz, a lady of gentle manners, marked individuality and deep piety, and on December 25, 1878, they were married. The first year after his marriage he tried farming in Kimble County, but owing to the drought of that year (1879), it being 104 days between rains in that county, failed to make a crop.

In 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Junction City, and has since held that position, discharging the duties devolving upon him, faithfully and honestly. In 1882 he opened up a watch and clock repair shop in connection with the postoffice, having served under an older brother, A. J. Patterson, of Florence, Texas. In 1883 he added a small line of jewelry, watches, etc., and by close attention to business has each year been able to add to his stock. At the present time he has a very full assortment of goods in his line.

At the time that Mr. Patterson located in Kimble County, it was in the line of the savage war path. The Comanches and

other tribes greatly harassed the settlers. On the 2nd day of December, 1876, about sixteen Comanches came upon Isaac and Sebastian Kountz, two brothers of Mrs. Patterson, aged respectively sixteen and twelve years. Isaac drew his six-shooter and bravely exchanged shots with the red-skins until he fell mortally wounded. Sebastian then ran for his life, hotly pursued by a Comanche, who was mounted on a powerful black horse. The race was down the mountain side, through cat-claw and chaparral. The fleet-footed boy had the advantage, owing to the irregular character of the ground. The Indian made an effort to capture him alive, and, just as he leaped the fence surrounding the family home, the savage tried to seize him, but only succeeded in snatching the cap from his head. Sebastian fell, but on the instant regained his feet and sped away, making good his escape. The band of Indians then again swept along their path of destruction and in a few minutes overtook and murdered young Spear (a boy living in the neighborhood), on the North Fork of the Llano. The news spread like wild fire, and citizens and rangers were soon following fast upon the heels of the Indians. However, after pursuing the savages for seventy or one hundred miles, a heavy rain fell, obliterated the trail, and the pursuit had to be abandoned. The killing of Isaac Kountz and young Spear occurred within pistol-shot of where Junction City now stands.

Although but thirty-six years of age, Mr. Patterson has experienced all of the hardships and dangers incident to frontier life. He is indebted to his own indomitable energy and perseverance for all that he is—a prosperous business man and public-spirited citizen.

S. T. DOWE.

PEARSALL.

S. T. Dowe, county judge of Frio County, is a son of J. M. and Jeanette E. Dowe, and was born in Rankin County, Mississippi, July 1, 1853. His parents removed to Texas with their family in 1859 and located in Clinton, DeWitt County. The subject of this sketch, when of sufficient age, industriously



S. T. DOWE.



aided his father in farming, attended the local schools as opportunity afforded, and, in 1874, entered Bethany College, Virginia, where he remained three years, and completed his literary education and prepared himself to assume the duties of a minister of the Christian Church. He returned to Clinton, February 7, 1877, and at once began preaching the gospel, filling appointments in DeWitt, Goliad, Gonzales, Bee, Live Oak, Victoria and Matagorda Counties, and continued actively engaged in this arduous work until failing health compelled him to desist. He preaches now, however, when able to occupy the pulpit.

He was elected county judge of Frio County in 1886, over seven opponents; in 1888 was re-elected over a rival candidate, and in 1890 was again re-elected, this time defeating two opponents at the polls.

Judge Dowe was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Leavett March 2, 1881. They have seven children—James Watson, Robert Field, Myrtle Jeanette, Mildred Jane, Fannie Josephine, Samuel Thomas, and Mary Leavett Dowe—all remarkably promising. The rapid development of Frio County is, in a large measure, due to the intelligent and untiring efforts of Judge Dowe. His rulings on the bench have stood the test of review in the court of appeals as well as those of any county judge in the State, and his sound business sense has enabled him, as chairman of the commissioners' court, to render invaluable service in putting the finances of the county in a healthful condition. He enjoys in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of his constituents and his hearth is cheered and blessed by domestic happiness.

Judge Dowe possesses that firmness necessary to discharge his judicial duties without swerving to the right or left, but withal is a man of boundless charity, true goodness of heart, and modest and sincere piety, and has scattered deeds of kindness all about his path of life. His present term of office will expire in 1892.

SAMUEL P. SIMPSON,

EAGLE PASS.

Samuel P. Simpson, head of the widely known banking firm of S. P. Simpson & Co., at Eagle Pass, Texas, is fifty years of age, and was born in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were Sydney and Mary Simpson, his mother's maiden name being Miss Mary Dorsey. He was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, taking a full classical course, and was trained in finance and banking at Cincinnati, Ohio.

He was married to Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Henry W. and Martha Thorne Reed, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have four children—Mattie, Lilla, Sam and Mary.

He moved to Texas with his family, in 1879, and located at Eagle Pass, where he has since resided and been engaged for many years in the banking business. Mr. Simpson has met with gratifying success; is worth \$50,000; has never paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest banker between El Paso and San Antonio.

Mr. Simpson has been one of the most active promoters of every public enterprise that has been inaugurated for the benefit of Eagle Pass since he established his home in that thriving little city. He has never been, in any sense of the word, a politician or office-seeker, but is an old time Democrat. Living upon the border line of Texas and our sister Republic, Mexico, he has been enabled to study the practical workings of a high protective tariff that has fettered commerce and diverted a rich stream of traffic to foreign lands that should flow to our shores, blessing alike the peoples of Mexico and the United States. He is an ardent believer in tariff reform, and among the many articles he has contributed to the press a number have been devoted to the advocacy of this cause.

Mr. Simpson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of medium height, is well proportioned, wears no other beard than a dark moustache, and in his clear gray eyes there flashes the fire of a bright and keen intelligence. He has a nervous temperament, is quick in his movements and

there is something peculiarly pleasing in his appearance and bearing. In social intercourse he is courteous, frank, genial and entertaining and enjoys the high regard of a wide circle of friends.

THOMAS McFARLAND WALKER,

GONZALES.

Thomas McFarland Walker, of Gonzales, is a worthy representative of the farmers of Texas, and of that great conservative land-owning element that forms the vital principle in every country where the people rule, and that in times past has furnished the hearts that have dared to dethrone tyranny, and the men who have reared upon the ruins of despotism the fairer superstructure of free institutions. So long as the rights of this class are maintained, and the land can boast an independent, sturdy yeomanry, nothing is to be feared either from plutocracy or the commune.

Mr. Walker was born in Fayette County, Texas, in 1851. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm. He received a good English education, and, in 1875, bought a farm in the Guadalupe River valley, ten miles below Gonzales, and, having married Miss Sallie Bennet, (a daughter of M. S. Bennet, of DeWitt County, a gallant veteran of the Texas revolution), established him a home. He has since made a good crop every year, that of 1891 making seventeen consecutive crops without a failure. Excepting the first few years, he has raised corn exclusively. He is opposed to diversified farming and believes that, if a man will exert all his energies and ability in raising one particular kind of product, he will be sure to be rewarded with a satisfactory measure of success. He believes in physical labor; believes that it is ennobling, honorable, healthful and self-satisfying, and is of the opinion that farmers have too much of their work done by hired help. He is known throughout Texas as the largest individual corn-raiser in the State; that is, he has, during recent years, personally cultivated more acres than any other man in the State (200), and has secured, as a reward for his thorough and scientific methods, better and more abundant crops. In

politics he is a Democratic-Greenbacker, believing that one of the greatest needs of the country is more money per capita. Mr. Walker is chancellor commander of Gonzales Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has four daughters, and his country home is the abode of that domestic comfort and happiness that seem to bless with their richest gifts those who live apart from the noise and glare and fierce contention of city life.

He has accumulated a fortune of \$30,000; his word is as good as his bond, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all his neighbors. His parents, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Lucinda Walker, are still living and reside in the city of Gonzales.

GEORGE HOBBS.

ALICE.

George Hobbs was born in Derbyshire, England, January 21, 1841, and came to America with his parents (James and Sarah Hobbs) and brothers and sisters in November, 1852, as a passenger on the sailing vessel, Osborne. The voyage to New Orleans required seven weeks, and a week from that port to Corpus Christi, near which place they located.

The family (beside an elder daughter, Miss Rebecca Hobbs, who married a Mr. Mitchell and remained in England) consisted of the parents and the following children: Miss Sarah, now Mrs. Reuben Holbein; Miss Priscilla, now Mrs. Thomas Beynon; Miss Miriam, now Mrs. George Littig, whose husband died soon after they were married; William, James and the subject of this sketch.

The family were a part of the immigrants introduced into Nueces County through the efforts of Colonel H. L. Kinney. Prior to that time the Lipan Indians held undisputed possession of that section of the State and, upon the incoming of white settlers, displayed a hostile spirit that manifested itself in depredations upon stock and minor marauding forays that proved a source of great annoyance to the hardy Europeans who had come to the western world to conquer the wilderness and



GEORGE HOBBS.



were struggling to establish homes. The Indians were soon taught to fear the vengeance, if they did not respect the rights, of their new neighbors.

George Hobbs, notwithstanding the poor school facilities at his command, by dint of industry, acquired a fair education and soon gave evidence of that business sagacity that has since enabled him to accumulate a modest fortune. He resided in Corpus Christi twelve years; started in business as a merchant in 1872, then, after three years, moved to Collins, on the line of the Mexican National Railroad, and for eleven years merchandised and was postmaster at that place; and in 1891, moved to Alice, Nueces County, where he is now a dealer in general merchandise and is conducting a large and paying business.

During the war between the States he volunteered as a private in the Confederate army and served in Captain Matt Nolan's company, Pyron's regiment, Sibley's brigade. The companies of Captains Nolan and Tobin (detailed for duty on the Rio Grande) were sent from Laredo to Brownsville and took charge of the United States posts and arsenals, when the Union forces evacuated that territory at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Beynon, December 31, 1867, and shortly thereafter made his home in Corpus Christi, where he followed the trades of carpenter and wheelwright until, seven years later, he went into the mercantile business at Corpus Christi, then moved to Collins, where he became postmaster and merchant.

Mr. Hobbs has four children—Phillip, Felix, Rufus and Nettie. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Democratic party, but has never taken an active interest in politics. In 1872 he joined Lodge No. 189, A. F. and A. M., at Corpus Christi, and is a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a self-made man, has been very successful in business and has lead a quiet, peaceful life and made it a rule to attend strictly to his own affairs, and it can be truly said that no man in Nueces County is more highly respected or generally liked by all who know him.

JAMES O. LUBY,

SAN DIEGO.

Judge James O. Luby was born in London, England, June 14, 1846. His father, Daniel Luby, a well-known fur dealer in Cork, Ireland, died when he was an infant. In 1854 Mrs. Luby (nee Miss Kate Smith) came to New York City, where the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools.

In 1858 Mrs. Luby was united in marriage to Mr. A. R. Feuille, and in 1860 went with him to Havana, Cuba. Judge Luby visited his mother at Havana in the early part of 1861, and in March of that year took passage for New Orleans, where he entered the Confederate army as a soldier in company B, First Louisiana infantry (Gladden's regiment); was stationed at Warrington Navy Yard in 1861, and the early part of 1862, participating in the attack on Wilson's Camp, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th of October, 1861, and the bombardment of Fort Pickens, November 22, and the engagement with the Richmond and Niagara battery, Lincoln and Fort Pickens, January 1, 1862; was stationed with his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, and belonged to the first brigade, Withers' division of Bragg's corps, at the battle of Shiloh.

After the battle of Shiloh, having served his enlistment, he was discharged, and went to New Orleans and joined the Pickwick Rifles, Fourteenth Louisiana infantry; was at New Orleans during the exciting period of the passing of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by the Federal fleet; was paroled by General B. F. Butler, and, in September, 1862, went to Brownsville, Texas, and accepted a position in the county clerk's office.

At the close of hostilities, Judge Luby served under Colonel John S. Ford; took part in the fight at Palmetto Rancho, the last engagement of the war between the States.

In 1866 he removed to San Diego, Duval County, and clerked for N. G. Collins until 1869, when he removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1870 merchandised near Fort Ewell, in La Salle County. From 1871 to 1876 he was justice of the peace and a merchant at San Diego, where he has since resided. He was the first



GEORGE. H. LITTLE.

postmaster appointed at San Diego, and served continuously from 1867 to 1884; was elected county judge of Duval County in 1876, and filled that office until 1882; was collector of customs for the district of Brazos Santiago in 1884-5, and county judge of Duval County from 1886 to 1890.

Judge Luby was admitted to the bar in 1879, and enjoys an extensive practice, devoting himself mainly to land law. He was married to Miss Mary Hoffman in 1871. They have five children—John M., who is a cadet in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; Adelaide, Mary, James and Catherine Frances. Judge Luby is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a select master. He is secretary and treasurer of the Duval County Immigration and Colonization Association. He has taken an active part in every movement having as its object the development of southwest Texas. Politically, Judge Luby is a Republican. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and the large measure of success that he has achieved is to be attributed to his unaided energy and talents. He is one of the leading men of his section and is full of the spirit of modern enterprise and progress—a representative citizen of southwest Texas.

GEORGE H. LITTLE.

COLUMBUS.

George H. Little was born December 1, 1840, in Fort Bend County, where he remained until 1859. His parents were William and Jane Little. His father died in 1841, and his mother in 1850, and they are buried side by side in Fort Bend County. They traveled along the path of life together; mutually helpful amid its changing scenes, and, in death, slumber lovingly together.

William Little was one of Stephen F. Austin's advance of thirteen, who came to Texas in 1821, and settled in Fort Bend County.

The following excerpt is from the La Grange Journal:

"AN OLD TEXAS RELIC.—Mr. W. W. Little, of this place, has in his possession a most interesting relic. It is a rifle presented by General

Stephen F. Austin to Mr. Little's father (William Little), about the 1st day of July, 1821. Mr. Little's father was one of the thirteen who, in company with General Austin, crossed the Sabine River on the 16th of July, 1821, that being the day upon which Stephen F. Austin, with thirteen pioneers, entered Texas.

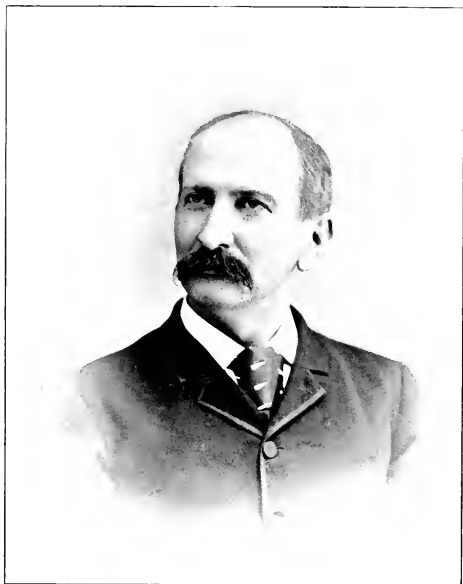
"Moses Austin's application to colonize was confirmed on the 17th day of January, 1821, and on the 16th of July, of the same year, his son, Stephen, who succeeded him, entered Texas with the first pioneers, namely: Edward Lovelace and Henry Holstein, from Louisiana; James Beard and William Little, both from St. Louis, Missouri; W. S. Smithers, from Indiana; Doc. Hewiston. Irwin, Burnum, Polly, Marple, Gasper, Bellew, William Wilson, District of Columbia, late lieutenant United States Army—thirteen in all."

The above is taken from the address made before the Texas veterans in the city of Houston, on May 14, 1873, by Hon. Guy M. Bryan. It will thus be seen that Wm. Little, father of Mr. Walter Little and George H. Little, was a pioneer of the pioneers of Texas. The rifle in Mr. Little's possession still has the same maple stock, and is a Kentucky rifle, hammered barrel. It was originally a flint lock, but Mr. Little had it changed to a percussion.

The subject of this sketch, George H. Little, completed his education at Baylor University, at Independence, Texas, studying under the honored and lamented Rufus C. Burleson. During the war between the States Mr. Little was a soldier in the army of the Confederate States of America. He was fourth sergeant of Company A, Fifth regiment, Green's brigade, and participated in the battles of Val Verde, Glorieta, Peralto, retaking of Galveston, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and other engagements. He was twice slightly wounded.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jarmon, daughter of Colonel R. B. Jarmon, of Fayette County, August 17, 1864. They have eight children—Adelia H., now Mrs. Dr. Robert Harrison, of Columbus; William R. Little, engaged in stock-raising in Fort Bend County; Nettie H., Ida H., George H., Robert J., Shelley Stafford and Seth Mabry, and have a grandson—Little Harrison.

Mr. Little is one of the most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in his section of the State. He has \$50,000 invested in the business and has one of the finest farms in Texas. It consists of 1,200 acres, 600 of which are in a high state of cultivation. He is an active working Democrat, possesses the engaging



ROBERT ROWE.

social qualities of a refined Southern gentleman, is public spirited and is regarded by all who know him as a citizen "*sans puer et sans reproche*."

ROBERT ROWE,

ARANSAS PASS.

Robert Rowe, one of the leading spirits in the effort that is being made to secure deep water on the Texas coast, and to whose intelligence, enterprise and energy the phenomenal growth of Aransas Pass (formerly Rockport) is largely due, is a native of England. He was born January 25, 1843, at Ashe House, the country seat of his parents, John and Elizabeth Rowe, situated at Musbury, in Devonshire, the birthplace of the first Duke of Marlborough. He received a thorough education.

He was united in marriage to Miss Frances Amelia Cooper. They have four accomplished daughters and three sons, youths who are now being educated in London. Mrs. Rowe and the young ladies are living at Mr. Rowe's country house, near the great British metropolis, but the family will remove to America as soon as the palatial residence that he is having built at Aransas Pass is completed.

The subject of this sketch came to the United States in July, 1885; lived eighteen months in New York and two years at Cairo, Illinois; removed to Fort Worth in June, 1889, and in August, 1890, went to Aransas Pass, where he has since resided and employed his talents and a large part of his fortune in the upbuilding of that rapidly growing city. His invaluable services have been properly appreciated and he has been called upon to take an active part in every leading enterprise. He is a director of the First National Bank of Aransas Pass, president of the Rockport Street Railway Company, president of the Aransas Pass Development Company, vice-president of the Rockport Real Estate and Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Rockport Commercial Club and Board of Trade. He has purchased a desirable tract of land situated in the suburbs of Aransas Pass, and has employed Mr. William Lomas, an expert land-

scape gardener, to beautify it, intending to make it one of the most attractive sites for residences to be found in this country. A spacious park has been laid out, stately boulevards graded, and rapid transit cars will furnish easy access to all parts of the city. Mr. Lomas is a pupil of Sir Joseph Paxton, and had charge of the grounds of a number of prominent men in England and enjoyed a high reputation for artistic skill in his native country—a land justly celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. The Gulf News, a newspaper published at Corpus Christi, contained, in a recent issue, an extended account of the enterprises in which Mr. Rowe is engaged and the improvements that he is introducing. A few extracts will not be out of place in this short sketch:

The most desirable residence cities in the world are those where the inhabitants have located their homes on the outskirts of business centres, and have taken time and opportunity to make their residences and homes attractive. For this reason our sister city, Aransas Pass, is destined to become not only a fine business city, but one of the most desirable places of residence on the continent. About a year since, Robert Rowe, an English gentleman of culture and refinement, visited Aransas Pass on a tour of business and pleasure. He looked over the advantages for investment offered in Texas, and decided that at no point could he find so desirable a place to invest his money profitably, with the certainty of ample returns, as he could in Aransas Pass. Being possessed of large means, he purchased 400 acres of land half a mile west of the courthouse, and at once proceeded to improve the property. Bellevue was the appropriate name selected for the new addition, and well does it deserve the title, "Beautiful View."

Speaking of the work done by Mr. Lomas in the park situated in Bellevue, the paper says:

He has adorned the park with beautiful flower beds, gently curved walks, and serpentine drives that will, in a few years make the beholders think that a magic wand, held by a fairy hand, has been waved over the spot. Rare plants have been placed in the earth and flowers will spring forth and greet the sight at every turn. A beautiful fountain has been placed in a sloping declivity near the centre of the park. In the basin will be placed water plants and borders, margined by exquisite rows of flowers. Grottos, dells, rustic seats and arbors abound on every hand.

On Bellevue Park, Mr. Rowe is expending a large sum of money and incessant care and labor. Even now it is handsome, but in a few years will be beautiful beyond comparison with any spot in the entire country. It is a place on which strangers can come and feast their eyes and wonder at the beauty of all the surroundings.



G. W. SANDERS.

We can only add that it is such desirable citizens as Mr. Rowe that are adding to the wealth and fame of southwest Texas. Their presence in our midst brings other equally desirable and wealthy men, who emulate the example of their predecessors, locate in our midst, build homes and become worthy citizens.

Mr. Rowe is also planting an extensive vineyard and will give grape culture a thorough trial in southwest Texas. Deep water will be secured at Aransas Pass in the near future, and, in anticipation of the fact, hundreds of people are flocking to that city and thousands of dollars are being invested. Having a fine tributary country to the town, the most popular and flourishing summer resort in the South, and being the nearest port to Mexico and Central and South America, its future is assured. Such men as Mr. Rowe will make Aransas Pass the leading seaport city in the great Southwest.

GEORGE W. SANDERS,

PEARSALL.

George W. Sanders, now doing the largest mercantile and lumber business in Pearsall, Frio County, Texas, and one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of that thriving town, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, November 27, 1851, and educated in the schools of that place. His parents were Asa D. and Elizabeth Sanders, both deceased, the former having departed this life in 1885, and the latter in 1887. His father was a well-to-do planter in Alabama, but lost nearly all he possessed by the war.

George W. Sanders came to Texas in 1870, and landed in Oakville, without a dollar. He was raised a farmer-boy; but, feeling that he could accomplish better results in other fields of effort, he abandoned the plow, and, by hard work and financial ability, established himself as a merchant in Oakville before he was twenty-one years of age. He prospered from the beginning. After remaining in Oakville three years he removed to Frio County, where he now lives at Pearsall. Besides merchandising and the lumber business, he is also engaged in trading in horses, cattle and stock of all kinds, and through his unaided efforts has

amassed a comfortable fortune, amounting to \$75,000. There is not a more charitable or public-spirited man in west Texas. During the drouth of 1886-7 he furnished the entire county with supplies on credit, and saved many of the people of his section from making ruinous sacrifices. He is zealous in the promotion of every undertaking that has in view the upbuilding of the town and county in which he resides, giving liberally of his means and time. No man stands higher in the affectionate regard of his fellow citizens.

He was married to Miss Bertha Brown. They have two children—Adelia, now fifteen years, and George R., twelve years of age. Mr. Sanders is an orthodox Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM THOMAS MERIWETHER,

PEARSALL.

William T. Meriwether, of Pearsall, Frio County, one of the leading lawyers of western Texas, was born in Obion County, Tennessee, April 16, 1843, and received a fair English education in the common schools of Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. His father, G. W. Meriwether, died in Tennessee. He came to Texas in 1854 with his mother, Martha M. Meriwether, who located in Guadalupe County.

In 1858 he began reading law, but his studies were interrupted by the gathering clouds of war. When the storm burst and the call to arms rang through the Southland, he responded promptly to the voice of his country and volunteered as a soldier in Company D, Fourth Texas infantry, Hood's Texas brigade, and served gallantly under General R. E. Lee in Virginia. He was wounded in the right temple June 6, 1864, and September 29, 1864, was shot in the left shin bone below Chaffin's Bar.

In Victoria County, Texas, November 20, 1866, Mr. Meriwether was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Hill, granddaughter of Thomas Menifee. They have one child—W. T. Meriwether, Jr.

In 1874 Mr. Meriwether resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in



W. T. MERIWETHER.



J. H. C. 1871

Caldwell County. He removed to Uvalde County in 1875, and in 1876 to Frio County, where he has since resided. He was appointed county treasurer of Frio County in 1877, and was elected a member of the Nineteenth Legislature in 1884. He is an ardent Democrat and a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Meriwether made one of the best county treasurers who ever served the people of Frio County, and was considered one of the leading men in the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislature. He made a powerful constitutional argument against what was termed the "Female Clerk Bill"—a bill seeking to make it obligatory on the heads of State departments to employ a certain number of female clerks. His speech was extensively published and was highly complimented by the press. He was put forward as the leader of the forces opposed to a motion introduced by Blount, of San Augustine, in committee of the whole, providing for a reduction of the appropriation for the ranger force from \$75,000 to \$12,000. Mr. Meriwether and his supporters succeeded in getting through an appropriation of \$60,000, notwithstanding Blount was supported by east Texas. Mr. Meriwether had a hard fight with Hon. E. F. Hall, Senator from his district, on House Bill No. 102, to create Val Verde County, but came out victorious. Many of the best laws passed by that Legislature bear the impress of his labors.

He has had a wide and successful experience in the practice of law; is considered by his brethren at the bar a man of rare force, learning and accomplishments as a barrister, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a man of warm sensibilities, firm in his friendships and unswervable from the discharge of his duties to his country, his neighbors and his clients, and as a consequence, few men in west Texas are so generally admired and liked by the people.

ROBERT E. STAFFORD,

COLUMBUS,

The late Robert E. Stafford, of Columbus, was born March 27, 1834, in Glynn County, Georgia, and was of Welsh-English

descent. His parents were Robert and Martha A. Stafford. His father was a prosperous stockraiser and farmer. Robert E. Stafford received an academic education at Waynesville, Georgia, and amid the busy scenes of after life found time to acquire that wide acquaintance with solid and polite literature that is distinctive of the polished gentleman. The scion of an honorable family, his nature was high and unselfish; his mind broad, generous and enterprising; and his spirit courageous and chivalric. His purse was ever open to the calls of charity and his ear attentive to the appeals of the unfortunate. While not a member of any church, he found much comfort in studying the divine truths contained in the bible. Having, unaided, fought his way to fortune and encountered many of the vicissitudes of life, his heart, instead of becoming hard, cold and callous, was capable of a warmer and wider humanity. His was not the soul of the parlor knight; there was in him much of the antique Roman—a strong, unbending, fearless, self-reliant manhood—and those whom he admitted to his friendship he gathered to him with hooks of steel.

December 27, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Zouchs, of Liberty County, Georgia, the fair representative of one of the best families in that grand old State, and a lady whose accomplishments, no less than her beauty, charmed all who came within the circle of her influence. The spotless purity, the quiet and placid manner, the peace and restfulness of the refined and cultured woman were hers, breathing that incense so delightful to the man who is compelled to participate in the turmoil and struggle of the world. Of this union there are two surviving children—Mrs. J. Augusta Walker and Mrs. Myra Early.

Ambitious and progressive, Mr. Stafford's attention was attracted toward Texas as offering a fine field for financial operations, and, in August, 1859, he came to this State. January 6, 1860, he was standing on the wharf at Galveston, awaiting the arrival of the Florida, on which his wife and children (Augusta and Warren D.) were passengers. The stately ship came into port like a thing of beauty, and on her deck were standing the loved ones, whose coming he awaited under the sunny skies of

the beautiful summer-land he had selected as their future home. He advised with his wife, and they decided to locate in Colorado County, and there he gathered around him a few head of cattle and engaged in farming and stockraising on a small scale. In 1861, when war was declared between the States, he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer in Company B (commanded by Captain Upton), Fifth Texas infantry, General John B. Hood's brigade, and was as faithful and gallant a soldier as any who shared the fortunes of that band of veterans whose *esprit du corps* made Hood's brigade as famous as Cæsar's twelfth legion or Napoleon's old guard. At the close of the war, he, like many others, came home penniless, but resumed the conduct of his private affairs with an energy that knew no diminution and an ability capable of accomplishing any undertaking.

In 1869 he drove a herd of cattle to Kansas. This venture proving successful, he enlarged his business by purchasing all the brands in his section that were for sale. In 1872 he entered into a contract with Allen, Poole & Co. to supply beef for the Havana market. The returns from this enterprise not being altogether satisfactory, he abandoned it and engaged in selling cattle to Western men for Indian contracts. In 1878 the firm of Allen, Poole & Co. failed, and Mr. Stafford purchased all their brands and ranches.

October 10, 1880, death entered his household and took from him his bright and promising boy—Robert E. Mr. Stafford and his faithful wife, heartbroken by the sad bereavement, revisited their native State. When they returned from Georgia to Texas, they found their country home so lonely (all their surviving children being married) that, January, 1881, they moved to their house in Columbus. His fortune having increased rapidly, and, finding that it would be profitable to manage his own exchange, Mr. Stafford, in 1882, organized a private bank, of which he was the president and sole owner. In 1883 the idea occurred to him that it would be an advantage to the stockmen in his community to sell dressed beef in Western and foreign markets, and he, therefore, organized a stock company, known as the Columbus Meat and Ice Company, and was unanimously elected president of this corporation, and put in a plant at a cost \$250,000. It

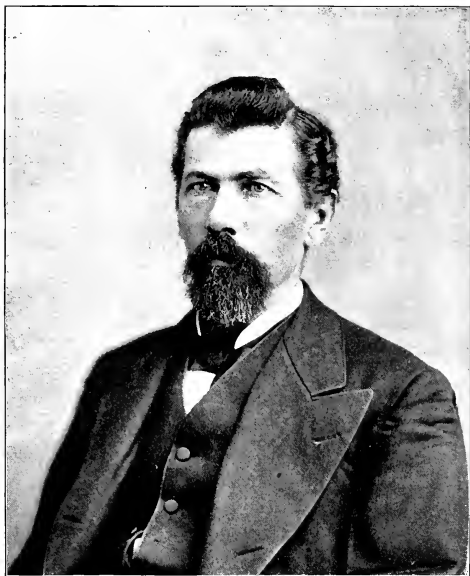
had a capacity of forty tons of ice and 250 head of cattle per day. The company filled a contract with an English syndicate and for some time shipped dressed beef to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Galveston and other points, but the business was not as successful as he desired and he closed the factory and again confined himself to selling cattle to Western buyers and shipping from his ranches to New Orleans, Galveston and Houston.

In March and April, 1890, he and a number of wealthy and influential stock-raisers from different parts of the State, met at Columbus and Fort Worth and organized a new company, styled the Texas Dressed Beef and Packing Company, one of the most important corporations ever formed in the Southwest.

Unaided, save by the efforts of his loving and devoted wife, he accumulated an immense fortune. His cattle numbered from 50,000 to 75,000 head. Besides a well stocked horse-ranch in Presidio County, he owned about 90,000 acres of land in various counties, and handsome property in and near the city of San Antonio. He often told his friends that one of the secrets of his success was a rigid adherence to the maxim, "Pay as you go." At the time of his death he owed no man a cent. Another distinguishing characteristic of this remarkable man was his ability to inspire all with whom he had business dealings with unbounded confidence in the soundness of his judgment and the extent of his powers as a financier.

July 7, 1890, about 7 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. R. E. Stafford and his much loved brother, John (a partner of his in many enterprises), were, although unarmed and unable to defend themselves, slain upon the streets of Columbus in a personal difficulty by men, one of whom Mr. R. E. Stafford had often befriended. The people of the State were inexpressibly shocked. Texas can ill afford to lose such men as the broad-minded, noble-hearted and public-spirited Robert E. Stafford and his brother. Nor in social life can the loss be repaired.

Mr. Stafford was a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor. In politics he was a Democrat, took a deep interest in public affairs, and was many times a delegate to State conventions; but his extensive business engagements made such



W. K. MAKEMSON.

demands upon his time that he seldom actively participated in politics. His son, Warren D., died March 16, 1891. His wife and surviving children reside in Columbus.

Robert E. Stafford was a devoted husband, kind and loving father, true friend, blameless gentleman, and citizen without reproach. Few knew him but to love him and the memory of his worth will be kept ever fresh and green in the hearts of thousands of friends throughout Texas. He did much to develop the State and, had he lived, would have unstintedly employed his purse and talents in promoting the prosperity of its people.

W. K. MAKEMSON,

GEORGETOWN.

W. K. Makemson was born at Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois, February 26, 1836. His grandfather and six brothers took part in the Revolutionary War that freed the American colonies from the tyranny of Great Britain. Two of the Malkemson (so the name was spelled in the early days of the Republic) brothers were killed in battle.

W. K. Makemson's parents were Samuel L. and Martha Makemson. They came to Texas in 1847, and November 25, of that year, located on Brushy Creek, in Williamson County. Samuel L. Makemson died in 1850, and his widow is now living in Georgetown.

On the declaration of war between the States, the subject of this biographical notice, W. K. Makemson, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Texas Partisan Rangers, commanded by Colonel L. M. Martin, now of Dallas, and served under Cooper, Steel, Cabell and other generals in the Indian department, his regiment operating mainly on the southern borders of Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

In 1864 he was elected Sheriff of Williamson County, and left the army to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, which, at that time, were hazardous, owing to the lawless condition of the country. By a firm and courageous course he managed to restore order and security of life and property.

Before the war he was a Union man and opposed to secession. When war was declared he answered the call of his State and did his duty as a Confederate soldier. However, he did not change his political opinions, and, after the war, acted with the Republican party, of which he is now a member.

In 1865 Mr. Makemson was appointed district attorney by Governor Jack Hamilton, and served through the administration of Governor Pease. Shortly after E. J. Davis secured the governorship, Mr. Makemson, not being in sympathy with that administration, resigned the district attorneyship, since which time he has held no public office. Although not present, he was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the State Republican convention, that met at San Antonio in 1890.

July 20, 1870, he was united in marriage, at Bastrop, Texas, to Miss Annie Smith, daughter of Rev. William Addison Smith. They had two children—Ethel and Annie, both of whom are living. His wife died August 10, 1880. Ten years later he married Mrs. Kate Holland (nee Miss Kate Patrick), at Boston, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of W. A. Patrick, who was for a number of years county clerk of Leon County.

Mr. Makemson is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, Masonic fraternity, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Texas and has represented the Texas jurisdiction in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Makemson is one of the directors of the Georgetown & Granger Railroad, now under construction, and is one of the most enterprising citizens in his county. As a lawyer he enjoys a large and paying practice and ranks high at the bar. Much of his attention has been devoted to the criminal practice, in which he has been very successful. He has, perhaps, been engaged in as many murder trials as any lawyer in the State.



J. LAMOUR.

J. LAMOUR,

AUSTIN.

Jacob Lamour, one of the leading architects in Texas, and State Superintendent of the construction of the Southwest Texas Lunatic Asylum, now being erected at San Antonio, is a native of New Jersey, having been born in that commonwealth on the 26th day of June, 1823. He received an excellent education, and in early boyhood manifested taste and decided talent for pursuits kindred to the profession for which he later qualified himself, and in which he has since acquired enviable distinction.

He followed the avocations of architect and contractor in New York City until 1857, and then in Mississippi until the close of the war between the States. At the close of hostilities he moved to Indianapolis, remained there two years, then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, with a manufacturing firm, and, after residing in that city for three years, left for the Southern States to seek a healthful location for himself and family. He visited a number of places and, May 3, 1871, arrived in Austin, Texas. Here he established a home, sent for his family, and has since resided for more than twenty years. Ten years of this time he has been employed by the State of Texas. He planned and superintended the construction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan, and the rear addition of the Lunatic Asylum, at Austin. For four years he was architect of the State penitentiaries, and was appraiser for the State of the penitentiary property turned over to the State of Texas by Cunningham & Ellis, upon the expiration of their lease of the penal institutions. As before stated, he is now State Superintendent of the construction of the Southwest Texas Lunatic Asylum, being erected at San Antonio.

With limited means, he opened an office in Austin, the first successful architectural office established in the State, and in a short time built up a fine business, which improved as the wealth of the city increased, and acquired a State-wide reputation, which he has since maintained and extended. The elegant and stately courthouse, public schoolhouses, and splendid residences,

at Austin, too numerous to particularize, were designed by him. He also introduced the first modern architectural designs employed in San Antonio. He designed and superintended the construction of the storehouse of Leroux & Cosgrove, the business block of Goldfrank, Frank & Co., the old postoffice building, and many other imposing structures in the latter city.

In 1844 Mr. Lamour was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth B. Winant, an amiable and accomplished lady, who has been a faithful companion and aided him greatly in making his life happy and successful. No man is more highly respected by his fellow-citizens than Mr. Lamour, and no architect in Texas stands higher in his profession.

WILLIAM HENRY HUDDLE,

AUSTIN.

William Henry Huddle, the well known artist, was born in Virginia, February 12, 1847; served in the Confederate army during the last two years of the war, and in 1866 removed to Texas and settled at Paris, Lamar County, where he worked at the gunsmith's trade for several years and employed his leisure hours during the day and at night in sketching and drawing. He then spent three years at Nashville, Tennessee, in the studio of his cousin F. J. Fisher, the eminent portrait painter, who now resides in Washington City, and has painted a number of pictures for the White House.

Mr. Huddle studied at the Academy of Design in New York City two years. In 1874 the advanced scholars of the Academy of Design rebelled, left that institution, and established the Art League, which, from its commencement, was, and now is, the leading art school of America. Mr. Huddle is a charter member of the Art League.

He removed to Austin in 1877 and painted a large number of portraits, among others a gallery of the Governors of Texas, which was sold to the State for \$8,000.

In 1884 he went to Munich, where he spent two years perfecting himself in his profession, and then returned to Austin,



W. H. HUDDLE.



J. A. RANDLE.

where he now resides. His most recent historical paintings are a picture of Santa Anna before General Houston at San Jacinto, and a life-size portrait of Davy Crockett, which were purchased by the State and now adorn the walls of the capitol.

Mr. Huddle is an admirer of the truthful, rugged school of Rembrandt and is an artist of high ability. His studio is in the temporary capitol.

JULES A. RANDLE,

MONTEREY, MEXICO.

Jules A. Randle, one of the most enterprising and successful members of that small band of American financiers who have made investments and, by their pluck and ability, accumulated princely fortunes in the Republic of Mexico, was born in Coweta County, Georgia, September 18, 1842, and is a descendant of one of the leading families of that State. His father, Willis Randle, moved to Mississippi in 1844, and six years later removed to Texas with his family and negroes, and settled upon the Brazos River, near the old town of Washington, and established a large plantation.

Mr. Willis Randle was one of the first men in the State to conceive the idea of cleaning out the Brazos, and making at its mouth the great seaport of Texas—an enterprise that is now being carried to a successful issue. He ranked high among the leading, progressive men of his time. He was noted for his Chesterfieldian courtesy, and his elegant home was famous, under the old regime, for its generous Southern hospitality. While bitterly opposed to secession, when Texas severed her connection with the Union and linked her destinies to the Confederate States, he volunteered his services in her defense and was appointed chief quartermaster of State troops, an office that he filled until the time of his death, in 1863.

Jules A. Randle, the subject of this sketch, entered the Confederate army in 1861 and was a member of the Dixie Blues, Fifth Texas regiment, Hood's brigade until the fall of 1863, and,

among other engagements, participated in the seven days fight around Richmond, second battle of Manassas, and Sharpsburg.

While on a leave of absence, he raised a battalion of cavalry and served under General J. B. Magruder until the close of hostilities.

After the surrender, he returned to his plantation, near Washington, on the Brazos, and was, for a number of years, one of the most extensive cotton planters in that section.

In 1864, Major Randle was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Brewer, daughter of Captain William Brewer, of South Carolina. His wife died at their home in Brenham in 1883. They were blessed with five children, three of whom—Jules Randle, aged twenty-one, Eula Randle, aged eighteen, and Ed. Tom Randle, twelve years old—are now living.

In 1881, Major Randle established himself at Monterey, Mexico, and invested in urban and suburban property, and obtained a long lease of the famous Topo Chico Hot Springs, near that city.

In June, 1890, he was married to a most estimable lady in Denver, Colorado, Mrs. F. D. Gerrish, daughter of Mr. A. H. Miles, one of the first settlers in Denver. In his new home Major Randle is considered a leading citizen. He owns fifteen miles of street railway in Monterey, and extending to the Hot Springs, and is now making arrangements for the construction of a hotel to cost \$250,000 at the latter place. He is also largely interested in mines and mining in Mexico, and was the first man to predict that the ruling of Secretary Windom relative to Mexican ores would result in the establishment of the great smelting works now being operated at Monterey.

Major Randle is president, general manager and proprietor of the Monterey & Santa Catalina Railroad, and Topo Chico Hot Springs Railroad, and is also vice-president of the great Rosario Silver Mining Company, organized by him in 1882, (capital stock \$2,640,000), and is now in Bonanza. The major owns one-fourth of the entire property.

He ranks among the millionaires of to-day and is strictly a self-made man. Heavy losses, resulting from the war between the States, left him comparatively a poor man, but difficulties



W. J. BROWN

only served to quicken his energies and call forth those abilities that might otherwise have lain dormant. He is a man of large views and keen perception, and of that fine executive ability that is peculiarly characteristic of the successful business men of this age. While residing in, and feeling a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of Mexico, he retains his allegiance to the Lone Star State, and is proud of the fact that he was reared on Texas soil.

He is one of the most genial and big-hearted of Texans, and no man is more widely known or admired throughout the State. His has been a stirring, eventful life, yet his manner is entirely free from that brusqueness that too often mars the bearing of men of action. In social life he is a refined, cultured, well-poised gentleman, whose society is courted by a wide circle of friends.

Jules Randle, Jr. (twenty-one years of age in May, 1891), is vice-president and superintendent of Major Randle's entire tram-way system, and already gives evidence of the fact that he has inherited the talents of his father and will soon be able to relieve him in a large measure of the cares of business.

Miss Eula Randle has just completed a course of preparatory studies at Belton, Texas, and will now finish her education at Staunton, Virginia. Ed. Tom, Major Randle's younger son, is a student at San Marcos, Texas.

Major Randle is domestic in his tastes and his home at Monterey is a model of comfort and elegance.

EDWARD D. SIDBURY,

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The late lamented E. D. Sidbury, of Corpus Christi, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1838, and was reared and educated in that city. His father, John Edward Sidbury, died in 1839, leaving his widowed wife (Miranda Sidbury) with two small boys—John, aged three years, and Edward D., aged one year.

In 1862 the subject of this notice entered the Confederate

army, and served as a soldier until the close of hostilities. Owing to exposure during this period, he contracted rheumatism, from which he never fully recovered.

In 1866 Mr. Sidbury visited the West Indies, and, in August of the following year, went to Corpus Christi, Texas, in the *Young America*, the first steamer coming to Corpus Christi after the war. Being a skillful mechanic, he worked at his trade until 1870, and saved a sum of money with which he embarked in the lumber business. He was very successful in his financial operations and amassed a handsome fortune.

January 29, 1875, Mr. Sidbury married Mrs. C. M. Scott, of Corpus Christi, a noble, cultivated, Christian lady, who made home mean for him all that is sacred and endearing. Mrs. Sidbury had two children by her first marriage—James and Mollie Scott. James married Miss Mattie Jones, daughter of Captain A. C. Jones, of Beeville, and Mollie married Mr. R. R. Savage.

Mrs. Sidbury, who survives her husband, still carries on the immense business which was left her, and so far has been very successful.

Mr. Sidbury was a member of the Masonic fraternity for fifteen years, and was, at the time of his death, a member of Corpus Christi Lodge, No. 189, A. F. and A. M., and had held the office of worshipful master for four years. He was a Royal Arch Mason and filled a number of the highest offices known to that degree. Mr. Sidbury was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man of fine intelligence, had seen much of the world, and consequently was broad and liberal in his views and quiet and courteous in manner. His character was above reproach, and he possessed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Mr. Sidbury was warm hearted and charitable. No worthy person in distress ever appealed to him in vain for relief, but in matters of this nature he made it a rule that his left hand should not know what his right bestowed. His many virtues endeared him to a host of friends, who mournfully followed his earthly remains to their last resting place, and silently mingled their tears with those of his inconsolable widow. He has gone before, but is not forgotten; his memory is enshrined in loving hearts and will be kept ever fresh and green.



MR. CHARLOTTE M SIDBURY

MRS. CHARLOTTE M. SIDBURY,

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Sidbury, of Corpus Christi, was born in North Carolina and came to Texas with her parents (C. C. and Mary Cook) when a child. Her father, who was a prosperous planter, purchased 600 acres of land near Georgetown, in Williamson County, and established a fine farm which he conducted for many years. He was a man of wide and varied information, and devoted to his family, and took a deep interest in the education of his children.

In this pleasant country home, Mrs. Sidbury was the joy of a loving father and was gently lead along the primrose-way of happy childhood by the hand of a sainted mother, who moulded her character and instilled into her mind and heart those Christian and womanly graces that have, in the after years, distinguished her in private and social life.

Mr. C. C. Cook died at Beeville, December 25, 1868, and his wife, at that place, March 17, 1889. Mrs. Sidbury attended local schools and completed her education in Missouri. She was united in marriage to Mr. John W. Scott, at Georgetown, and a few years later moved with him to Corpus Christi. Two children were the fruit of this union—James F. Scott, a well known stockman of Cameron County, and Mrs. Mollie Savage, wife of R. R. Savage.

Mr. Scott, upon his decease, left a large and valuable ranch. His widow assumed control of, and successfully managed, the ranch until her marriage to Mr. E. D. Sidbury, in 1875, and then sold the property. She continued to live in Corpus Christi, where Mr. Sidbury owned an extensive lumber business, until the time of his death, August 17, 1881. Mrs. Sidbury has since conducted the business, and has, during the past ten years, amassed a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars. She has a beautiful home, commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounded by all the comforts and elegancies of life. She possesses financial and executive ability of a very high order and has an exact and accurate knowledge of the details of busi-

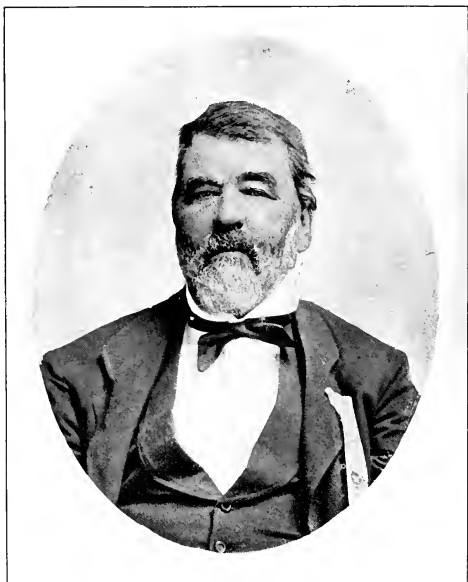
ness. She is thoroughly feminine, and there is about her manner the indescribable but delightful charm of true womanliness. She is a director and stockholder of the Corpus Christi National Bank, and has been interested in nearly every public movement that has given substantial promise of developing the resources of southwest Texas. She gave \$5,000 to help in the construction of the Aransas Pass Railroad and \$500 to the Corpus Christi & South American Railroad. She is public-spirited and quick to see the advantages to be derived by the section in which she lives, from any worthy enterprise, and to aid in pushing it to a successful issue.

Mrs. Sidbury is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Christian of true piety. She has contributed very largely toward keeping up the church at Corpus Christi and her elegant home has always extended its unstinted hospitality to visiting ministers. She possesses, in a marked degree, that noblest of all virtues—charity. There is not a needy person in Corpus Christi who has not had reason to bless her bounty. The dews of heaven fall upon the just and the unjust. Where she finds want and suffering she endeavors to relieve it.

The Caliph Omar said: "I look alone at the necessities of my fellow men. God will take care of their sins. It is not my duty to condemn and punish, but to help and save."

Sentiment worthy of a Christian, O! paynim Omar. May thy name be written in the Book of Life in letters of gold!

It is a sentiment that has ever animated the breast of Mrs. Charlotte M. Sidbury, has regulated her daily life and made it beautiful with the record of good deeds, and has won for her the grateful tears of the widow and orphan and the prayers of the unfortunate. America has produced many noble and talented women and among them she assuredly deserves a place. It has been said that the strength of a nation is in its men; but is not there a cause behind this cause, and does not its strength, after all, lie in its pure and high-souled womanhood?



W. J. BRYAN.

WILLIAM JOEL BRYAN,

PERRY'S LANDING.

William Joel Bryan was born on Hazel Run, St. Genevieve County, Missouri, December 14, 1816. His parents were James Bryan and Emily M. (Austin) Bryan, only daughter of Moses Austin. His father was engaged in merchandising (on a large scale for that country) and in mining and manufacturing lead ore.

In 1831 the subject of this sketch came to Texas with his mother, step-father and family. He attended a good school in Potosi, Missouri, taught by a Mr. Fitzgerald, who afterward became the leading lawyer of that place; but young William Joel Bryan loved the chase and out-door sports more than his books, and, consequently, his education was limited. After he came to Texas, his occupation was that of a farmer, in Brazoria County, where he has resided continuously since 1832.

He married Miss Lavinia Perry (niece of his step-father), in 1840, and at once settled at the extension of Peach Point, which he named Durazuo, and has since lived there in his beautiful home. He here reared five sons and two daughters. His daughters died young. The eldest, Mary, married Dr. C. W. Trueheart, of Galveston; and the other, Lavinia, married Mr. Thomas J. Stratton, by whom she had four children, three boys and one girl, all living. His sons are all living; married, have families, and are respected as useful and prosperous men.

In 1835 William Joel Bryan went out in Captain Ebberly's company, from Brazoria County, among the first volunteers who marched to Gonzales to meet the Mexicans; under General Stephen F. Austin, took part in the siege of San Antonio; as a soldier in Captain Calder's company was among the first volunteers to go to Gonzales in 1836, and was at that place when the Alamo fell; and when General Houston ordered his soldiers to fall back, was with the army on its retreat, and would have taken part in the battle of San Jacinto with his brother, M. A. Austin, but for sickness. He was a good soldier throughout the campaigns in which he participated—none truer, none braver.

He was a picket guard in 1835, at San Antonio, when Deaf Smith was pursued by Mexican Cavalry, and would have been captured but for the timely aid given by him and J. W. Hassell. During the campaign of 1835 he participated in various skirmishes and rendered valuable service in a number of scouting expeditions. After the battle of San Jacinto he resumed farming, which he has since followed. He has few superiors in point of industry and a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture.

During the war between the States, he contributed four sons to the Confederate army and devoted himself to feeding the troops at and near the mouth of the Brazos, at his own expense. No more self-sacrificing, generous patriot labored for the success of the lost cause. He has been a good citizen at all times and has supported every good cause to the extent of his means and influence. A man of fine person, and in the enjoyment of good health, when he attends the annual meetings of the Texas Veteran Association with his two brothers, M. A. and Guy M. Bryan, he always attracts attention. The three brothers came to Texas when it was a wilderness, in 1831; have passed through all the changing scenes and vicissitudes that have marked the history of Texas since that time, and now, in old age, are comparatively in good health and are respected by all who know them as having been, during their long lives, useful citizens.

William Joel Bryan, now seventy-six years of age, rejoices in the fact that he will live to see the dream of his youth realized—the chief deep-water port on the Texas coast established at the mouth of the Brazos, in sight of his first and last home in Texas—a home that reminds the traveler, or guest, of the glorious, hospitable, ante-bellum South. The grounds are adorned with magnolias, cedars and majestic live-oaks; the banana and orange trees suggest the orient, and a profusion of rare flowers gives evidence of the refinement and culture of the master of the fair domain and his household. He is esteemed by all who know him. His word is considered as good as his bond. Honored, respected and beloved by his family, may he live long to enjoy the rewards of a well spent life.



MOSES AUSTIN BRYAN.

MOSES AUSTIN BRYAN,

BRENHAM.

Major Moses Austin Bryan was born on Hazel Run, a branch of the Tar Blue River, in St. Genevieve County, in the then Territory of Missouri, on the 25th day of September, 1817. He is the third son of James Bryan and Emily M. Bryan.

James Bryan was engaged at Hazel Run in merchandizing and mining and smelting of lead ore and died at Herculaeum, on the Mississippi River, twenty-five miles below St Louis, in 1823. Mrs. Bryan married in 1824 James F. Perry, a merchant at Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, a town laid off by her father when the Territory belonged to Spain.

The subject of this sketch, Moses Austin Bryan, attended school at Potosi until eleven years of age, and was then employed in Perry & Hunter's store until 1830, when the firm determined to move to Texas. He accompanied W. W. Hunter, with the goods, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and January 2d, 1831, the schooner *Maria*, upon which he was a passenger, entered the Brazos River, and three days later he put foot upon Texas soil at the town of Brazoria and proceeded with Mr. Hunter to San Felipe de Austin, reaching that place January 10, 1831.

In three or four weeks Perry & Hunter's store was opened. Bryan was engaged during 1831 in selling goods to the pioneers, hunters and Lipan and Karankawae Indians. In June of that year he boarded with "Uncle Jimmy" and "Aunt Betsey" Whitesides, who were among the settlers of Austin's first colony. Colonel Ira B. Lewis, with his wife and two younger daughters, Cora and Stella, arrived in San Felipe at this time and boarded at the same house. Cora Lewis was then an infant. In after years, when she reached lovely womanhood, she became Mr. Bryan's wife, and now adorns his home—the loved companion of his declining years.

Stephen F. Austin was absent from San Felipe when young Bryan arrived. When he returned, the latter, who had not seen him for more than ten years, called upon him at the house of

Samuel M. Williams, who was secretary of Austin's first colony, and was cordially received. Stephen F. Austin was a member of the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, and invited his nephew to accompany him to the city of Saltillo, capital of the provinces. The invitation was accepted and, after an interesting journey through a country then almost entirely uninhabited, they arrived at Saltillo, reaching that place about the first of April, 1832. In June, 1832, the legislature adjourned until fall and during the recess Austin left for Matamoros to see General Terran, commander of the eastern States bordering on the Rio Grande. While leisurely prosecuting his journey, he heard of the troubles in Texas, and that General Mexia had been sent with four armed vessels and troops to the mouth of the Brazos to quell the outbreak. He hastened with the utmost dispatch to Matamoros, joined Mexia there, and went with him to Texas, leaving his horses, mules and traveling equipage with Mr. Bedell, expecting to return in the autumn and attend the sessions of the legislature. However, he found the political waters so stirred by the battles of Anahuac and Velasco, between the colonists and Mexican soldiers, that he concluded to remain, and wrote to his nephew that Mr. Bedell and three or four friends would take goods to the State fair, at Saltillo, to be held on the 16th of September, the anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence, and he could return with them to Matamoros, where Mr. Bedell would give him the horses, mules and baggage and furnish a trusty Mexican to pilot the way to San Felipe.

On approaching Goliad, the Mexican heard the people talk of the battles of Velasco and Anahuac and refused to proceed further. The alcalde of the town, however, furnished young Bryan a guide, and he, in a short time, safely reached his destination. Bryan at once visited his mother at her home on Chocolate Bayou. In December, 1832, his step-father moved the family to Peach Point, ten miles below Brazoria, where Mrs. Perry, Major Bryan's sister-in-law, now resides. Bryan re-entered Perry & Hunter's store and clerked until June, 1833, and then accepted a position in Perry & Somerville's mercantile establishment, at San Felipe.

When Stephen F. Austin, in August, 1835, returned to Texas,

after his long imprisonment in Mexico, and was made chairman of the Central Committee of Safety, at San Felipe, Gail Borden and Bryan acted as his secretaries. Bryan responded to the call to arms that followed the battle at Gonzales (the Texas Lexington), between the colonists and Mexican troops, lead by Urgertechea, who had demanded a caannon, which they refused to surrender, and marched, under the command of Austin, to San Antonio and took part in the siege of that place, which resulted in its being taken by assault and the surrender of General Cos. He now has the sword that General Austin wore.

Moses Austin Bryan, as a spectator, was at the meeting of the plenary convention that assembled at Washington, on the Brazos, in March, 1836, and was present when the committee reported a declaration of independence and it was voted on and adopted. As a soldier in Captain Mosley Baker's company, he was with General Sam Houston (often acting as his interpreter) on the retreat from Gonzales to the San Jacinto River. While on this march he was ordered by Captain Baker (who acted under instructions from headquarters) to burn the town of San Felipe. The order was the result of an erroneous report, made by scouts, that the enemy was close at hand and about to enter the place. Bryan asked to be excused, on the ground that he felt a natural repugnance to having any share in putting the torch to the first town built in the wilderness by his uncle. He was relieved from the necessity of performing this unpleasant duty and the town of San Felipe de Austin was destroyed by other hands.

At last the fateful day arrived that was to decide the future destinies of Texas. Although Bryan was almost prostrated with fever he insisted upon taking part in the charge of Burleson's regiment, made at ever memorable San Jacinto and behaved with distinguished gallantry. Three holes were shot through his coat before the regiment carried the breastworks by storm. After victory had been won, Bryan did what he could to check the indiscriminate slaughter of Mexicans that followed; but the memory of the massacres at the Alamo and Goliad were fresh in the minds of the Texan soldiers, and his noble efforts were in vain.

He was present when Santa Anna was brought before General Houston by Colonel Hockley and Major Ben Fort Smith, who had taken charge of the prisoner soon after he had been brought in by the scouts, Sylvester and Matthews. Colonel Hockley said: "General Houston, here is Santa Anna." Bryan was perhaps the only member of the party who understood Santa Anna's reply.

General Santa Anna said in Spanish: "Yo soie Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, presidente de Mexico, comandante en jefe del exercito de operaciones y me pongo a la disposicions del valiantes General Houston guiro ser tatado como deber ser un general quando es prisoners de guerra."

His speech in English was: "I am Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, president of Mexico, commander in chief of the army of operations, and I put myself at the disposition of the brave General Houston. I wish to be treated as a general should be when a prisoner of war."

At the close of his speech General Houston rose up on his right arm (he was then suffering from a wound received the day before, a ball having passed between the bones of his leg three inches above the ankle joint), and replied: "Ah! Ah indeed! General Santa Anna! Happy to see you, general, take a seat, take a seat," moving his hand toward an old tool chest near by.

In the subsequent interview, Colonel Almonte acted as interpreter. Santa Anna made a proposition to issue an order for General Filisola to leave Texas with the troops commanded by him. General Rusk replied that, his chief being a prisoner, Filisola would not obey the order. Santa Anna replied that such was the attachment of the officers and soldiers of the army to him, they would do anything he told them to do. General Rusk then said: "Colonel Almonte, tell General Santa Anna to order Filisola and army to surrender as prisoners of war."

Santa Anna replied that he was but a single Mexican, but would do nothing that would be a disgrace to him or his nation and they could do with him as they would. He said that he was willing to issue an order to Filisola to leave Texas. It was finally decided that he should do so, the order was issued, and a body of mounted Texans (among the number young Bryan),



GUY M. BRYAN.

commanded for a time by Colonel Burleson, and afterward by General Thomas Rusk, followed close upon Filisola's rear and saw that the order was promptly executed. This mounted force reached Goliad June 1, and interred the charred remains of the men who fell in the Fannin massacre. General Rusk, standing at the edge of the pit, began an address, but was so overcome with emotion that he could not finish it. A few days after he received a letter (concealed in the cane-handle of the quirt of a Mexican courier and which Bryan translated), informing him that General Urrea, with 4,000 Mexican soldiers, was at Matamoras, and was disposed to disregard Santa Anna's agreement and at once invade Texas. A copy of this letter was sent to President Burnet. Friends of Santa Anna, however, inaugurated a revolution in Mexico that effectually prevented Urrea from putting his purpose into execution.

M. A. Bryan was first lieutenant in a company organized at Brazoria and served under General Somervell, in 1842, in the campaign that resulted in driving Wall (who had invaded Texas from Mexico and captured San Antonio), out of the State. During the war between the States, he served as major (at different times) of two regiments assigned to duty in Texas. Major Bryan served as secretary of legation at Washington, District of Columbia, (from January to June) while Anson Jones was minister to the United States.

The Texas Veterans' Association was organized in May, 1873, and he served as secretary of that Association until April 1886, when he resigned, and nominated as his successor his friend, Colonel Stephen H. Darden, who was duly elected.

Major Bryan has five children—James, Judge B., L. R., S. J. and Austin Bryan. He resides at Brenham, and is admired by a wide circle of friends.

GUY M. BRYAN,

GALVESTON.

Colonel Guy M. Bryan was born in Herculaneum, Washington County, Missouri, January 12, 1821, and when in his tenth

year came to Texas with his mother and step-father, James F. Perry, and family. His brothers, William Joel, and Moses Austin Bryan, were in the army under General Houston, Mr. Perry was on duty at the Fort, on Galveston Island, and Guy M. Bryan was at school, at Columbia, when the news of the fall of the Alamo, and the rapid advance of Santa Anna, was received. The school was closed and the students hurried home. Young Bryan had the family carriage, a wagon and his saddle horse brought out, assembled the negro slaves, and, with his mother occupying the carriage, and a wagon loaded with household effects, started eastward with the stream of panic-stricken settlers, who flew before the victorious columns of the Mexican general like the spray of the storm-wave.

The Bryan family camped upon the east bank of the San Jacinto River until Santa Anna's advance guard appeared upon the west bank, and then joined others on the road to the Trinity. The road leading eastward (toward the Louisiana line) was thronged with fugitives—in wagons, carriages, on horseback and afoot—and presented scenes of terror and confusion never to be forgotten. They heard the booming of the cannon at San Jacinto, and the day following a courier dashed along the highway and told of the glorious victory that had been achieved. Three days later Guy M. Bryan rode over the battle field, still thickly strewn with the ghastly corpses of Mexican soldiers who had fallen in the action. Seeing his mother and attendants safely started on their homeward journey, young Bryan enlisted in the Texas army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Somerville made him his orderly. Colonel Somerville was then in command of the regiment, Colonel Burleson being absent with a body of cavalry, following Filisola's retreating army on its march out of Texas. Colonel Bryan continued with the army until severe illness compelled him to return home.

In the fall and winter of that year he attended school on Chocolate Bayou, in Brazoria County, and in May, 1837, entered Kenyon College, Ohio, where he remained five years, and graduated with honor in the class of 1842. At Kenyon College ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was his room-mate and most intimate friend, and ever since they have kept up an epistolary correspondence.

Returning to Texas, Colonel Bryan commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. William H. Jack, at Brazoria, but was finally compelled, by failing eyesight, to relinquish his professional studies. In 1846, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he responded to the call made by General Taylor on Texas for troops, and enlisted in a company of volunteers organized at Brazoria, and afterward a part of Hays' regiment. In Mexico, however, a younger brother, Stephen F. Perry was stricken down with camp fever and, fearful that he would die, Colonel Bryan procured permission to return with him to Texas. In the fall of 1847, Colonel Bryan was elected to the legislature from Brazoria County; continued a member of the Lower House six years; served four years in the Senate, and in 1857 was nominated for Congress, at Waco, by the first regular State Democratic convention ever held in Texas. The State was then entitled to two congressmen, the territory west of the Trinity constituting one district and the country east of that stream the other. John H. Reagan was elected to represent the Eastern District in the United States Congress and Colonel Bryan the Western District. Bryan was the only man on the Democratic ticket elected without opposition at the polls. Colonel Bryan served in Congress two sessions. During the second session (October 20, 1858), he married, at Galveston, Miss Laura A. Jack, youngest daughter of William H. Jack, and near its close she persuaded him not to become a candidate for re-election, saying she was so fond of the pleasures of social life in Washington that she feared that continued residence at the capital would unfit her to discharge the duties of a good wife. He accordingly abandoned politics for a season.

In 1860 he removed to Galveston, where he has voted ever since, but having ranches in both counties, he has divided his time between Galveston and Brazoria. Before the war between the States he canvassed the Western district in the interest of Pierce and King, and was elected on that ticket as Presidential Elector from the State-at-large; in 1856 he was a delegate to the convention that met at Cincinnati and nominated Buchanan for the Presidency; and in 1860 was a delegate to the Democratic convention that met at Charleston; was made chairman of the

Texas delegation, and when the Gulf States retired from that convention (on account of the adoption of a plank favoring squatter sovereignty), he made the speech for his delegation and withdrew from the hall at its head. The main convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, and the Gulf States at Richmond, later on in the same year. The delegates from the Gulf States met at Richmond, adjourned, and went to Baltimore. When Caleb Cushing and others retired from the main convention, the delegates from the Gulf States joined them, organized, and nominated Breckenridge and Lane. The other convention nominated Douglass and Johnson. Colonel Bryan took part as a prominent actor in these deliberations. The unhappy division in the Democratic ranks, alluded to, rendered the election of Abraham Lincoln possible. It was a division, however, that was unavoidable. When South Carolina, followed by other States, seceded from the Union, Colonel Bryan co-operated with friends in Galveston, and a committee of safety, of which he was made secretary, was organized. This body advised the people of Texas to organize similar committees, was very active and did more, perhaps, than any other committee to bring about that state of affairs which resulted in a convention that took Texas out of the Union.

General Herbert was appointed by President Davis to the command of the Department of Texas and Colonel Bryan served under him for a time as volunteer aide. Early in 1862, the President of the Confederate States appointed Colonel Bryan as special agent to visit the Governors of the States west of the Mississippi, to reconcile the clash between the civil and military authorities. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, Governor Moore, of Louisiana, and Governor Murrah of Texas, met him at Marshall. Governor Rector, of Arkansas, did not come, but sent a representative and the ill feeling, incident to a conflict of jurisdiction, was, in a measure, allayed. When Governor Holmes was appointed to the command of the district, Bryan was made major and assistant adjutant-general. On the return of the Sibley brigade from New Mexico, General Holmes ordered him to Texas to fill up that brigade and send it to Richmond, Virginia. He reported to General Sibley at Marshall and showed his orders. General

Sibley had returned home under a cloud, and, smarting under its influences, was reticent and not disposed to give information concerning regiments scattered throughout the department. Colonel Bryan determined to consult General Herbert, in person, at Houston, and left Marshall, on an outside seat of a stage-coach, in October, 1862, in the midst of a bitter norther. The weather became colder and he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia and was compelled to stop at Willson's hotel, in Huntsville, where he was carefully nursed by friends and was joined later by his wife, who took him in an ambulance to Waco. For three months he lingered between life and death, and for some time longer rheumatism disabled him for duty.

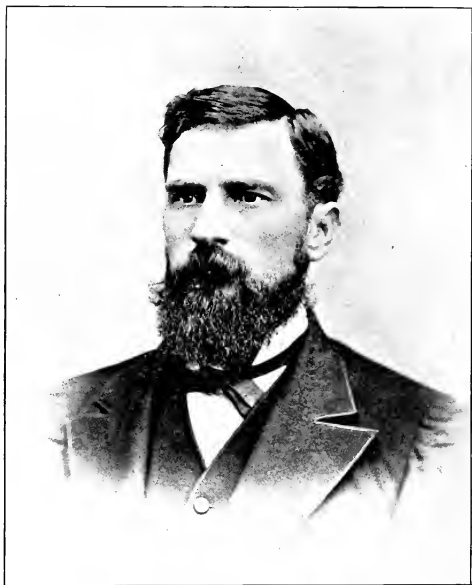
In May, 1863, he reported to General J. Kirby Smith, then in command at Shreveport, and requested to be sent to the field; but, having learned his intimate relations with President Davis and familiarity with the affairs of Texas, from long public service, General Smith positively declined to grant the request, appointed him confidential adjutant-general, gave him a room at his house and made him a member of his official family. Supplies for General Smith's army (ammunition and clothes) were purchased with cotton sent across the Rio Grande, and he conceived the idea of establishing a Texas cotton bureau, and placed at its head Colonel Bryan, who proceeded to Houston and soon organized and put the bureau in successful operation. About this time General Smith determined to create a bureau of the kind for the trans-Mississippi department and offered to place it under the control of Colonel Bryan, but the latter declined the position. Sometime afterward Colonel Bryan was sent to Texas to adjust differences and difficulties existing between State and Confederate bureaus, and was thereby prevented from taking part in the Red River battles. He was, however, at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and upon returning from that engagement was sent on a confidential mission to Richmond, and was cordially received by President Davis, and gave him an account of affairs in the trans-Mississippi department, and of General Smith's personal difficulties. Through Senator Oldham, of Texas, he was offered a place on President Davis' staff, but declined the honor, saying his place of usefulness was in the trans-Mississippi

department; suggested Governor Francis R. Lubbock as a man whose knowledge of Texas affairs fitted him for the responsible position; returned to General Smith's headquarters; was shortly afterward made colonel by General Smith, and was appointed by Governor Murrah representative of Texas at the headquarters of the trans-Mississippi department, and while he did not formally accept the latter position, discharged the duties incident thereto, in accordance with an agreement entered into by Governor Murrah and General Smith.

After the war, Colonel Bryan joined his family at Waco, and removed to Galveston. In 1867 he improved a small ranch on Galveston Bay, lived there four years and then, suffering acutely from rheumatism, went, with his wife and eldest boy, to Hot Springs, Arkansas. On returning from Hot Springs he moved to Galveston, and on the 1st day of January following, his devoted wife expired, leaving him four little children—two girls and two boys—the eldest boy twelve years and the youngest two weeks old. Mrs. Ballinger, his sister-in-law, united with her husband, Judge Ballinger, in insisting on his making their house his home, and, for the sake of the children, he accepted the kind invitation and remained with them several years.

In 1873, the people of Texas determined to make a vigorous effort to free the State from Radical rule, and Colonel Bryan was urged to become a candidate for the legislature and participate in the movement. He acceded and was elected to the House of Representatives, with John W. Harris and W. L. Moody as colleagues. The legislature met January 13, 1874, and he was, without opposition, elected Speaker of the House.

As reference is made in the sketch of General Hardeman, elsewhere in this volume, to the important part taken by him in the struggle that resulted in wresting the reins of the State government from the unwilling hands of E. J. Davis, no further allusion will be made in this place to those events. Colonel Bryan declined re-election to the Fifteenth Legislature; but was nominated and elected to the Sixteenth Legislature while with his children in Virginia. He co-operated with Judge A. W. Terrell (then in the Senate) in the advocacy of the bill providing for the erection of the new capitol. Judge Terrell



JAMES VAN ZANDT HUTCHINS.

drew the bill, and, owing to his exertions, it was passed by the Senate and House, and after the Governor affixed his signature, became a law.

After the education of his children was completed, Colonel Bryan made his home on the mainland opposite Galveston, and there, and in Brazoria county, where he has property and a small ranch, he has since resided. He was elected to the Twentieth Legislature from Galveston and Brazoria Counties and served with his usual ability in that body. Colonel Bryan is now first vice-president of the Texas Veterans' Association.

JAMES VAN ZANDT HUTCHINS.

J. V. Hutchins was born in Coffeerville, Mississippi, June 13, 1844, and died in Austin, Texas, July 14, 1890. His parents, James H. and Frances A. Hutchins, long residents of the State capital, moved from Mississippi to Texas in 1849, and purchasing a farm on the Colorado River, a few miles below Austin, settled thereon. On that farm and in Austin, whither they removed in 1857, their son, from his fifth year grew to manhood. His education was chiefly obtained under the tuition of his father, who, for several years, was a teacher, both in his country neighborhood and in the State capital. All through his youth he was studious, truthful, obedient, and thoughtful beyond his years. A model boy, son and brother, he was a source of pleasure to his associates and friends, and of delight to his parents and the home circle.

Of his later life, on the occasion of his death, a friend wrote:

Though but forty-six years old, Mr. Hutchins had made a success of life in all essential respects. In the social, political, and business world he stood high, and deservedly so. As far as fortune was concerned, by his own fair conduct and enterprise, he had acquired one, and was content to make it his servant, wisely refusing to become its slave. He made it subserve the uses to which fortune should be dedicated—the welfare, comfort and happiness of his family, his friends, and the community of which he was a member. In the main he was a self-made man, and a nobler one is seldom met with. Sober, honorable, just, generous and intelligent, of a philosophic, conservative mind, a cheerful and affectionate disposition, and

withal, of a magnificent physique and splendid personal appearance, it might be truly said of him :

“His life was gentle; the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world : ‘This was a man’ ”

Mr. Hutchins belonged to the Order of Odd Fellows and the fraternity of Masons, and worthily in life, word and act, he adorned them both.

At the age of seventeen, he volunteered in the Confederate army, and patriotically served his country as a brave soldier, in many hard fought battles, clinging steadfastly to the stars and bars, until they went down forever. By his gallantry in the field, his fidelity to every soldierly duty, and his urbane and unselfish demeanor in camp life, he won the admiration and esteem of the officers over him, and of his comrades in arms around him.

By the reconstruction convention of 1866, he was made one of its assistant secretaries, and by the Lower House of the First Legislature, that convened under the constitution framed in that year, he was elected chief clerk.

In 1868 he married Miss Jennie, only daughter of the late Stephen McKie, Esq., of Hays County, and moving to San Marcos, the county seat, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and soon after, in agriculture. He rapidly forged his way to the front, and soon became one of the foremost men in that unusually thriving and intelligent community. In 1876 the people of that county sent him to the lower House of the State Legislature, and they would have continued the bestowment of that honor upon him but that he declined a re-election. As a member of the House he left his well considered, intelligent impress on every important measure that passed or was discussed in the body. His particular attention was bestowed on questions concerning public schools and finance, on both of which subjects he was well prepared to speak and act. His was an active, earnest life, and from his first introduction to business to the end of his days, his career was but a series of well earned and well deserved triumphs. But far above all worldly wealth or honor, he valued the esteem and confidence of his fellow men, and he won and wore them as his life's brightest diadem.



ADOLPH DREISS.

His remains rest in Austin city cemetery, and over them his wife and daughter have reared a granite monument, bearing these memorial lines which truthfully depict the life-character of the loved sleeper :

Than his, no hand would sooner turn
To drop its alms in pity's urn;
Than he, none higher worth e'er won,
As husband, father, brother, son.
On none can higher praise descend,
As soldier, citizen and friend.
In each respect, well tried and proved,
Honored he lived, and died beloved.

ADOLPH DREISS,

SAN ANTONIO.

Adolph Dreiss, the well known drug merchant of San Antonio, furnishes another illustration of what pluck, energy and financial ability can accomplish under the most adverse circumstances. He is essentially a self-made man.

When he entered upon the struggle of life, he was a lad, without means or influential friends. To-day, he is a member of one of the largest drug establishments in Texas, has about \$100,000 invested in his business and no man stands higher in the commercial and social circles of the ancient and historic city of San Antonio.

Adolphus Dreiss was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, January, 1843. His parents were Albert and Josephine Dreiss. His father was county clerk of Comal County from 1857 to 1867, and is now living, at the age of seventy-six years, in San Antonio, and is vigorous in both mind and body. The subject of this sketch left the land of his nativity with his parents when near seven years of age; landed at New Braunfels, Texas, in 1849, and was educated in the local schools of that town. His father engaged in farming in Comal County and young Dreiss worked industriously as one of the field hands for three years, and then secured employment in a drug store at New Braunfels, in which position he remained for eighteen months. He removed

to San Antonio in 1857, and clerked in the drug store of A. Nette until the beginning of the war between the States. He then entered the army of the Confederate States, as a private, in the First Texas cavalry, and served as a trooper and hospital steward until the close of hostilities. After the war he returned to San Antonio, clerked one year and then engaged in the drug business on his own account.

In 1888 he associated with him Dr. T. C. Thompson and Mr. Theodore Olmsted, and, under the firm name of Dreiss, Thompson & Co., now conducts a large and prosperous wholesale drug business in that city. Mr. Dreiss also has a retail drug store in San Antonio.

He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fritze, in 1865. They have four children—Hermann, Louis, Ida and Albert. Mr. Dreiss is a member of the San Antonio Beneficiary Association.

When a boy, working upon his father's farm, he made it an unwavering rule of his to do well all labor that was assigned him, to devote himself to duty with cheerfulness and zeal, to strictly adhere to truth, and to practice kindness and justice. As he grew older, and when he had left the paternal roof to try his fortunes in the world's great arena, the virtues laid down by this self-imposed rule had, from long daily practice, become matters of habit. They found favor for him with his employers, drew around him, in time, a host of worthy and helpful friends, and, combined with his natural talent for business, have enabled him to build, upon a firm and sure foundation, the superstructure of a useful and honored life. He has been faithful to every trust confided to him, as farm-boy, clerk, soldier, merchant, citizen, son, husband and father, and is now able (although still actively engaged with the cares of business) to enjoy, in his elegant home, that ease that is sweetened by the consciousness of duty well performed.

Mr. Dreiss is among the most enterprising citizens of San Antonio, and is always ready to help on any movement that gives substantial promise of increasing the commercial prosperity of that city.



E. M. Hicks.

EDWIN MARSHALL HICKS,

LAREDO.

Edwin Marshall Hicks, district attorney of the Forty-ninth Judicial district, and one of the most brilliant young lawyers in Texas, was born in Cherokee County (this State) on the 26th day of August, 1865. His parents are Francis Marion and Anne Hicks. His mother's maiden name was Miss Anne McDugald. His father was born in St. Clair County, Alabama, and his mother in Paulding, Mississippi. His father is of English and his mother of Scotch descent. Her father, James McDugald, was born on the Isle of Ila, Scotland, and was for many years engaged in the practice of law in Mississippi, and was also State Senator.

Francis M. Hicks and his young wife came to Texas in 1850, and located at the town of Rusk, in Cherokee County, and resided at that place until 1870, when they moved to Shreveport, Louisiana.

The subject of this sketch, Edwin Marshall Hicks, attended the Thatcher Institute, at Shreveport, preparatory to entering college. In 1882 he went to the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tennessee, and graduated there with the degree of B. A. in 1886. In September, 1886, Mr. Hicks entered the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, and graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. L.

After leaving the University of Texas, he located at Mineola, Wood County, and formed a law partnership with Hon. W. M. Giles, now receiver of the East Line & Red River Railway Company.

From Mineola Mr. Hicks moved to San Antonio and formed a partnership with Robert Culberson, Esq., a prominent attorney of that city and a son of Hon. David B. Culberson.

In March, 1891, Governor James S. Hogg appointed Mr. Hicks district attorney for the Forty-ninth Judicial district of Texas, a new district created by the Twenty-second Legislature and composed of the counties of Webb, Encinal, Duval and Zapata. Mr. Hicks is a staunch, working Democrat, and is a

member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district, having been appointed by Chairman Finley in May, 1891. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. All of his family are Scotch Presbyterians. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was, in 1889-90, president of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas.

Young, talented, rising rapidly at the bar, full of energy and courage, it is safe to predict that he will achieve still higher distinction in his profession and add new and brighter laurels to those he has already won. Upon being appointed district attorney, Mr. Hicks moved to Laredo, where he now resides, and is the senior member of the law firm of Hicks & Hicks.

STERLING FISHER,

SAN MARCOS.

Sterling Fisher is one of the leading men of San Marcos, and stands in the front rank at the bar of his section of the State, few practitioners enjoying such an enviable reputation. With an intimate acquaintance with the science of jurisprudence, he combines forensic oratory of a high order and the skill of an accomplished advocate, acquired by long practice and the conduct of important litigation. The publisher of this volume regrets that he found it impossible to secure data for a more extended biography.

SANTIAGO SANCHEZ,

LAREDO.

Don Santiago Sanchez, one of the leading citizens of Laredo, Texas, and principal land and cattle owners in Tamaulipas, Mexico, and western Texas, was born in Laredo, Texas, December 31, 1838, and is now in his fifty-third year. His parents were Don Antonio Sanchez and Dona Juana Mendiola-Sanchez. He was educated at Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, but did



not finish his studies at college on account of a revolution then in progress in Mexico. In 1863 Don Santiago started in business at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in partnership with his friend Don Estebano Salinas, the firm name being Sanchez & Salinas. He was so successful that he accumulated a large fortune in a few years. The house of Sanchez & Salinas was well known in all the commercial cities of the United States, being then one of the largest mercantile establishments situated on the frontier of Tamaulipas.

In 1877, his partner having died, Don Santiago retired from business and invested his capital in land and stock. He owns about 200,000 acres of land; much of it in Texas, but the greater part in Mexico. He is the owner of the largest haciendas in western Tamaulipas, one being La Jarita Sanchez and another, on the Mexican national border line, Las Cuevas. He raises cattle, horses and sheep. He has large cotton fields, and his haciendas boast of being the only ones in Tamaulipas that have a steam cotton-gin and steam corn-mill. He resided in Nuevo Laredo until a few years since, when he built a large and handsome residence in Laredo, Texas, and moved to the latter city, where he now resides.

September 10, 1863, he married Dona Macaria Ramos, daughter of Don Juan Ramos and Dona Tiburcia Gonzales Ramos, Don Juan then being collector of customs at Nuevo Laredo. Don Juan was one of the leading, most highly respected, and influential citizens of Nuevo Laredo.

Don Santiago Sanchez has nine children—three sons and six daughters—viz: Amador (married), Santiago, Hugo, and Fidelia (married), Ofilia (married), Juvencia, Juanita, Maria, and Jose. He served several terms as mayor of Nuevo Laredo, holding the office for eleven years. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church. His princely home is the seat of elegant hospitality and is adorned by his accomplished wife and daughters. The name of Don Santiago Sanchez is a synonym, to all who know him, for public spirit, integrity and generosity. By his ability and energy he has accumulated a large fortune, that enables him to gratify his refined tastes and natural benevolence.

He ranks among the foremost citizens of the thriving and pushing little city of Laredo, Texas, and is doing his full share toward the upbuilding of his part of the State.

AMADOR SANCHEZ,

LAREDO.

Amador Sanchez, clerk of the district court at Laredo, is a son of Santiago Sanchez and Macaria Ramos de Sanchez, and was born April 30, 1866, in Laredo, Texas. He completed his education at St. Mary's University (Galveston), and while there won three gold medals and served as first sergeant in Company I of the college military organization. He graduated with honor from the university and for a time served as a land surveyor under the Mexican government. Mr. Sanchez also surveyed the greater part of large tracts of land in Mexico belonging to his father.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Maria Benavides, a charming young lady of Laredo—a member of one of the leading families of southwest Texas. They have one child, a son, named Amador. Mr. Sanchez is a member of the Catholic Church and Masonic fraternity, and is an earnest working Democrat. He was elected clerk of the district court in 1890 by a gratifying majority and has made one of the most popular and efficient public officers who has ever served the people of Webb County. He is young and full of pluck and energy, and is one of the most promising young men in southwest Texas.

NICOLAS SANCHEZ,

LAREDO.

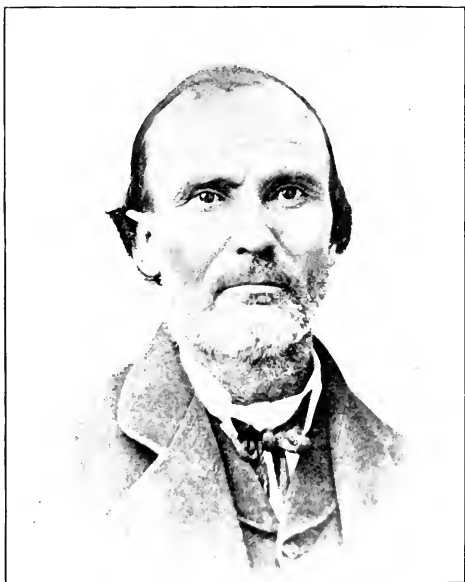
Don Nicolas Sanchez was the son of Don Marcolino Sanchez and Dona Juana Mendiola Sanchez, and brother to Don Santiago Sanchez, and a descendant of Captain Tamos Sanchez, the founder of Laredo, Texas. He was born in Laredo, Texas, the



AMADOR SANCHEZ.







NICOLAS SANCHEZ.

6th day of January, 1824, and died in that city the 7th day of April, 1880, he then being fifty-six years of age.

Don Nicolas Sanchez attended the public schools but was mainly indebted to his own exertions for the liberal education that he enjoyed. In 1847 he married Dona Manuela Garcia, one of the most lovely and accomplished young ladies of Laredo, and was the father of six children—three sons: Roberto, Dario, and Jose, and three daughters: Teodora, Lina and Eustacia, all of whom are living and married.

He served a number of terms, respectively, as mayor of Laredo, and county judge and county commissioner of Webb County. He was a life-long member of the Democratic party and a consistent member of the Catholic Church. He lived the life of a true Christian and blameless gentleman. His days were marked by deeds of kindness and in his last illness he was surrounded by his children and sorrowing friends. He manifested no fear of death, but, as it approached, calmly admonished the loved ones who stood about his bed-side to lead virtuous and useful lives and remember that there was something more to be desired than wealth or earthly honors, however much these were to be desired when honorably secured by personal effort, or as the rewards of merit.

When the final moment came, he expired as peacefully as a tired child that, weary with its innocent sport, sinks to sleep at eventide upon its mother's breast. He was justly loved and honored by his contemporaries and the memory of his worth is yet kept fresh and fadeless in the hearts of hosts of loving friends, and of the poor, who knew his bounty.

He left a large fortune which he had amassed in the cattle business. Dario Sanchez, the present tax collector of Webb County, and ex-mayor of Laredo, and ex-sheriff of Webb County, is one of his children.

JESSE H. PRESNALL,
SAN ANTONIO.

Jesse H. Presnall, the widely-known cattle-man, was born in Bozier Parish, Louisiana, October 31, 1849, and removed to Bexar County, Texas, in 1854, with his parents, Harrison and Susan Presnall, and was educated at private schools in San Antonio and San Marcos. Mr. Presnall's father was a well-to-do farmer, and taught him those lessons of energy and thrift that enabled him to accumulate a handsome fortune in after years.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Ada Mitchell, August 14, 1870. They have two living children—Gertrude, aged nineteen, and Alymer, aged thirteen years.

In 1871 Mr. Presnall commenced buying and raising cattle, and in 1875 began driving cattle to Kansas and other points, and prospered greatly, being worth at one time \$200,000, clear of all liabilities. The decline in the value of cattle in 1886, however, entailed heavy losses upon him. In 1887 he sold his cattle and lands to the American Cattle Trust Company for about \$500,000. Mr. Presnall now owns two ranches, one in Medina and the other in Zavalla County, and has about \$75,000 invested in the cattle business.

He served as one of the aldermen of San Antonio in 1888-9. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Presnall is a man of rare intellectual acquirements. He has led an active, arduous life, and, having made truth and honor his trusted guides, has faithfully discharged every obligation as citizen, husband, father and friend. He feels a deep interest in every movement having in view the upbuilding of his section, and stands ready at all times to help forward every public enterprise that gives reasonable promise of success. He is a representative west Texas gentleman, high-souled, broad-minded, generous and public spirited, and it is not surprising that he has gathered to him a host of friends.



J. H. PRESNALL.



FRANK E. THOMPSON,

COTULLA.

Judge Frank E. Thompson was born in Austin County, Texas, May 24, 1860. His parents were William A. and Catharine Thompson. His father was a member of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Legislatures of Texas, from Austin County, but now resides in Hamilton County. An uncle, Dr. R. W. Thompson, was a member of the Twenty-first Legislature, from Austin County. Judge Thompson's brother-in-law, Hon. E. A. Perrenot, was a member of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Legislatures of Texas, and is now county clerk of Victoria County. His cousin, Hon. James M. Bethany, of Bellville, Texas, is district attorney, and his brother-in-law, Hon. Charles J. Perrenot, was a distinguished member of the Florida legislature.

Judge Thompson attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Texas, in 1878-9-80 and the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, during the sessions of 1880-1, and 1881-2, graduating from the law department of Vanderbilt University in 1882. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Cotulla, La Salle County, and ranks among the best lawyers in west Texas.

He was elected county judge of La Salle County in 1886. At the end of his term he was not a candidate for re-election, but, in November, 1889, was appointed to the office, and, the following year, was again elected county judge, and now holds that position.

In Milton, Florida, November 14, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Perrenot.

Judge Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and past worthy master and high priest of his lodge. He has been an able and conscientious judge, and, by the faithful discharge of the trust confided to him, has done much to promote the prosperity of the people of La Salle County. No man stands higher in his section as a lawyer and citizen.

JOHN WALTER BLAKE,

MEXIA.

John Walter Blake was born at Leona, Leon County, August 6, 1858; attended common schools at Plantersville, Grimes County, Texas, and completed his education at Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

After returning from college, he accepted a clerkship in his father's store, at Plantersville, and in 1879 was admitted into the firm of Blake & Co., as a partner. In 1882 he removed to Mexia and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name of Blake, Gibbs & Co. This firm consolidated with that of J. L. & L. P. Smith, in 1884, and, under the firm name of J. L. & L. P. Smith & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and groceries, did an extensive and successful business, which was conducted under the management of Mr. Blake until 1887, when he sold his interest to his co-partners and accepted the position of cashier and manager of the banking house of Prendergast, Smith & Co., of Mexia, a banking institution he helped to organize on removing to Mexia in 1882. Since taking charge, the bank has prospered greatly and is now one of the strongest private banks in Texas. Its paid up capital is \$80,000 and the individual liability of the firm amounts to \$150,000.

Mr. Blake is president of the Mexia Canning and Evaporating Company and a director in the Mexia Building and Loan Association, both of which enterprises he assisted in organizing and promoting. He was elected alderman of the city of Mexia in 1884, 1885, 1888, and 1890, and when he completes his present term, will have served six years as a member of the city council. He was elected chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Limestone County, in 1888, for two years and in 1890 was re-elected by acclamation and without opposition.

Mr. Blake was elected first vice-president of the Texas Bankers' Association, at Houston, in May, 1890.

He was united in marriage to Miss Flora Ella Yelverton,

daughter of Dr. A. B. Yelverton of Palestine, and granddaughter of G. W. Browning, of Anderson County, Texas. They have five children—Mattie B., Thomas Walter, Ruby Ione, Robert Everett and Stella Yelverton Blake. Mr. Blake is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM KUYKENDALL,

TILDEN.

Judge William Kuykendall was born in Austin County, Texas, May 13, 1839. His parents were William and Eliza M. Kuykendall. (nee Miss Eliza M. Carothers.) In 1821, Captain Abner Kuykendall, grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice, came to this State and located near San Felipe, where he and his family encountered all the hardships incident to the settlement of Texas.

Judge William Kuykendall completed his education at Ingle-side Institute, near Corpus Christi, an institution incorporated under the laws of the State, but which has not been reorganized since the war. He took a thorough course in the English branches and higher mathematics, and to his knowledge of text books has added extensive reading in nearly every department of literature.

During the last war he served in Company D., First regiment of Texas cavalry, and was a brave and faithful soldier.

Judge Kuykendall married Miss Kate S. Byrne, youngest daughter of Thomas K. and Eliza Byrne, and niece of Captain James Byrne, Senator in the Sixth Texas Congress. They have eight children—Ada E., Thomas R., C. W., William, Kate B., Annett S., Allie, and Albert Sidney.

Judge Kuykendall is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian persuasion and has no patience with the "for-revenue-only" class. He served as county commissioner of McMullen County for five years, and in 1890 completed his third term as county judge, and refused to again be a candidate for the latter office. For years he has been engaged in raising short-horn cattle, and has one of

the finest herds in McMullen County. Although a member of no church he is a friend of all Christian denominations, and is a man who stands ready at all times to help forward any good work or enterprise that will benefit his section. Having passed half a century upon the frontier of Texas, he has naturally taken part in many stirring events, and has witnessed the tide of population and empire sweep westward, and what was once the wilderness, blossom as the rose.

THOMAS C. THOMPSON,

GALVESTON.

Dr. Thomas C. Thompson was born in Matagorda County, September 28, 1839. His parents were Johann and Ellen Emily Thompson. Before the war between the States, his father was a wealthy cotton planter on "Old Caney," in Wharton County.

Dr. Thompson attended Baylor University, at Independence, Texas, two years; was a student at the University of North Carolina two years, and, in 1861, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at once entered the Confederate army. He went out as a member of General T. N. Waul's legion, served as assistant surgeon in the heavy artillery until the fall of Vicksburg, and, in 1863, was captured at Fort De Russy, Louisiana, but was soon paroled and exchanged, and then served in the light artillery until after the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, when he was assigned to hospital duty at Pleasant Hill, and soon made chief surgeon in charge, a position he filled until the close of hostilities.

After the war, Dr. Thompson practiced medicine for four or five years in Matagorda and Columbus, Texas, and then went to Galveston, where he is now a member of the wholesale drug-house of Thompson & Olmsted, which has a capital of \$200,000, and operates a branch house in San Antonio. Dr. Thompson has been in the drug business since 1870. He is a director of the Galveston & Western Railway, and of the Galveston National Bank, and has met with gratifying success in all his commercial ventures. He is one of the regents of the Uni-



T. C. THOMPSON.



versity of Texas and chairman of the committee (appointed by the board of regents) having in charge the construction of the medical college at Galveston. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

November, 1867, Dr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Peareson, daughter of Dr. Peareson, of Matagorda. They have two children—Maggie and Helen Emily Thompson.

Dr. Thompson is public spirited and one of the best known and most popular business and professional men of the Island City.

BASCOM McDANIEL,

WAXAHACHIE.

Judge Bascom McDaniel was born in Ellis County, Texas, November 19, 1856; attended local schools and completed his education at Mansfield College and Trinity University, Texas, and the University of Virginia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Law at the latter institution. He practiced his profession at Waxahachie from 1880 to 1886, when he was elected county judge. He was re-elected in 1888 and 1890, and now holds that office.

His parents were James and I. B. McDaniel, who came to Texas in 1836, and settled in Ellis County in 1856, where Mr. James McDaniel died, in 1885, honored and lamented by his fellow citizens.

Judge Bascom McDaniel has two brothers and two sisters, who reside in Ellis County. His sister, Mrs. Lizzie Hamlett, is the author of "Mrs. Hamlett's Poems," a collection of gems that has attracted much favorable attention.

Judge McDaniel was united in marriage to Miss Wilna Lee, who died in 1883, leaving no surviving children. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the most public-spirited and highly esteemed citizens of his county. He is a thorough lawyer, deeply versed in the great principles of jurisprudence; as county judge, careful and attentive in the discharge of the important duties of his office; and his rulings have stood the test of the upper courts as well as those of any county

judge in the State of Texas. He is a man of pleasing address and personal appearance, and is no less popular in private life than admired as an able, conscientious and faithful public officer. He has prospered in the practice of his profession and possesses a competency. He still preserves the studious habits acquired at college and will attain still further eminence at the bar.

E. GARCIA-PEREZ,

SAN DIEGO.

Don E. Garcia-Perez was born March 25, 1834, at Mier, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and received a common school education in that city. His parents were Don Antonio Garcia-Flores and Dona Jacenta Perez. His mother died in 1882. His grandfather was a colonel in the Mexican army and died at Bauquette, in Nueces County, in 1855, being at that time about seventy-four years of age, and having honorably followed the profession of arms for half a century. Soon after he entered the army he was severely wounded by an Indian. The ball was never extracted. Don E. Garcia-Perez's father was also a soldier in the Mexican army, and served as colonel from 1861 to the time of his death, in the City of Mexico, in 1883.

The subject of this sketch moved to Nueces County in 1855, lived there about ten years and successfully engaged in raising stock and merchandising, and then moved to San Diego, Duval County, where he has since resided and accumulated a large fortune at merchandising, ranching, milling and grazing.

He married Dona Praxedis Tovar, daughter of Don Jose Maria Tovar and Dona Trinidad Flores, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and has twelve children—Francisco, Antonio, Refugio, A. Avelino, Loreto, Maclovio, Laureano, Eudoxio, Carlota, Otilia, Maria, and Ysmael.

Don E. Garcia-Perez owes his success in life to his financial ability and untiring energy. He yet has about \$20,000 invested, and is still actively engaged in business. He is dignified, yet suave in manner, a polished gentleman and hospitable and generous. His sterling qualities have won for him many friends



Yours Truly
E. Garcia Perez





R. W. HUDSON.

in Duval and surrounding counties, and no man in southwest Texas stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party.

ROBERT WEIR HUDSON.

PEARSALL.

Judge Robert Weir Hudson was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi, December 31, 1855, and is a son of Irby Brice Hudson and Matilda H. Hudson. His grandfather, Stanton Slaughter, was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and his cousin, Frank Stringfellow, was a famous Confederate soldier and scout in the war between the States. The subject of this sketch enjoyed very few school advantages, and is indebted to his unaided exertions for the extensive knowledge he possesses of books and affairs. He was brought to Texas in 1865, with his parents, who located at Boston, in Bowie County, and the following year moved to Jefferson, Marion County, where they remained until 1869, and then returned to Mississippi with their family.

In November, 1870, Robert W. Hudson again came to Texas, this time to permanently make the Lone Star State his home, and clerked for one year in Tyler. He then, at sixteen years of age, went to work as a common laborer on the Texas Central Railroad, between Dallas and Corsicana, and continued in this employment until 1873, when he moved to Upshur County, where he farmed, read law at night, was admitted to the bar and, in 1876, began the practice of his profession at Pittsburg.

In September, 1876, he was appointed county attorney of Camp County, by Governor Coke, but resigned the office in a few months. In January, 1883 he moved to Pearsall. Having already acquired an enviable reputation at the bar, he soon built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and in January, 1891, was appointed, by Governor Hogg, judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial district, a position that he is now filling with distinction. This honor was entirely unsought by Judge Hudson, and was a tribute to his learning and ability as unexpected as it

was well merited by him and acceptable to the people of the district.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Jennings, of Camp County. They have three children living—Irby J., Charles H., and Mary. Isla, a daughter, died in infancy. Judge Hudson is a member of the Episcopal Church; is one of the grand officers of the Knights of Honor, and is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He has truly been the architect of his own fortunes, and has built upon a sure and firm foundation the superstructure of a noble, honored and useful manhood.

ROBERT M. HARKNESS,

PEARSALL.

Robert M. Harkness was born in Green County, Alabama, April 10, 1837; attended local schools during childhood, and completed his education at Howard College and the University of Alabama, taking a full literary course. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Harkness, died in Alabama in 1847, and his father, W. B. Harkness, in that State, in 1883.

During the war between the States, the subject of this sketch served in the Confederate army as adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, and fought under Joseph E. Johnston, Hood and Bragg, and participated in many of the principal battles that marked the course of that grand, historic struggle. He was in Spanish Fort, near Mobile, Alabama, when it was captured, and escaped by wading through the marshes that surrounded the fortress. In May, 1865, when the star of the Confederacy had set to rise no more, he was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi, and returned to his dismantled home.

The fateful reverses of the war saddened but did not deprive him of his natural energy of character, and in 1869 he moved to Friotown, Texas, where he engaged in merchandising until 1877, and then sold out and embarked in ranching. In 1889 he sold his ranch and cattle and established himself as a merchant at Pearsall, Frio County, where he is now doing a lucrative busi-



R. M. HARKNESS.



ness. Mr. Harkness has been fortunate in all of his financial operations and has accumulated a modest fortune.

He was united in marriage to Miss S. J. Rutledge. They have four children—Sallie, now Mrs. Dr. R. B. Hatter, of Green County, Alabama, W. B., now twenty years of age, and a student at the Agricultural and Mechanical College; R. E., sixteen years of age, and Ollie, eleven years of age.

Mr. Harkness has served as county treasurer, county judge and county commissioner of Frio County, and was elected to the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature, where he distinguished himself as a careful and able law-maker. On the expiration of his term as a member of the legislature, he retired permanently from politics and has since devoted himself exclusively to his growing private interests, although often solicited to become a candidate for public office. He is a Democrat to the manner born, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Masonic fraternity, and superintendent of the Sunday-school of his church at Pearsall. Mr. Harkness has been grand high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Texas, and is at present a member of the committee on work of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Texas.

WILLIAM C. DAUGHERTY,

PEARSALL.

William C. Daugherty was born in Van Buren County, Arkansas, March 12, 1842. In 1843 his mother, Mrs. Sarah Daugherty, died in Van Buren County, and the following year his father, William Daugherty, and family moved to Texas and settled in that part of Cherokee now embraced in Kaufman County, and successfully engaged in farming until 1884 when his active and useful career was closed in death.

The subject of this sketch, William C. Daugherty, received a good English education in the country field schools. He went to Rusk, Cherokee County, with his father and lived there until 1856. The family then returned to Kaufman County, where William C. Daugherty remained until the commencement of the

war between the States. Although not quite eighteen years of age, and, consequently, not required to enter the army, his breast was animated by the martial spirit of the times, and he was among the first who responded to the Confederacy's call to arms. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth Texas cavalry, Parson's division, and served gallantly in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana throughout the war. Among other engagements, he participated in all the battles of the campaign against Banks, and helped win the decisive victories achieved by the Confederate troops at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, Louisiana. When the star of the Confederate States set at Appomatox, he made his way back to Texas, and, in 1865, went to Frio County, where he has since resided. His brother, H. M. Daugherty (one of the first settlers of Caldwell County), at that time owned a large stock of cattle in Frio County. Desiring to return to his old home in Caldwell County, he placed his cattle interests in charge of William C. Daugherty, who worked on shares for a number of years until able to buy cattle on his own account.

From the beginning, the subject of this sketch manifested that superior business ability that has enabled him to accumulate an independent competency. He is now engaged in merchandising, with Mr. Handy, at Pearsall, under the firm name of Daugherty & Handy, and owns 6,000 acres of land (well stocked with cattle) on the east side of the Frio River.

Mr. Daugherty is regarded as one of the most liberal and enterprising merchants and influential citizens in southwest Texas. Upon the organization of Frio County, in 1873, he was appointed district clerk, and the following year was elected county treasurer. In November, 1882, he was elected sheriff, and held that office until 1890. He could have continued to fill the position, but having held the office as long as he desired and his private interests demanding his undivided attention, he declined to again become a candidate. When he was first elected sheriff, there was much lawlessness in that section of the State, and the efficient discharge of the duties of the office required a cool head, determination, fearless courage, and integrity above suspicion. William C. Daugherty possessed, to an



T. P. McCall.

eminent degree, these essential qualifications, and, as a natural result, his administration was successful. Law and order were rigidly upheld, and soon that part of Texas became one of the most desirable sections of the State in which to establish homesteads, and the tide of immigration turned in that direction. Mr. Daugherty did a great deal to rid the country of Indians, and had many hand-to-hand encounters and close calls for his scalp.

Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Oden, of Frio County, October 28, 1866. They have four children living—George T., Lillian A., Sallie B., and Viola D. A son, James D. (a young man of bright promise, aged twenty years), was fatally injured by a horse falling on him in Uvalde County, and died September 20, 1886—a bereavement that saddened the lives of the devoted parents.

Mr. Daugherty is a Knight Templar and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His success in life is due solely to his own exertions. He has accumulated an independent fortune, and his career as a private citizen and public servant has won for him the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives.

THOMAS P. McCALL,

SAN ANTONIO.

Thomas P. McCall, sheriff of Bexar County, was born in the city of Belfast, County Down, North of Ireland, June 9, 1831. His parents were James and Mary McCall. In 1844, when thirteen years of age, he landed in New York, and went to work, with a cousin, at ship building and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1848 he started from New York to California, with a party of eighteen, and landed at Port Lavaca, where an outfit was purchased to make the trip by way of Mazatlan. Cholera broke out among the party and all but three died. Two of this number started to California by the overland route, and were captured and killed by Indians, in the White Mountains.

McCall, the only survivor, went to Castroville, Texas, where he worked at anything he could find to do. In 1854 he served

under Big Foot Wallace, carrying the mail from San Antonio, Texas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He returned to Castroville, and, in 1858, was elected sheriff of Medina County and received his commission from Governor H. R. Runnels. He was re-elected, in 1860 and was commissioned by Governor Sam Houston. Mr. McCall has preserved these commissions and values them as mementoes of by-gone days.

In 1862 he entered the Confederate army and served as first lieutenant and, for a time, as assistant quartermaster. He served the first year in Norris' regiment of State troops, assigned to frontier protection. The second year the regiment was re-organized, mustered into the army and known as McCord's regiment. In this he served until the close of the war.

He was a deputy sheriff of Bexar County from 1866 to 1878; was elected sheriff in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and in 1884 retired from the office. From 1886 to 1888 he was assistant city marshal of San Antonio. In 1888 he again became a candidate for the office of sheriff of Bexar County, and was elected. In 1890 he was re-elected and now occupies that position. During his terms as sheriff, he has carried out the death penalty as adjudged against four criminals. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

He was united in marriage to Miss Josephine St. Martin. They have four children—Mattie, Bessie, Minnie and Callie, aged respectively eighteen, thirteen, nine and four years. Mr. McCall is considered one of the most capable, vigilant and fearless sheriffs in Texas.

WASHINGTON B. MERCHANT.

EL PASO.

Judge Washington B. Merchant, the widely known lawyer and banker of El Paso, Texas, was born in Smith County, Mississippi, July 9, 1845, and was educated in the schools of his native State and eastern Texas, graduating in 1860. His parents were Rev. James and Mrs. Lucretia Merchant (nee Miss



W. B. MERCHANT.



Lucretia Baugh). His father, who, until the time of his death, in 1861, was a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, came to eastern Texas with his family in 1858.

Judge Merchant served in Company F, First regiment of Texas infantry, Confederate army, during the war between the States, and in 1865 located in Louisiana, where he was, in 1870, admitted to the bar and engaged in banking. He was successively elected district attorney and judge in that State, and attained enviable eminence in his profession. He was postmaster at New Orleans from 1883 to September, 1885, and during his term as postmaster handled over \$17,000,000. When he retired from the office his accounts balanced to a cent.

Judge Merchant removed to El Paso, Texas, in 1888, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of law and the banking business. He is one of the most accomplished and successful financiers in the West; has a large law practice; is considered one of the strongest lawyers at the Texas bar, and has accumulated a fine fortune. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

From 1868 to 1886, Judge Merchant was a Republican; but, believing that a high protective tariff system unjustly oppresses the masses for the benefit of a small, favored class, he is now in line and full sympathy with the National Democracy. He is a man who, in every walk of life, has made the dictates of conscience his guide; has faithfully performed the duties of every trust confided to him, and is no less loved by his friends, for his virtues, than admired for his abilities. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and with him religion consists as much in works as creed. He is charitable well-nigh to a fault, and not even his left hand is permitted to know what his right hand giveth. He is a member of that band of enterprising financiers who will make El Paso, in time, one of the great cities of the Southwest.

F. C. CROSS,

LULING.

Captain Frank Clifford Cross was born December 5, 1857, near the town of Brandon, Rankin County, Mississippi, where his father, Rev. S. S. Cross (now deceased), owned a plantation. Captain Cross' mother (nee Miss Mattie Chappell) and an unmarried sister reside with him at Luling, Texas. He is a kinsman of the Chappells, of Chappell Hill, Texas; and the Williams family, of Alabama and Texas, descendants of Colonel Thomas Williams, of Alabama.

Sherman's army, on its advance toward Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, burned the home of the Cross family and destroyed everything they owned. In 1864, Rev. S. S. Cross and household, while on the way to Texas, were captured by Federal soldiers at Natchez, and carried to New Orleans, under a negro guard. In the spring of 1865, the Cross family went to Mexico, on the "Florida," and went from that country to Texas, and settled in Washington County. The devastations of an unrestrained soldiery, that emulated the barbarities of Atilla and Hyder Ali, left them, at the close of the war, shorn of all their possessions—practically penniless; but they set to work with stout hearts and willing hands and managed, by close economy, to secure a modest, but independent, support.

Rev. S. S. Cross was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, devoted to his calling, and possessed little adaptation to the art of money-getting. Consequently, from early childhood, F. C. Cross was familiar with many of the cares and burdens of poverty. The winds of adversity served, however, to develop and strengthen the nobility of his character, like the storms that cause the young oak to send its roots deep into the soil and, in time, with sturdy trunk and gnarled arms, defy the tempest, before whose blasts more delicately nurtured denizens of the forest are borne to earth. He worked hard (farming, clerking, at whatever honest employment he could procure), and materially helped his father in the support of the family. From eleven years of age he was entirely self-sustaining.



F. C. CROSS.



His early education was procured at the fireside, his father being a ripe scholar and sparing no pains to instruct him. He attended private schools for a short time, then farmed and studied at home, and at the age of eighteen entered Baylor University, at Independence, Washington County, where he took a full classical and business course, and graduated in 1879, with the highest honors, standing first in his class and receiving the degree of A. B. Each year, while attending the University, he made a crop, by working before and after school hours; by that means paying his way, and assisting in the maintenance of those that were near and dear to him.

He removed to Luling, in Caldwell County, December 27, 1879, where he now resides; taught school and read law for three or four years, and was admitted to the bar at Lockhart, in 1880. He has been a close student and attended strictly to business, and, consequently, has been rewarded with a generous measure of success in the practice of his profession. He lost a fine library and his office furniture by fire in 1886, but now owns another library equally as good. He has frequently been solicited to run for office, but uniformly declined, and has held no public office except that of city attorney and secretary of Luling. He was first appointed to the position by the common council; was afterward elected, and served as city attorney eight years, his last term expiring in April, 1890. He has assisted in the promotion of all worthy enterprises, and it has been his fortune to lead and form public opinion. At his suggestion the city of Luling assumed control of her public schools and introduced the graded system. By hard work the people were induced, by him and others, to vote a sufficient special tax to maintain the schools nine months in the year.

He has always been a Democrat and active worker for the party. He has been honored by his county by being made, a number of times, chairman and secretary of her conventions and a delegate to other conventions. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Galveston, that nominated Governor L. S. Ross; the State Democratic Convention at San Antonio, in 1890, that nominated General James S. Hogg; and the congressional, senatorial and representative conventions in

1890. He has been a successful correspondent for daily papers, and has contributed essays, sketches and poems to various newspapers and magazines, that have been commended. He is a Knight of Pythias, and has held several offices in his lodge. He is a past chancellor, and was, in 1890, an alternate representative to the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and has often been a delegate to its conventions.

The Western Recorder, speaking of the State Baptist Convention of 1890, says:

We are glad to note that some of the lay delegates have great influence; among these are, Captain F. C. Cross, a lawyer of west Texas.

In 1886, he was elected captain of the Luling Grays, and served for three years. When he resigned, the company, at a public meeting, presented him with a handsome sword and belt. Their spokesman said:

We tender these as a token of our regard for you as a born leader of men, and as one who is ever ready to give aid and counsel to every good enterprise.

He has been fortunate in his friends, such men as Richard Coke, John H. Reagan, L. W. Moore, Seth Shepard, Dr. Crane and Dr. Luther being counted among the number, ever warm and true. An old classmate, in a recent letter, wrote to Captain Cross:

I note with pleasure your continued success. It is your due.

Another says:

Your steady perseverance and strong will must overcome all your difficulties and bring you success.

Few men have a brighter future before them.

JOSEPH CUNARD CAIE,

SAN ANTONIO.

Joseph Cunard Caie, of Caie & Ryan, lawyers and loaners of money, San Antonio, Texas, is a son of William S. and Isabella Caie, and was born in Richibucto, New Brunswick, Canada, October 1, 1854. His father, William S. Caie, was one of the largest lumber merchants and ship builders of New Brunswick.



J. C. CAIE.



C. R. KING.

was for a number of years connected with the government of the province, and, at the time of his death in 1873, was a member of the executive council. The subject of this sketch completed his education at Mount Allison Wesleyan Institute, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada; came to Texas in 1875, and settled at Austin, where he resided until 1883, at which time he removed to San Antonio, his present home.

Mr. Caie is a surveyor and lawyer by profession. As surveyor, he located the greater portions of Ector, Winkler, Loving, Andrews and a number of other west Texas counties. In 1883, he engaged in the loan business, and in 1888, read law and was admitted to the bar at San Antonio. Mr. Caie has placed more money than any other operator in southwestern Texas, and has been remarkably successful in all his business undertakings.

He was united in marriage to Miss Era Baldwin, of San Francisco, one of the most accomplished and lovely daughters of California.

Mr. Caie is a member of the Republican party, Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternity. He was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue in 1889, and now holds that position. About \$75,000 passes through the office annually, collected principally from the breweries of San Antonio. Mr. Caie ranks high as a lawyer, business man and citizen, and is considered one of the leading men of west Texas.

CHARLES RUFUS KING,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Charles Rufus King was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, February 28, 1842, and received a fair education in the country schools of that State and afterward graduated in medicine and dentistry. He removed to Brownwood, Brown County, Texas, in 1875, but for a number of years past has resided at 171 East Simpson street, Atlanta, Georgia. He is the head of Dr. King's National Conservatory of Health, for the Cure of Inebriacy, and is the manufacturer of Dr. King's Royal Germetuer, and other proprietary medicines.

During the late war he was a volunteer soldier in the Confederate States army and served in the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, Company C., Thomas' brigade of Louisiana volunteers, and made a gallant soldier. He is a member of the Baptist Church and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Prohibitionist in politics.

Dr. King was united in marriage to Miss Sallie A. Jones. They have three living children—Hugh A., Rufus De Witt and Charles Spurgeon King. Two of their children, Hermenone and Oliver Wendell Holmes King, are dead.

Dr. King is five feet and eleven inches in height; weighs 165 pounds; has blue eyes, dark hair and beard, and is a man who would be noted in any assembly. He is charitable well nigh to a fault, and is respected and liked by all who know him.

HARRY CHAPMAN HINES,

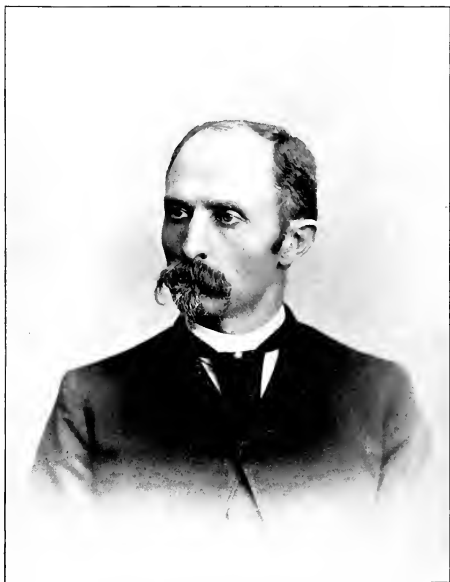
SAN ANTONIO.

H. C. Hines, one of the shrewdest young business men and most enterprising ticket brokers in the Southwest, was born in Butler County, Kentucky, May 12, 1855. He is a grandson of Rev. Alexander Chapman, one of the organizers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a man widely known in his day; admired for his genius and loved for his Christian worth. Mr. Hines' parents were George R. and Polly C. Hines. His mother's maiden name was Miss Polly C. Chapman. She died at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 27, 1866, and his father at San Antonio, December 11, 1890. In Kentucky, his father was a merchant and contractor until 1859, when he removed with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he was a member of the banking firm of Hines & Eaves, and president of the company that constructed the magnificent bridge that spans the Missouri River at Leavenworth.

H. C. Hines was a clerk in Hines & Eaves' bank until 1875; farmed in Jefferson County, Kansas, six years; was commercial traveler for a wholesale cigar house one year, and in 1883, removed to San Antonio, where he established himself as a ticket



H. C. HINES.



W. C. BUCKMAN.

broker. Mr. Hines has two offices in the Alamo City and does one of the the largest businesses, in his line, in the State. He is worth at least \$40,000, every dollar of which he has earned, and now enjoys a snug income of \$500 per month. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics, a thorough-going Democrat. He obtained in boyhood a good common school education, which he has supplemented with extensive reading and a mine of knowledge gained by contact with the world. He possesses a bright and keen intelligence, is genial in social life, and has a wide circle of friends, extending throughout the State.

WILLIAM C. BUCKMAN,

SAN ANTONIO.

W. C. Buckman, the president and founder of the Alamo City Business College, of San Antonio, Texas, is a worthy representative of the "Blue Grass" State, and, like all Kentuckians, is proud of his nativity. His father, Charles M. Buckman, and mother, Martha A. (Wathen) Buckman, both deceased, were also born in that commonwealth. His mother died when he was quite young, from the effects of a severe cold, contracted while ministering to the necessities of a sick and needy woman. His father, who died of pneumonia, lived to see him attain man's estate and well started upon an honorable career.

Charles M. Buckman was a large tobacco planter—a very profitable business during the existence of slavery—and amassed a considerable fortune before the close of the war between the States, and was, therefore, enabled to give his children the benefits of the best schools. Being an ardent advocate of education, he placed his children in the school-room at an early age, and, in order that they might be properly prepared for collegiate courses, saw that they were regular in attendance and attentive to their studies.

His eldest son, William C., the subject of this sketch, was sent to St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Kentucky, at the age of sixteen, and so thorough had been his previous preparation,

he graduated from that institution three years later. About this time his father suffered some severe financial reverses, caused by his having to meet a number of large security obligations, and his son at once engaged in teaching and the study of medicine, which he prosecuted, at leisure moments, under the instruction of Dr. T. E. Newman, one of the most successful physicians in the country. Mr. William C. Buckman made rapid progress in gaining a knowledge of the medical science, and was so successful in the school-room as to be pronounced, by his patrons, a "natural born" teacher.

During the four years that he studied under Dr. Newman, he was intimately associated, almost daily, with his preceptor, and, becoming impressed with the fact that the responsibilities incurred by the conscientious physician are of the gravest magnitude, was led to finally abandon the idea of becoming a disciple of Æsculapius, and to select some other field in which to engage as a life-time worker.

After spending several years in mercantile establishments, as accountant, etc., he again entered the educational arena and has since devoted his talents to the mental training of young men and young ladies, and their preparation for practical pursuits. His work has been so varied as to cover almost every branch of professional experience. To say nothing of his extensive labors in public schools, in which he first won distinction, he has since been connected with some of the best (and only the best) commercial colleges in the large cities North and East, as well as with one of the most popular universities located in the Northwest.

In San Antonio, Texas, on the first day of September, 1885, he opened the Alamo City Business College, an incorporated institution of which he is president and sole proprietor. This college has a seating capacity for three hundred students, in the various departments, and its equipments and departmental arrangement are equalled by few business colleges in the United States, and certainly by none in Texas. These superior appointments, and Professor Buckman's thorough methods of instruction, have materially contributed to the well-deserved prosperity of the college; but the rapid increase of its patronage (now not



O. G. NEWMAN.

confined to the limits of Texas) is more particularly due to the fact that he retains in his employment none but educated teachers—men of established reputations, and who are masters of the branches taught in their several departments.

On the 17th day of January, 1886, Professor Buckman was married to Miss Laura G. Martin, of Austin, and has three bright and beautiful children—Mary Agnes Theresa, Agnes Mary Theresa and William Martin.

In his career, he has assisted in inaugurating too many literary organizations to admit of mention in a sketch necessarily so brief as this. He is public-spirited and generous. He is always willing to aid in promoting the prosperity of his city, and always glad to assist the poor and unfortunate, and to contribute to benevolent causes, irrespective of creed, politics or nationality. It is not surprising that such a man should enjoy the unbounded confidence of the business community, as well as the friendship of a large social circle, and that the Alamo City Business College, the institution of which he is founder, and over which he presides with so much credit to himself and such vast benefit to the general community, should have attained such an enviable position among the leading business colleges of this country. He is distinguished for perfect sobriety, unbending rectitude of character, scrupulous conscientiousness of action, unassuming modesty, that seems unaware of the merit belonging to him, and a strong sense of justice that controls all his dealings with his patrons and others with whom he has business transactions.

OTTO G. NEUMANN,

AUSTIN.

Otto G. Neumann, president of the Capital Business College, of Austin, Texas was born in Dresden, Saxony, May 20, 1860. His father was Dr. Gustave H. Neumann, who was one of the most noted physicians of that city. His ancestors for about four centuries, in the male line, had enjoyed and transmitted to their successors like distinction. Dr. Neumann died at Dresden, in November, 1877. He was twice married.

By his first wife, Dr. Neumann had four children. In 1852 Dr. Neumann married his second wife, Miss Caroline Johanna Voigt, at Freiberg. She was a daughter of the burgomaster of Torgan and a lady of rare beauty, education and talents. Two children were born to them—Otto G. and Elizabeth. Miss Elizabeth Neumann was married in Dresden (where she now resides) in July, 1890, to Emil Tille, a wealthy merchant of that city.

Otto G. Neumann was first a student of the Freimaurer Institute at Dresden, intending to qualify himself for the practice of medicine and surgery. Changing his purpose, he determined to procure an education that would thoroughly equip him for mercantile pursuits, entered, and graduated from, the Kaufmaenische Handelschule, at Dresden, the most renowned institution of its kind in Germany. For three years, after securing a diploma, he remained in this college as a teacher in the department devoted to mathematics and book-keeping. He then spent two years in making a tour of Europe, and in June, 1884, came to this country, intending to make his home in some one of the Western States. He finally located, temporarily, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where an uncle, Dr. Hermann Neumann, a prominent and wealthy physician, resided. He was the guest of Dr. Neumann for about twelve months, and during that time procured masters and applied himself diligently to the study of the English language.

In July, 1885, he moved to Winnetetka, Illinois, and for two years was instructor in German, French and ancient languages in the high school at that place. In 1887 he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the sectarian school of the German-Lutheran Church, at Austin, and after satisfactorily discharging the duties of the position for a year, he, in 1888, purchased a half interest in the Capital Business College (the oldest established school of the kind in Texas), and for six months taught the commercial branches in that institution. In July, 1889, he purchased the entire interest of his partner, J. J. Anderson, and at once prepared to enlarge and remodel the college, and to widen the scope of its work. The institution was then in the large, three-story Brueggerhoff building, on the east side of

Congress Avenue, one block south of the Capitol grounds; but in May, 1890, the handsome and roomy Board of Trade building, on the corner of Congress Avenue and East Fourth street, having been completed, the directors of the Board of Trade, knowing the fitness of the location of a first class commercial institution at the headquarters of the business men of Austin (many of whom were patrons of the college), offered Professor Neumann a lease of the upper floors of that building (especially planned and arranged for his convenience), at an annual rental intended as an inducement. He accepted the offer and moved the Capital Business College to its present elegant quarters.

The following is from the Austin Statesman:

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. "Nowhere in the South," said a gentleman to a reporter of the Statesman, "have I seen a business college conducted on such good, sensible methods as the Capital Business College of this city. When a young man has taken a course there, under the able tutorship of the gentlemen comprising the instruction corps of that institution, he has not merely got a smattering of any certain branch, but he is absolutely proficient in it, whatever it may be.

"O. G. Neumann, the president and principal, is a gentleman of profound learning, and possesses that tact of imparting to the youth from his store of learning with greater success than any other man I have ever seen, hence it is that, with this gentleman at the head, and his able instructors to assist him, the Capital Business College has become what it is—the model institution of its kind in the South."

The test of merit is success, and judged by this standard the Capital Business College would stand at the front of institutions of its character in the country. The facilities for imparting instruction are fully equal to those of any institution of its kind in the South, and the corps of instructors is as capable and earnest as can be found anywhere. There is, therefore, nothing lacking in the make-up of the Capital Business College.

In seeking instruction it should be the aim of every student to secure the best, and that no time should be lost in unlearning that which has been learned amiss by patronizing alleged business colleges, which do more harm than good. At a first-class school the student learns that which is useful and of advantage to him in a business career, and is not drilled in methods which are more harmful than beneficial, because all that is thus learned must be unlearned before the education, in a business way, can be made complete.

The Capital Business College carries the student through a thorough course of training in which all branches are taught, and when he graduates from this school he goes forth with a good, practical business education, such as fits him for entering upon the practical duties of life.

Young men seeking a business education should investigate the advantages of the Capital Business College and secure a course of instruction there which will be of inestimable value to them in the business affairs of their after lives when battling with the world in the struggle for wealth and position.

The Capital Business College is one of the institutions of Austin, and its reputation is well established, not only in Austin, but throughout southwest Texas. It is a business college, school of music, commercial school, German and English academy and a complete training school for girls and boys, preparatory to entering the university. The school is located in the Board of Trade building, where the accommodations are strictly first class and commensurate with the demands of the institution.

Realizing that the fast increasing trade-relations between Texas and Mexico will soon make a thorough knowledge of Spanish a necessity to business men, Professor Neumann has made the teaching of that language a special feature of his college.

The handsome Radam building, on the opposite side of the avenue, almost facing the college, has been leased and furnished as a dormitory and dining hall, and students can room and board near the college at a rate within the reach of young men of limited means.

THOMAS J. RUSK.

Thomas Jefferson Rusk, a Texan general, jurist and statesman, was born in Pendleton District, South Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1803. His father was a native of Ireland, and pursued the occupation of a stone mason. Being honest and industrious, he secured a residence upon land belonging to John C. Calhoun; and here, under the inspiring influence of the great Southerner, the subject of this sketch received his first ambitious impressions, and became imbued with that love of freedom and broad view of human rights and human destiny, which grew and developed into qualities that made him one of the heroes of a young nation struggling for constitutional liberty. Mr. Calhoun discovered the budding capacity and glowing ambition of his young tenant, and procured him a situation in the office of the district clerk, where he earned a living and at the same time

prepared himself for the bar. On obtaining license to practice law, he removed to Clarksville, Georgia, and soon obtained prominence in his profession. But here, in the midst of the gold region of that State, his ardent nature and enterprising spirit caused him to be drawn into the tide of speculation. Mr. Rusk invested his means in the stock of a company of land and mine speculators, the managers of which embezzled the corporation funds, in 1835, and fled to Texas. He pursued them, and on arriving at Nacogdoches, was so well pleased with the appearance of the country that he determined to make that place his future home.

At the head of a body of Texans, whom his enthusiasm had aroused, he hastened to check and avenge the massacre of Americans by Mexicans in the country between the Brazos and the Rio Grande. From this time he devoted himself entirely to the achievement of Texan independence. He was a colonel in the siege of San Antonio, and a member of the convention which declared the independence of the Texan Republic. In the organization of the new government he was appointed Secretary of War, and established his office at the headquarters of the Texan army; and while it was retreating eastward, after the fall of the Alamo, and the defeat of Colonel Fannin, he ordered the countermarch which culminated in the battle of San Jacinto. When General Houston was wounded in the beginning of that action, Colonel Rusk assumed command, and led the charge which put the enemy to route. The wound of General Houston having disabled him from active service, Colonel Rusk was made a brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Texan army. His conduct throughout the struggle was characterized by the utmost vigor and courage. He was prompt to move in whatever direction the army was needed, and was always ready for battle.

After the retreat of the Mexicans, he proceeded to Goliad, the scene of Fannin's defeat, and caused the mutilated and charred remains of the Texans, which were scattered over the field, to be gathered up, and when they were brought together for burial he delivered over them an oration, which, in eloquence and pathos was unsurpassed by that of Pericles over those who fell in the Samian war, in which he endeavored to impress the

devoted patriotism of the dead as an example of glory upon the living. It is said that many a rough and hardy soldier, whose eyes had never, since childhood, been wet with the waters of sorrow or sympathy, shed copious tears that day over the half consumed bones of his comrades, which, after the funeral oration of the general, were deposited with the honors of war in one common sepulchre.

In the fall of 1836, General Rusk was appointed to a seat in the cabinet of President Houston, but soon resigned, in consequence of the condition of his private affairs, which at that time claimed his whole attention.

In 1837, he was elected from Nacogdoches to a seat in the Second Congress of the Republic, and during the ensuing year was engaged in the war with the Cherokees, Caddoes and other tribes of Indians which had been incited, by the Mexicans, to acts of rapine and atrocity, in northern and eastern Texas.

In February, 1839, he was elected by Congress to the office of Chief Justice of the Republic, which he occupied one year, and resigned in order to again return to the supervision of his domestic affairs. His decisions, only five in number, are reported in Dallam's Digest.

On retiring from the bench, Judge Rusk resumed his practice, and took his place at the head of the bar of the Republic; but while he was a lawyer of sound judgment, of a clear perception of right and wrong, and of a deep sense of justice, his abilities as a statesman and as a leader of men were pre-eminent, and in 1843 he was again called to public service, and was appointed brigadier-general of militia, an office which conferred upon him almost unlimited power in the Republic. He held this position one year, and then devoted his energies to the annexation of Texas to the American Union, of which he was one of the first and most zealous advocates. He was elected a member of the Convention of 1845, which framed the Constitution of the State, and was unanimously chosen president of that body. The First Legislature of the State elected him, in March, 1846, to the Senate of the United States, in which he continued to serve his country with unswerving fidelity and pre-eminent ability to the time of his death. He held a proud and influential position in



C. M. ROGERS.

the Senate, and was for several terms at the head of the Committee on Postal Affairs. It is said that the President offered him the position of Postmaster-General and he declined it. During the session of 1855 he was president pro tem of the Senate, and discharged the duties of the chair with an impartiality and ability which gained for him the most enviable parliamentary laurels, and deepened the respect in which he was held by the members of that assembly.

The loss of his wife, whom he married in Georgia, and who had shared with him all the vicissitudes of his career, induced a fatal despondency which, aided, perhaps, by other causes, drove him to the desperation of suicide, and he died by his own hands, in the City of Washington, in 1857.

C. M. ROGERS,

AUSTIN.

Curran Michael Rogers, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Alabama. He was born in Coosa County, that State, on the 23d day of July, 1841. At the age of eight years, in 1849, he came with his father to Texas, and the family settled in Smith County. He was placed at McKenzie College, in Red River County, Texas, and there received a thorough education in all the English branches, and, being a young man of strong religious convictions, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On attaining his majority, he felt it his duty to preach the gospel of Christ, and accordingly entered the pastorate of that church, after a course of study to fit him for the arduous labors of his chosen field. He began the life of a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1866, and for fourteen years labored faithfully in the same cause, being a member of the West Texas Conference. In 1880 he retired, however, from active labors as a preacher, and engaged in agriculture and stockraising, participating occasionally in the political canvasses of his section. This he did because it was congenial to his taste; and, being a man of fine attainments and good education, and more-

over, being accustomed to active pursuits, he was not content to live in the utter seclusion of farm life. He entered into politics without any desire, hope or expectation of office, but his friends recognized in him qualities that rendered him eminently suited to represent them in the halls of legislation, and elected him to the Eighteenth Legislature to represent the Eighty-fifth Representative district. This district is composed of the counties of Nueces, San Patricio, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen and La Salle. As a member of the lower House, he served on a special committee of twenty, to whom was referred the subject of lawlessness existing in the State in the form of fence-cutting, arising from the introduction of wire fences. Through the suggestions and recommendations of this committee, such legislation was effected as to restore harmony throughout the State, and the wire fence came to stay, all parties having now become reconciled to the inevitable.

In 1885, he purchased a fine estate near Austin, erected a magnificent residence thereon, and removed, with his family, to Travis County. He is still engaged in his favorite pursuit, stock-raising, and the breeding of high grades of cattle. He also carries on extensive farming operations, on choice lands. His farm, or ranch, is situated within twenty miles of Austin, and consists of 24,000 acres of the best land in the county. It is well improved and all under substantial fences, the pastures being separated by cross fences, and stocked with graded and improved cattle and horses.

Colonel Rogers has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Price, of Collin County. His present wife was Mrs. Martha A. Rabb, of Nueces County, a wealthy cattle-raiser. He has a family of six children. He takes an active interest in public affairs, though not an aspirant for political preferment, and manifests great interest in everything connected with the welfare of his State. Having been raised in Texas, he claims that he is a Texan. Especially is he interested in the advancement of its agricultural and stockraising interests. Possessed of ample fortune, he is in a position to gratify a characteristic propensity to aid and encourage worthy young men who, impeded by poverty, are struggling to accomplish the aims of honorable ambition in

the various fields of human effort. He is practically charitable and benevolent, and contributes largely to all humanitarian schemes that seem to him sound and practical. He is a man of large sympathy, and, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Texas, a position which he held for several years, found a congenial field for the exercise of his faculties. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the inmates of the asylum, and, although he was occupied with his own private affairs, found time to look after their wants and necessities. In the work of the board, he displayed great zeal. The institution is a handsome edifice on a commanding eminence overlooking the city, and surrounded by handsome grounds. Everything that money, taste and benevolence can do has been done for the amelioration of the condition of these unfortunates, and their happy condition and cheerful life is a source of much gratification to him. It was through his influence largely that an appropriation was made by the Twentieth Legislature for additional buildings. Under the wise and humane management of its efficient Superintendent and Board of Directors, the institution, during the time that he was a member of the Board, was placed in a most flourishing condition, and is now filled with children of both sexes from all parts of the State. As a member of that Board, Mr. Rogers found much satisfaction in knowing that he was contributing to their enlightenment and happiness. It is his hope that, in time, the State may offer free education to every deaf and dumb child in Texas.

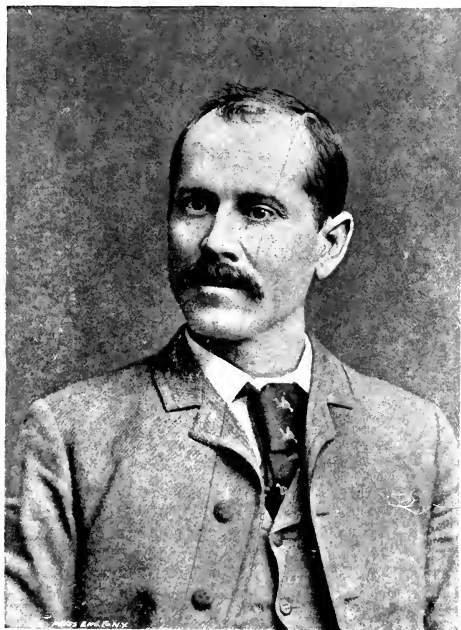
In personal appearance, Colonel Rogers is an uncommon man. He is a man of fine physique, has an open, honest and intelligent face, and is an agreeable conversationalist. Few men, especially new-comers to the capital, have such a hold upon the respect and confidence of the people. He is quiet and retiring in his manners, but among friends is the soul of geniality and good-fellowship.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, RUSK.

Robert H. Morris was born in Gadsden, Florida, in 1846. His parents were natives of South Carolina. His father was a cousin to George P. Morris, the poet, and had a brother, Dr. J. F. Morris, who, although young when he died, was celebrated for classical learning, for scientific research and for literary talent.

Mr. Morris' parents came to Texas when he was quite young and settled in Nacogdoches County. He grew up during the war, without educational advantages, and commenced life in Nacogdoches County as a farm laborer, at \$10 per month as wages. He educated himself by studying hard at home, after working hours, until he was sufficiently qualified to teach school, and by unremitting industry succeeded in securing a thorough English education. He read law at leisure moments while teaching school, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1876. His first honors, were conferred upon him by the people of Nacogdoches County. He served them as county attorney and county judge, and was then elected district attorney, which office he filled two terms. As county attorney and district attorney, he happened to be in office when it became his duty to prosecute a number of noted criminals—train-robbers, murderers and desperadoes. He displayed singular and brilliant abilities in the conduct of these prosecutions and soon became famous throughout the State as a criminal lawyer. By his skill, eloquence and energy, he restored peace, and security of life and property, to the people of that judicial district, and consigned to the penitentiary those evil-doers who did not leave for other parts. Mr. Morris has conducted many of the most noted cases in the criminal annals of Texas, and also ranks high as an accomplished civil lawyer.

A number of years since he removed to Rusk, Cherokee County, where he married Miss Norman, the accomplished daughter of a prominent and highly successful farmer. He formed a co-partnership with E. L. Gregg, Esq., lawyer and



ROBERT. H. MORRIS.

banker in that city, and they enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice.

He was nominated by the Democratic convention of the Seventh district, and elected to the Senate of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures, and served in the first named body as chairman of the Committee on Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, and was, also, a member of the Committees on Retrenchment and Reform, Privileges and Elections, Insurance and Statistics, Enrolled Bills, Judiciary No. 1 and Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Private Land Claims and Penitentiaries.

He was popular with his colleagues; sustained his reputation as a clear and accurate thinker, and elegant and forcible speaker, and took part in all the important debates of that session. He returned to his home with a legislative record that was worthy of his high character and abilities. Senator Morris was outspoken in his opposition to the constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to create a commission to fix the freight and passenger charges and regulate the operation of railway corporations; contending that legislative, judicial and executive functions should not be entrusted to any single body of men; that a commission with such powers would be un-Democratic, should have no place in a free country and would be a long stride in a dangerous direction; that a commission without such powers would be ineffectual and a useless expense, and, finally, that the evils complained of could be remedied by the passage of wise and just laws, to be enforced by the courts as in other instances.

Upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the people, he promptly resigned and gave his constituents an opportunity to elect a State Senator thoroughly in sympathy with them on this question. There was no demand for him to retire. On the contrary, he had been elected to every office to which he had ever aspired and the intelligent suffragans, whom he represented in the Senate, were well satisfied that, should he continue to serve, he would carry out their wishes. He would not permit his name, on resigning, to be used in connection with the Senatorship, because his judgment opposed the proposed creation of a commission and he could not conscientiously obey their com-

mands. Yet he, as a good Democrat and citizen, determined to leave them free to choose a Senator who believed with them upon this important question of public policy. This action of Senator Morris set forth, in stronger colors than the pen of friendship can command, the native nobility of the man. Such men are fitted to adorn any station to which propitious fortune may call them. Every trust confided is considered sacred and faithfully discharged. He is yet young and possessed of the most superior talents. A brilliant career awaits him.

JOSE MARIA GARCIA-TREVINO,

SAN DIEGO.

Don Jose Maria Garcia-Trevino, one of the largest ranch owners in southwest Texas, and a leading citizen of that section, was born in Mier, Mexico, April 8, 1828. His parents were Justo Garcia and Guadalupe Trevino.

During his early boyhood, his parents moved to Texas and, in 1859, he located at San Diego. He secured as good an education as could be procured in the frontier schools, and soon engaged in business on his own account, manifesting that superior financial ability that has since enabled him to accumulate a fortune of over \$100,000. He owns two ranches, viz.: a sheep ranch in Mexico, and a cattle and horse ranch in Texas.

Don Jose married Dona Ignacia Martinez, and has eight children—Hipolito, Guadalupe, Francisco, Josefa, Virginia, Justo, Flavia and Guadalupe. He is a member of the Catholic church.

FRANCIS GUEYDAN,

SAN DIEGO.

The subject of this sketch is a typical business man, possessed of quick, penetrating and keen intelligence; broad in his views; enterprising and tireless in the employment of his energies. He is, withal, a man of wide general information, a genial companion, and is as popular in social as in business circles.

Francis Gueydan was born in Bonnet, France, and is now about sixty years of age. In early life he had the advantage of a thorough business education. When he was eleven years of age his family left their native land for the United States, and settled at New Orleans, Louisiana.

In time, he engaged in business in that city, met with gratifying success, and married the charming Miss Tiblier, sister of Mr. Claude Tiblier, now one of his partners at San Diego, Texas. They have three children. In 1875, Mr. Gueydan and his brother moved to San Diego, Texas, where they soon established a fine business, under the firm name of Gueydan Bros. This firm met with some losses soon after the close of the war, by the illegal destruction of cotton belonging to them, but these were made good subsequently by Gueydan Bros. recovering \$40,000 damages from the United States. The firm dissolved in 1887, whereupon Mr. Gueydan continued the business and took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. Tiblier, and his nephew, Mr. George Bodet, both of whom had long been in his employment. The new firm has grown stronger and stronger with time, and has steadily extended the field of its operations until it is now one of the leading mercantile establishments in Texas.

Mr. Gueydan has been the main factor in bringing about that change which is rapidly making Duval one of the leading agricultural counties in the State. Duval County was cut out of Live Oak and Starr Counties, in 1858, and, in 1876, was organized. It was named in honor of Captain Burr H. Duval, who fell at the Fannin massacre. It is separated from the gulf by Nueces County. Until two years ago it was one immense pasture, and owing to the number of sheep there, was known as the great sheep-walk of Texas.

But it is no longer called a pasture or sheep-walk. Its rich, arable loam soil has attracted the attention of home-seekers. The pastoral has yielded to the agricultural state. Pastures are rapidly giving way to farms and gardens, and cotton is superseding wool.

In 1888, the enterprising house of Gueydan & Co., boldly undertook to accomplish the change above indicated. They gratuitously distributed corn and cotton seed, and made advances

to good and reliable farmers. Mossbacks called it madness. Others called it pluck and enterprise; and pluck and enterprise always win, when tempered with such discretion as that shown by this firm. The result of the experiments made in 1888 was, that 171 bales of cotton, of the value of \$7,870, were raised on 314 acres of land, and over 50,000 bushels of corn were produced on 5,323 acres. This was done with little cultivation and no rain, and under every discouragement. But in the following year the conditions were more favorable, and, hence, there was produced over 1,500 bales of cotton, and an immense yield of corn and other cereals. The crop of Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, beans, oats, etc., was more than sufficient to meet the local demands and a new era of the county's prosperity commenced.

On the unusually rich soil of Duval County, netted with numerous creeks, the best grades of cotton can be produced. Every bale thus far shipped has been above average quality. Over a bale to the acre was raised last year, and from one-half to three-fourths of a bale can be made without a drop of rain, as the dews from the gulf keep the plants in healthy condition. The corn product is from forty to fifty bushels; oats fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Sorghum does very well and the finest qualities of molasses and syrup are made.

Mr. Gueydan is active in the promotion of every movement that gives substantial promise of up-building his section of the State and is a representative of the best brains and business enterprise of southwest Texas.

CHARLES. L. COYNER,

SAN DIEGO.

Charles Luther Coyner, county attorney of Duval County, and one of the most successful and brilliant lawyers in west Texas, was born February 8, 1853, in Augusta County, Virginia, in the old stone house built by his great-grandfather, in 1740. His parents were Addison Hyde and Elizabeth Coyner. His mother's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Brown. Mr. Coyner is



CHAS. L. COYNER.

descended from Archibald, Duke of Argyle, Scotland, and Governor Ray Colomat, Governor of North Carolina and Tennessee. The family has been traced back as far as 1620—during the Thirty Years War. Three representatives (from Virginia) were officers in the Revolutionary war that severed the American colonies from Great Britain, and three in the war of 1812, and in the war between the States, one company alone, from Augusta County, contained twelve Coyners—all good soldiers. The Coyner family is the most numerous in the Valley of Virginia, and especially in Augusta County, where over 700 members reside, and 140 register as Democratic voters—no readjusters among them.

Mr. Coyner had a brother, who was captain of Company D, Seventh Virginia cavalry, army of northern Virginia, and who was killed in battle, September 13, 1863.

The subject of this sketch was educated at district schools and Forrest Academy. He came to Texas in the autumn of 1877, located at Kaufman, and read law under Hon. A. A. Barton, minister, at one time, from the United States to Chili. He was admitted to practice in the district and inferior courts of the State at Kaufman, Texas, in 1877, and in the supreme court, at Tyler, soon after.

Mr. Coyner now resides at San Diego, and has been county attorney of Duval County since 1886—three terms. He went back to Augusta County, Virginia and, January 3, 1884, married Margaret, youngest daughter of Dr. William R. Blair, of that county. Mrs. Coyner is descended from one of the family of Blairs who founded William and Mary College, Virginia. One member of this family of Blairs was Governor of Virginia in 1768, and another was appointed by Washington, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Coyner have no children. Mr. Coyner was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Duval County for eight years, and now holds the office of chairman of that body. He is an active Democrat and has never failed to come to the front when a struggle was on for the supremacy of the principles and candidates of his party. He has been a delegate to every State Democratic convention since he came to Texas.

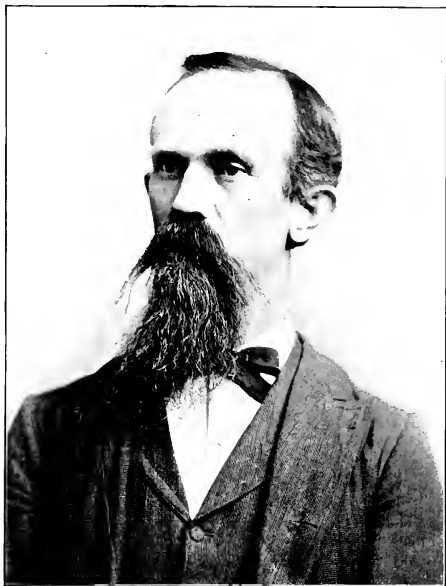
He has twice declined nomination for the legislature, and was elected to the office he now holds without any effort on his part; on election day, being in Virginia, where he had gone for his wife.

Mr. Coyner enjoys a large civil practice, has made a fortune at the law and owns fine property in San Diego and other portions of the State, and in Virginia. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Masonic fraternity and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While owner of the Athens Journal, and part owner of the Henderson County Narrow Gauge, both published at Athens, he wrote the life of his brother, and many newspaper articles and short stories, evidencing literary ability of a high order. Mr. Coyner is five feet ten inches in height; weighs 140 pounds; complexion dark; black eyes and beard; small feet and hands, and is well proportioned, although spare built. His manner is that of the courteous, well-bred gentleman; he is ardent and steadfast in his friendships, and no man in Duval County is more generally admired and respected. He is one of the most intellectual men in the West, and should he consent to enter politics, a bright career would await him.

JAMES M. CARLISLE,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Conspicuous among the many distinguished men in Texas, who have risen from humble beginnings to stations of honor and usefulness, as the result of indomitable energy and untiring industry, is James M. Carlisle. He was born in Coffee County, Tennessee, May 11, 1851, being the third son of James M. Carlisle, Sr., and Mrs. Mary (Bird) Carlisle. His mother was a woman of lovable character, and was noted for her literary attainments. His father is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Coffee County, Tennessee, in 1811. He has led the life of a farmer, and is still living on his farm, in the county of his birth, a hale and hearty octogenarian. He is a man of sound judgment and practical sense, and has ever been esteemed by his neighbors for his integrity and public spirit.



J. M. CARLISLE.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the farm, leading the uneventful life of a country boy, working in the crops the greater part of the time; attending the neighborhood school a few months during the winter. At the age of sixteen he entered Beech Grove College, at Beech Grove, Tennessee, and here began his struggle for a collegiate education. Circumstances would not permit him to continue steadily through the course, and nine years elapsed between his entrance and his graduation. During this time, he spent four years in teaching country schools and working upon his father's farm; one year he was, fortunately, able to spend at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Finally, in 1876, at the age of twenty-five, he completed the course at Beech Grove and graduated with the degree of A. B., having, in this long struggle, met and overcome all those trials and difficulties which have confronted so many young men who, in after years, have become prominent in public affairs. With him there was no doubting; no hesitating. In these early trials he exhibited those high qualities of patient perseverance and heroic persistence, which have marked his subsequent career and crowned his efforts with success.

He had such distinction as a student that, immediately upon graduation, he was offered the chair of mathematics in his *alma mater*, which position he accepted and filled with great credit for two and one-half years. After this he had charge of an academy in Lincoln County, Tennessee, for a short time before coming to Texas.

In the meantime, 1879, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, a noted institution of learning of which Dr. A. G. Haygood, now Bishop Haygood, was at that time president.

In January, 1880, Mr. Carlisle, already a thorough scholar and successful teacher, came to Whitesboro, Grayson County, Texas, and there, in March, opened a private school. His popularity and efficiency soon brought about a consolidation of the public schools with his private school, which now took the name of Whitesboro Normal School. Here he achieved a success which few teachers in Texas have equalled, and which, perhaps,

none have surpassed. In his work here he displayed a thoroughness of scholarship, a skill in instruction and a tact in management which gave him and his school a State-wide reputation. He remained at Whitesboro seven and one-half years. During this entire time he was elected annually by the board of trustees, and not a single vote was ever cast against him.

In 1887 he was elected superintendent of the public schools at Corsicana, which position he accepted and held for two years. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper for the City National Bank, of Corsicana, for one year. In 1890 he was elected superintendent of the Fort Worth city schools, and held the position for one year.

On the 29th day of August 1891, he was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor James S. Hogg, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. H. C. Pritchett. He qualified September 15, 1891, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

While now residing at Austin, his unofficial home is Fort Worth. Of his work in the city schools of Corsicana and Fort Worth, it is sufficient to say that his superior attainments were demonstrated in these higher fields of labor as they had been elsewhere. To the work of supervision, he brought a comprehensive grasp of details, a practical knowledge of the best methods of instruction and management, and a rare tact of adjusting all differences between patrons and teachers that made success easy and natural.

Every year, but two, since 1882, he has conducted, somewhere in the State, a summer normal training school for teachers. In this line of work, as in every other, he has maintained a position in the front ranks. His last summer normals were held at Fort Worth. Here, in 1890, and again in 1891, he conducted the North Texas Summer Normal. Each year it proved to be the largest school of the kind in the State. The methods pursued, and the results obtained, were highly satisfactory to the great body of teachers assembled there from all parts of Texas and from other States, and added no little to his splendid reputation.

He was present at the organization of the State Teachers'

Association, in 1881, and took a leading part in that great movement. He has attended every annual meeting of that body, with one exception, when he was absent on a tour of the Northern States. He has easily held rank as one of the workers and leaders of the Association. He has done as much as any other one man to systematize and perfect the work of that organization. He obtained the first reduced rates ever granted on account of the Association. He has, on several different occasions, been nominated for president, but has withdrawn his name each time in favor of the older members, who were aspirants for that honor, until the last meeting, held at Austin, in the summer of 1891, when his name was again presented, and he was elected by a practically unanimous vote.

Superintendent Carlisle was married in January, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a graduate of Soule Female College, and a lady of superior accomplishments. Mrs. Carlisle died at Corsicana, January 1, 1890, leaving surviving her two children, Mary Bird and Justin Anderson Carlisle.

He has for many years been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and has served the fraternity with freedom, fervency and zeal.

Mr. Carlisle was too young to participate in the late war, but his relatives were intensely Southern, several of them having served in the Confederate army. He is a Democrat of the strictest sect, having been brought up under the shadow of the "Hermitage." He was prominent among the teachers of Texas, who earnestly and consistently opposed the Blair Bill, during the whole of the memorable agitation. It will be seen from this brief sketch that Mr. Carlisle is peculiarly fitted for the exalted and responsible position which he holds.

Born in the South; reared on Southern soil; educated in Southern schools; having devoted the best years of his past life to the education of Southern youths; being in sympathy with our people upon the great social and political problems of the day; understanding, as few other men do, the conditions and needs of all Texas schools, every circumstance of birth, education, character and training seem to mark him as pre-eminently the proper man for this office.

He is a man of great simplicity of manners, utterly unassuming, kind, generous and magnanimous. The humblest teacher, nay, any friendless child, in Texas, may approach him with perfect assurance that he will be heard with patient consideration and treated with candor and justice. He has a strong, analytical mind, sound judgment, a great talent for organization, and believes in practical common sense and plain business methods in all departments of school work.

His administration has begun most auspiciously. The thousands of teachers and school officers in Texas feel that the school interests of the State are in safe and capable hands. His long and varied experience; his wise, conservative, yet progressive, methods; his high standing and popularity in the profession; his uniform success in educational efforts; his singular devotion to his public duties, all foretell for him a long and successful career as an honored and trusted State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALLEN CARTER JONES,

BEEVILLE.

Captain Allen Carter Jones is one of the most widely known and popular men in Texas. He is a self-made man; like so many of the sons of Texas—having had no advantages in early life. His success is due to his unaided efforts, a keen business sagacity, and a prompt and decisive way of taking hold of things.

His parents were A. C. and Mary Jane Jones, and his grandfather, Jacob Jones, was a captain in the revolutionary war of 1776. He was born in Nacogdoches County, in 1830, and reared on the very borders of civilization. His boyhood was spent among scenes of privation and danger—times when every man had to alternately labor and fight. He had only such opportunities to secure an education as were afforded by country schools, irregularly and imperfectly conducted, and his knowledge of books and affairs is the result of after-study and reflection.

Captain Jones began life as a farmer and stock-raiser, with a capital of \$2,500, at the age of twenty-two; and now has over \$100,000 invested in business, lands and cattle.



A. C. JONES.

He removed to Goliad early in life. In 1858, 1859 and 1860, he served as sheriff of Goliad County, was later treasurer of Bee County, an office held by him six or eight years, and was elected to the legislature; but his friends claim that he was defrauded of his seat by Thomas A. Blair.

In 1854 he married Miss Margaret L. Whitby, by whom he had three children, Martha M., William W. and Clara F. S. Their mother died when they were very young—November 1, 1861.

In 1861 Captain Jones enlisted in the Confederate army as a private soldier, in Company E, Waller's battalion, in General Dick Taylor's command; and after eighteen months of hard service, was promoted to a captaincy. He was then ordered to report for duty to Colonel Santos Benavides, in west Texas, but falling in with John S. Ford's command, on the San Fernandez, he went with it to Rio Grande City, and remained on duty with that command until the last gun of the Confederacy was silenced. As a soldier, Captain Jones was noted throughout the army as a popular and influential officer, and held many positions of trust. The war being over, he retired to his home, and in 1871 began merchandising. This pursuit he followed until 1884, successfully, making the greater part of his fortune. After the death of his wife he remained a widower until 1871, when he married his present wife, Miss Caroline Jane Fields, of Goliad. She has given him no children. Captain Jones attributes much of his success to the advice and wise counsels of his present wife. It is a matter of pride with the captain that he was the first man to build a pasture fence in Bee County. He owns vast tracts of land in that county, and the town of Beeville is surrounded by his pastures. He takes great interest in stock-raising, and built many miles of the new style of fence, and consequently, when fence-cutting became epidemic in Texas, and was threatening his and his neighbors' possessions, he took a bold stand in opposition to its being further tolerated and for decisive action on the part of the legislature and officers entrusted with the enforcement of the law of the land. In this he was backed by the entire community of intelligent and law-abiding people, and to him Bee County, and adjacent counties, are indebted for the

arrest of this crime on their borders, without loss to them. To-day he has more than 30,000 acres of fine pastures, around Beeville, stocked with fine graded Durham, and other blooded cattle. His family residence is in Beeville, and if he is not "monarch of all he surveys," he cannot, at least at one view, survey all of which he is lord and master.

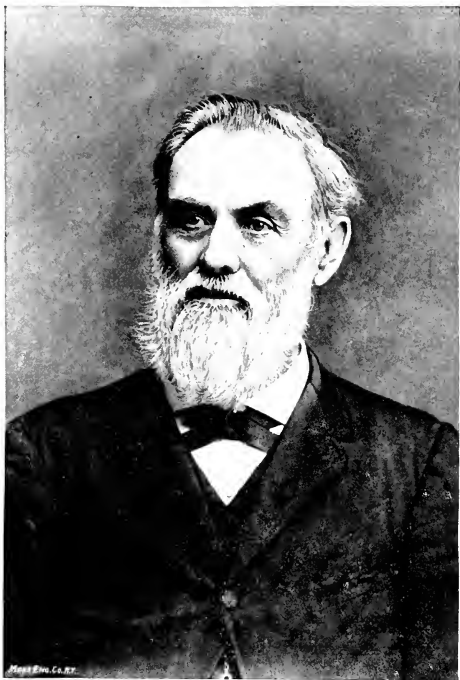
Politically, the captain is a Democrat, and though never desirous of holding any political office, nevertheless he has not kept altogether free from the contagion engendered in heated political campaigns, and once was so enthused as to "stump" the district, Eighty-fifth, for his favorite candidate. He is an old Mason and has taken all the degrees up to the Commandery of Knights Templar. He takes an active interest in the advancement and development of the State and of his section; and it was due to his influence and exertions that Beeville was made a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Aransas Pass Railroad.

The captain stands six feet in his shoes; has auburn hair and beard, streaked with gray, bright blue eyes, with a kindly light, and not infrequently a merry twinkle, as he recalls some incident in his varied career; weighs 196 pounds; is as erect as a young Kentuckian of twenty-five; dignified in manner; a good neighbor, a warm friend and a God-fearing and law-abiding citizen.

STEPHEN H. DARDEN,

CHIEF CLERK OF COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Stephen H. Darden, chief clerk in the department presided over by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, is of English-Irish descent, and a native of Mississippi. He attended country schools and completed his education, except the languages, at Cumberland College, Kentucky. His parents were Washington and Ann Sharkey Darden. His mother was a cousin of Chief Justice Sharkey. He came to Texas in 1836, with a company of volunteers commanded by David M. Fulton; arrived shortly after the battle of San Jacinto; remained with the Texan army for a time; returned to Mississippi, purchased lands on the



S. H. DARDEN.

Guadalupe River, in Gonzales County, Texas, and, in 1841, located permanently in that county, and was almost continuously engaged in farming until the beginning of the war between the States. When the question of secession was agitated in Texas, Stephen H. Darden opposed that measure. Excitement and prejudice ran so high that he was denounced for this opposition and, to vindicate himself, became a candidate for the State Senate. In the canvass he took the ground that secession was impolitic; but, fully entertaining a belief in the principle of State rights, contended that those rights could be more fully vindicated in the Union than out of it. During the canvass the military company of which he was then an officer, and afterward, by promotion, captain, attached to Hood's brigade, was ordered to Virginia, and he abandoned the canvass. He was, however, elected and returned to Texas and served in the Senate in the session of 1861 and 1862. He returned, after the adjournment, to Virginia, and was with his command in the battles around Richmond, second Manassas, Sharpsburg, etc. At Sharpsburg he rescued the flag of the Fourth Texas, when its ranks were decimated and its color-bearers shot down. Colonel Darden, after the Maryland campaign, suffered so much from failing health, that he resigned his commission and returned to Texas, but in 1863 the State troops were organized, and he was commissioned to take command of the battalion to serve on the coast. During this time General Magruder ordered him to burn the towns of Lavaca and Indianola, which he refused to do, and, after remonstrating with Magruder, the order was rescinded, and the inhabitants of those towns expressed the highest obligations to Colonel Darden.

In 1864 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served in that body until the close of the war. In 1873, he was nominated by the Democracy, by acclamation, for Comptroller of Public Accounts, and was elected; in 1876, was renominated by acclamation and re-elected, and in 1878, was re-nominated, in the face of feeble opposition, and again re-elected.

In that position he mastered all the intricacies of State finance. He recommended and had passed the bill submitting a constitutional amendment permitting the investment of the

school fund in Texas State bonds. The amendment was adopted at the polls, and the necessary legislation enacted in due time, thus bringing up State securities to par. The constitution of 1869 provided for investment in United States bonds, only. The new line of public policy was fully carried out and embodied in the constitution of 1876. He also recommended a new issue of bonds at six per centum, which he sold to pay pensions and other State indebtedness, thereby saving the State \$50,000. He declined to be a candidate for re-election in 1880, and retired from the office in January, 1881. When the present Comptroller, Hon. John D. McCall, was elected, he tendered to Colonel Darden the chief clerkship, which he accepted.

JOHN O. DEWEES,

SAN ANTONIO.

John O. Dewees, for many years identified with the history of western Texas, and a leading citizen and stockman of that part of the State, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, where the town of Greencastle now stands, on the 30th day of December, 1828. His parents were Thomas and America Dewees, natives of Kentucky, and respectively of Welsh and English and German and English descent. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and died on his farm, near Hallettsville, in Lavaca County, in 1864. His mother died at San Marcos, Hays County, Texas, May 5, 1889.

Mr. Thomas Dewees moved, with his family, from Putnam County, Indiana, to Tasewell County, Illinois, in 1831 or 1832, and, four or five years later, located further north, on the Fox River, where the town of Dundee, Kane County, Illinois, now stands. Mr. John Oatman, Mrs. Dewees' father, laid off the village of Dundee, on the east side of the river, and Mr. Thomas Dewees on the west side, and the latter engaged in farming and established the first flouring mill erected in that section.

The country west of the Mississippi, at this time, contained few white pioneers. There were, in fact, camps of Sioux and Potawottamie Indians situated within half a mile of the little fron-



Truly Yours
John O. Davies

tier settlement, but the Indians were kindly treated and, as a consequence, made good neighbors. School facilities were meager and the subject of this sketch, John O. Dewees, had few opportunities to acquire an education. During the summer months he worked upon his father's farm, and as teamster, often hauled wheat and corn to Chicago, thirty-six miles west of Dundee, and then merely a government post, containing 200 or 300 inhabitants. In the long winter days he was a pupil at the little red brick school-house, and succeeded in acquiring the rudiments of an English education, which he improved and extended in after years, as opportunity offered. In 1848 the construction of the Chicago & Galena Railroad was commenced, and in the fall of 1849 it had reached Elgin, five miles below Dundee. John O. Dewees, then in his twenty-first year, was among the first of the people of that section to ride over and watch, as a deeply interested spectator, the wonderful work of railroad building. And well he might! Rude and imperfect as was this primitive railway, slowly uncoiling itself in the Western wilderness, it represented the highest embodiment of the genius of this utilitarian, iron, world-moving age! An invention second only to that of gunpowder. Gunpowder enabled civilization, at last, to hold barbarism at bay and to render evermore impossible such a catastrophe as that which engulfed Rome's 1,400 years of glory, art, literature and law, in the night of the middle ages. The railroad has made it no longer necessary for cities to be built where there are harbors, or on broad, navigable streams. Every great railroad is a Mississippi. The savage has been subdued; every fertile acre of the continent has been made accessible; the frontier, moving farther and farther westward, has at last melted into the Pacific, and lives only in tradition, and old-fogvism has, amid the glare of new surroundings, been compelled to sit and blink in dark corners and inanely bemoan the good old times.

The railroad that young Dewees regarded with such natural and amazing interest, and upon which he rode at the first opportunity, was very far from being such a piece of perfect engineering as one of our modern trunk-line railways. The ties were placed five or six feet apart and on these were laid two

stringers, and on the stringers nailed strips of iron, somewhat broader and thicker than the tire-iron used on wagon wheels. The engine and coaches were equally primordial and suggestive of the possibility of accidents, in a day, too, when the convenience of insuring, at short notice, against mishaps was a long way off in the impalpable future. The rails (or iron strips) often loosened, by spikes coming out, and the swelling of ties, had a penchant for assuming perpendicular or semi-perpendicular positions, and ripping holes in the bottoms of the coaches. These ragged pieces of iron were called snake-heads. The Chicago & Galena Railway was by no means the first road built in the United States, but it was among the first constructed in the West, and its appearance at Elgin was an event that made the day one of the *dies notandi* in Mr. Dewees' life.

In 1847 Mr. John Oatman and his two sons went down the Mississippi to New Orleans, from New Orleans (by sea) to Galveston, proceeded to Houston, procured horses and traveled as far west as San Antonio. On the homeward trip (made during the same year) they passed northward, through east Texas, and, taking passage, in Louisiana, on a Red River steamboat, made their way back to Dundee. They were charmed with what they had beheld of Texas, and united in urging Mr. Thomas Dewees to remove to the Lone Star State. Both Mr. Oatman and Mr. Dewees were afflicted with bronchial ailments, and it was their desire to establish homes at some healthful locality in the South. Accordingly, the two families (consisting of John and Nancy Oatman and their children, and Thomas and America Dewees and their children—John O., Eliza, Ellen, W. P., Mary Amnia, Thomas, Ira, Adelbert, Isaac and Medina Dewees) left for Texas, in 1849, and, after an interesting journey (partly by land and partly by water), reached their destination and settled on Cedar Creek, twelve miles below the town of Bastrop, and engaged in farming and stockraising.

They followed the course of the Fox River in wagons to Peru, Illinois, the head of navigation on the Illinois River; there embarked on a steamboat and proceeded down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis; went by steamboat from that point to Natchez, Mississippi; at Natchez went ashore, and trav-

eled overland the remainder of the way. They crossed the Red River at Nachitoches, the Sabine at a ferry near San Augustine, and the Brazos at Washington. The party struck the Colorado at La Grange, and wended their way up that river to Bastrop, where they crossed the stream and proceeded to the place of settlement on Cedar Creek. Mr. Thomas Dewees was in bad health and unable to perform physical labor. His eldest son, John O. Dewees, therefore, looked after the cattle and farm work, performing the larger part of it himself. When he came to Texas he had \$160, and with this amount purchased cattle at \$4 and \$5 a head. He worked for his father on shares during the ensuing four years and cleared about \$3,000.

In 1854, he went to Seguin, Guadalupe County, engaged in business speculations and, during the year, lost the hard earned \$3,000 and found himself about \$1,200 in debt. Nothing discouraged, he turned about, with undiminished zeal, to make another start, and in the spring of 1857, went to Live Oak County, purchased a few head of cattle on time, and worked on shares, his share being the fourth calf—payment that would now be considered grossly inadequate.

At the beginning of the war between the States he owned about 1,600 head of cattle. In 1862 he joined Company B, commanded by Captain E. B. Millett, Thirty-second Texas cavalry, commanded by Colonel Woods, and served in Texas and Louisiana, making a brave and efficient soldier. His command did not reach Louisiana until after the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, but participated in the fight at Blair's Landing and the twenty-five or thirty severe skirmishes, including the battle of Yellow Bayou, that marked the retreat of Banks' vanquished army. At the close of hostilities, his company was mustered out of service about twelve miles above Richmond, on the Brazos River.

The winter of 1864-5 was peculiarly severe and thousands of cattle died in west Texas. He gathered up what stock he had left, and purchased a number of herds, and soon laid the foundation for his subsequent fortune. Before entering the Confederate army he so disposed of his interest in cattle and lands that, when he returned home, he was able to realize therefrom

a small amount of money. The price of cattle, immediately succeeding that winter, was lower than ever before, or since known, and he bought large numbers of cattle. In 1873, he sold his cattle, on the range, for \$23,000, and moved to San Antonio, and has since made that city his home. At that time the market was not on a boom. Had he sold two or three years later, he would have realized at least \$100,000 for his herds. At San Antonio he formed a copartnership with J. F. Ellison, of San Marcos. The firm, during the ensuing five years, speculated in cattle and bought and drove herds to Kansas, Wyoming and other markets in the Northwest, realizing large financial returns therefrom. Messrs. Dewees & Ellison severed their connection and the former formed a copartnership with his brother, Thomas Dewees, of San Antonio. They purchased and sold land and traded in cattle until they owned a ranch of 60,000 acres (under fence and well stocked) in Wilson, Atascosa, and Karnes Counties, and then James T. Thornton, at the time a banker in San Antonio, and now a resident of Kansas City, was taken into the firm. The new firm continued in business a number of years and, at the time of its dissolution, by the retirement of Mr. Thornton, owned 95,000 acres, also well stocked. The two brothers continued the business for about a year, and then dissolved partnership on account of the failing health of John O. Dewees. It was supposed that he could live only a few months, and they thought it best to have their affairs settled while both were living. The assets of the firm, at a fair valuation, were not less than \$350,000. John O. Dewees has since been engaged in business on his own account. His ranch lies in Wilson and Atascosa Counties, and consists of 24,000 acres of land, stocked with 3,000 cattle, 2,600 of that number, steers. He owns lands in various parts of the State, a fine farm in Wilson County, and valuable property in and near the city of San Antonio, and is worth from \$140,000 to \$200,000.

In early life, when struggling toward independence, he shirked no labor, however arduous; often splitting rails and shingles, felling trees, and working waist-deep in water. Difficulties, even misfortune, served to increase, rather than diminish, his courage and resolution to succeed—to be one of those who con-

quer in life's struggle. The demands upon his constitution in those years was the cause of the apparent decline that led him to wind up his affairs at one time, in anticipation that the end of his earthly career was near at hand. His health since has been fully restored, and he is now a man of magnificent physique, and, although his hair and beard are silvered by the pencil of time, his carriage is firm and elastic. He is a man of strikingly dignified and courtly appearance, and would be marked in any assembly.

On the 12th of February, 1873, Mr. Dewees was united in marriage to Miss Annie Irvin, at the home of her mother, in Guadalupe County. They have one child, a daughter, Miss Alice A. Dewees, eighteen years of age, and now a student at Saint Mary's Seminary, at Knoxville, Illinois. Mrs. Dewees' parents were Jordan and Sallie Irvin. Her father was a prominent farmer and stockraiser, and died many years ago. Her mother is still living in San Antonio. Mrs. Dewees received an excellent education, is one of the most talented ladies in the State, and presides over her palatial home with that rare and elegant grace that distinguishes cultured society.

Mr. Dewees is a Democrat, and has never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, but takes little interest in politics. He is a man of broad and liberal mind, and has aided in the promotion of many public enterprises. While not a member of any church, he is a man of warm and generous impulses, as is abundantly attested by his almost daily acts of charity. He is a fit representative of that sturdy race that made their homes in this State when Texas was a wilderness, and have, by the exercise of manly virtues, achieved success, using the word in its highest and truest sense—a goal that all men seek to attain, and that fitly rounds an honorable career.

PLUTARCO ORNELAS,

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AT
SAN ANTONIO.

Dr. Plutarco Ornelas, son of Donciano Ornelas and Geneveva Davilla Ocampo, his wife, was born in the city of Guadalajara,

capital of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, on the 28th day of June, 1853. Discovering, at an early age, that taste for study which has been the ruling passion of his life, young Ornelas was afforded, by his parents, every facility to gratify his ambition. In the Civil College, at Nuevo Leon, where he immediately took rank among the best of his classes; at Coahuila, and, subsequently, in the capital of the Republic, he distinguished himself in the course of his preparatory studies, alike as an accomplished humanist, a draughtsman and a painter. Mastering, with unconscious ease, the most difficult subjects, he rose rapidly to prominence and filled successively the chairs of drawing and painting, the ancient languages and history.

His natural predilection was indisputably for classical study. His delicate sense of the beautiful in art and literature inclined him powerfully toward the seclusion of books—that calm and lofty world situate far beyond the fretful whirl of daily life.

But the love of science, for its own sake, combined with a certain indomitable energy, and a vigorous and spirited physical activity, pushed him more strongly in another direction. He chose medicine as a profession, and devoted himself, with all the ardor and passion of his richly endowed nature to preparation for his career. After a long and laborious course of study, in Mexico and the United States, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention, in 1877. At the same time he was serving Mexico as secretary of the commission from that country to the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia.

Returning to Mexico the same year, he began the practice of medicine, but soon after was appointed private agent, by the government of President Diaz, and sent to San Antonio.

In 1878 he was appointed consul at that point, as a recognition of important services rendered his government. This position he has continued to fill, with satisfaction to the administration at the City of Mexico, with credit to himself, and in a manner which has won the universal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has so long had his official residence.

Dr. Ornelas, in 1877-8, as a representative of the government of Mexico, contributed much, by his intelligent contact with the

American military authorities on the frontier, and in other ways, to the re-establishment and subsequent improvement of the diplomatic relations between his country and the United States. These relations had been interrupted by the last Mexican civil war—a war happily ending with the establishment of the government of General Diaz, which has been to that country the panacea for all its previous ills, and has inaugurated and pushed forward rapidly and successfully the great work of natural and moral development now in progress.

The appreciation by the National government of the services rendered his country by Dr. Ornelas, while secretary of the Mexican commission at the Centennial Exposition, may be estimated by the following translated copy of a vote of thanks issued to him in the form of a diploma, under the great seal of Mexico:

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, in the name of the Nation, gives a vote of thanks to the citizen, Plutarco Ornelas, Secretary of the Mexican commission to the International Exposition at Philadelphia, for his efficient and patriotic zeal in the performance of his charge.

PORFIRIO DIAZ,
Vicente Riva Palacio.

National Palace, Mexico, July 19, 1877.

Dr. Ornelas was also secretary of the commission from Mexico to the World's Fair, at New Orleans, and was appointed by his government to deliver the oration at the distribution of the premiums then awarded to his country, for her magnificent and unrivaled exhibit.

The resources of Mexico are being utilized as never before in her history, and a wise and patriotic statesmanship promises to make her people one of the happiest and most prosperous in the world. The public services of her representative in San Antonio have been highly useful, and it is certainly not incorrect to attribute to them the largest part of the credit due for the existence of the harmony, good will and pleasant social relations now existing between Texas and our sister States of Mexico.

Dr. Ornelas is an incessant worker, and his motto is to work for Mexico's good name abroad and for its development within. He has built the large bridges (magnificent structures) which span the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass and Laredo, uniting the two

Republics with bands of steel—fit emblems of that fraternity which should exist between them. He has largely invested in electric lighting, and stands at the head of several other industrial enterprises of great importance and promising growth.

Of pleasing address, with classic features, a softly-modulated voice, a sympathetic glance and a dignified and courtly manner, Dr. Ornelas is a thorough man of the world, and a favorite in the most refined social circles, at home and abroad. His brilliant and airy play of thought, his intuitive perception, his quick responsiveness, open to him that inner world, where dwell the choicer spirits; while his almost quixotic generosity, and his chivalric sense of honor, make friends for him among all classes.

His family consists of five sisters and one brother, all younger than himself. These—a sacred legacy from his dead parents—he has reared and educated with parental solicitude.

Despite his multitudinous cares, this man of business, who is at heart a poet, finds time for companionship with his beloved books, and for quiet communion with nature—whose spirit looks down upon him from the azure skies above, and laughs up at him from the mossy banks of the historic river, which ripples through the lovely old City of Missions.

THOMAS J. NEAVITT,

AUSTIN.

Thomas J. Neavitt was born on the family farm, about twelve miles from Centreville, the county seat of Queen Ann's County, Maryland, on the 6th day of March, 1814. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Tucker) Neavitt, both of English descent, and natives of Queen Ann's County, having been born in that county in the year 1787. Thomas Neavitt, being a substantial farmer of independent fortune, largely devoted his time and talents to literary pursuits. A veteran of the war of 1812, he served under the gallant General Thomas Emory, in the army that repelled the attack of the British, on Baltimore and Washington.



T. J. NEAVITT.

Mr. Thomas Neavitt died in Queen Ann's County, in 1820, and his wife six months afterward, from grief at his loss.

The subject of this sketch, Thomas J. Neavitt, was one of thirteen children, of whom he is the only survivor. He was educated in the academy of Centreville; made chemistry a specialty, and acquired uncommon proficiency in that science. From the academy he was sent, by his brother and guardian, Nathaniel Neavitt, to Cincinnati, Ohio, to learn the drug business, and complete the study of chemistry in the wholesale drug manufacturing house of Dr. Peck, in that city. He remained actively employed in this establishment for four years, and then, having no desire to longer follow the avocation of a druggist, accepted a clerkship in the drygoods establishment of a Mr. Giddings, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He remained with Mr. Giddings for twelve months and, at the expiration of that time, returned to Centreville, Maryland, his native town, and engaged, on his own account, in the drygoods business, which he continued until the fall of 1845. Then, having amassed a comfortable fortune, he experienced a desire to see the New Eldorado—Texas.

He landed at Galveston, in the last days of the year 1845, and at once went to Houston, where he taught school for sixteen months. He went to Columbus, Colorado County, in 1847 and, there being a vacancy in that office, was appointed district clerk. He was also appointed United States Commissioner for the Judicial district of Texas. He took no part in the war with Mexico, in 1846, the patrons of the school at Houston being unwilling to spare his services. Attracted to California by the gold fever of 1849, he resigned his office of district clerk and United States Commissioner on the 1st day of April of that year, and landed in the Mariposa Creek mining camp, October 10, 1849. Here he remained until April 10, 1852, mining and trading, and then, his gains having been small, returned to Columbus, Texas, and engaged in merchandising and planting until 1866. He did not participate in the war between the States, his business as a druggist causing the Confederate authorities to detail him to remain at home.

In 1866, he ceased merchandising, and removed to his planta-

tion, near Columbus, where he resided until the spring of 1873, when he moved to Giddings, and again engaged in merchandising. He remained in that town until 1876, when, having accumulated a competency, he retired from business and moved to Austin for the purpose of educating his children. He now lives in that city, surrounded by ease and comfort. His habits of industry and activity of mind, however, are such as to render idleness with him an impossibility, and he has devoted himself with energy to the congenial science of chemistry. As a result of his study and experiments, he has invented and, February 10, 1891, patented a crystal polish for ceilings and walls, that is attracting the attention of builders and decorators in this country and Europe. The best walls upon which to use it are those that have received the old-fashioned wall-finish, the last coat of which is composed of plaster of paris and lime. It gives a surface equal to that of the finest Parian marble and promises to soon be brought into general use.

August 7, 1856, near Columbus, Texas, Mr. Neavitt married Miss Julia L. Fitzgerald. They have had born to them three children—Sally, Nora L., and Thomas J. Sallie died when ten years of age; Nora L. is the wife of the Hon. Green H. Gordson, of Comanche, Texas, a lawyer in good practice and a member of the Sixteenth Legislature; and Thomas J. Neavitt is now living at Lampasas, Texas, engaged in the claim and collection business.

Mr. Neavitt is a Democrat who has always voted for the party nominees, but has never taken part in politics. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since boyhood, and for years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in that fraternity has held many important offices. He has contributed liberally to public improvements and religious institutions, and has aided every worthy enterprise to the extent of his means and influence.



FRANK B. EARNEST.

FRANK BURTS EARNEST,

LAREDO.

Southwest Texas boasts of many men who, by their native vigor, indomitable energy and hardy manhood, have risen to distinction in political and legal circles. Life upon the border of the two great Republics seems to develop an independence and firmness of character not attained in localities more settled, and a residence upon the frontier produces men, whose qualities are akin to those of the pioneers who first drew their swords for the independence and freedom of the Lone Star State

The subject of this sketch is an illustration of the results of these influences, his whole career having been characterized by force, will and energy.

Frank Burts Earnest was born in Bradley County, East Tennessee, in 1858, and is the son of F. W. and Eva T. Earnest, who now reside at Johnson City, Tennessee. His father is a lawyer, a man of strict moral character, of fine intellect, and is a splendid representative of the ante-bellum Southern statesman, uncompromising in his political views, and is one of the pillars of Democracy in his section. The mother of Judge Earnest is a woman possessed of all those qualities which have distinguished Southern matrons, and is a sister of Dr. W. P. Burts, first mayor of Fort Worth, Texas, and of Hon. James H. Burts, of Austin, Texas, the latter having been assistant Attorney-General during the Ireland administration.

The early years of young Earnest were passed at Jonesboro, Tennessee, where he prepared himself for college, and, in 1875, he entered Emory and Henry, Virginia, one of the leading institutions of learning in the South.

His college life developed in him great talent for literature, and foreshadowed his future profession, and his fellow-students, appreciating his ability as a thinker and an orator, selected him as their representative in public debates and on commencement occasions.

After leaving college, and while still quite young, he was chosen editor of the Knoxville Tribune, the leading Democratic journal of east Tennessee, and held that position until 1879.

During the time that he was connected with this paper, his native State was stirred from center to circumference with two great issues—the penitentiary lease and the payment, by the State, of railroad bonds, and the clear, able and vigorous editorials of the young editor received widespread attention, and had great weight in the final determination of these questions. In 1879, Judge Earnest left the State of his nativity, and came to Texas, remaining in Austin for a short while, finally locating in La Salle County, where, for nearly two years, he taught school and studied law, receiving his license to practice in 1880, in McMullen County, and began his legal life at Cotulla.

His devotion to his profession, coupled with his legal acumen and upright character, commanded the respect and admiration of every one, and he was elected county judge of La Salle County for two terms. In this position he exhibited courage, ability and fairness, and law and order always found in him an earnest and vigorous friend. The unsettled social condition of his county needed just such a man at this time, and he performed his duties with fearlessness.

In 1888, he decided to seek a larger field for his labors, and went to Laredo, where he now resides, and formed a partnership with Hon. E. A. Atlee, Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district, under the firm name of Atlee & Earnest, and few attorneys in southwest Texas enjoy a more lucrative practice.

Judge Earnest was married, in 1884, to Miss Josephine Waugh, of San Antonio, and they have one child—Frank Earnest.

Mrs. Earnest is a daughter of William Waugh, a stockman of Zapata County. She was educated at the celebrated Moravian school at Salem, North Carolina, and is a woman of cordial manners, and splendid intellect, and much of her husband's success is due to her attainments.

Judge Earnest is a member of the Knights of Pythias, but has never connected himself with any church. He is an ardent Democrat, well informed upon all political issues, and, on the stump and in conventions in his section, has done much for his party. He was Cleveland's elector in 1888.



W. L. BARKER.

Frank B. Earnest is a young man, yet he has already attained a degree of success of which he may justly be proud. He has but crossed the threshold of his career. He is striding with bold, manful steps along the course that Providence has assigned him. The heights, piled one upon another, and, "bathed in eternal splendors," rise before him. He has begun the ascent and, when the evening comes, will watch the setting of life's sun from some fair summit. From a State which gave us our Houston, he came with all that vigor of mind and body which has characterized the statesmen of Texas, and every position in which he has been placed he has adorned. His jovial, generous nature wins him many friends, and his honorable character, keen intellect and sturdy common sense, mark him as one of the future men of the Southwest. An able counsellor, a manly man, a conscientious citizen and an enthusiastic Democrat, he is an honor to his section, and his sterling qualities will not be without their reward should he ever ask the suffrages of his people.

WILLIAM LOUIS BARKER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOUTHWESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. W. L. Barker was born in Upshur County, Texas, July 2, 1852; attended local schools, and completed his literary education at the celebrated high school of Morgan H. Looney, at Gilmer, Texas. His father, Dr. W. O. Barker, was a prominent pioneer physician. The subject of this sketch graduated, in 1874, from the medical department of the University of Louisiana; at once began the practice of his profession in Upshur County, and, also, incidentally engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1879 he moved to Longview, and practiced medicine and sold drugs there until 1882, when he moved to Waco, where he resided until appointed Superintendent of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, at San Antonio, by Governor James S. Hogg, in 1891.

He served as city health physician of Waco for six consecutive years, built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and established a more than State-wide reputation as a learned,

skillful and successful physician and surgeon. At the Dallas meeting of the Texas Medical Association he made an able report on the section of practice of medicine, materia medica and therapeutics, and has read papers before various medical societies that have attracted the favorable attention of the profession. During his term of office as city health physician of Waco, he had occasion to make a number of reports upon sanitation and kindred subjects, that added materially to his reputation.

Dr. Barker is a member of the Knights of Pythias and past master of Longview Lodge No. 404, and Waco Lodge No. 92, A. F. and A. M., and Past D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fifth Masonic district of Texas. In politics, he is a Democrat; has taken an active part in campaign work, and has been a member of nearly every State nominating convention held during the past fifteen years. He has also been a delegate to judicial and congressional conventions, and at all times exerted himself to secure the triumph of Democratic principles and nominees.

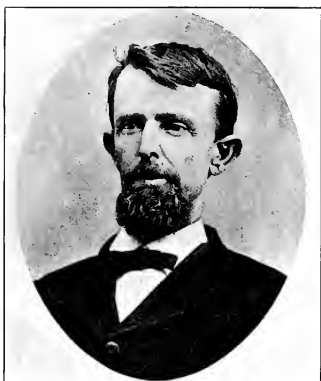
He was united in marriage to Miss Mollie F. Barnes, of Harrison County, Texas. They have two children—Ida V. and W. L., Jr.

Dr. Barker has made the study of cerebral disorders a specialty; is at once firm and kind, possesses fine executive ability and is eminently fitted for the successful discharge of the duties of the high position to which he has been called by Governor Hogg.

EDWIN M. PHELPS,

AUSTIN.

Edwin M. Phelps, clerk in the General Land Office of the State of Texas, was born at Vincennes, Indiana, August 30, 1842, at the home of his grandfather, Dr. Elias McNamee; came to Texas with his parents, Hon. Truman and Mrs. Cornelia Phelps, in 1852, and was educated at Aranama College and Ingleside, in this State. His mother (nee Miss Cornelia McNamee) died in 1881, at fifty-nine years of age. His father,



E. M. PHELPS



an eminent lawyer, now living at Tilden, McMullen County, was a colleague of Judah P. Benjamin in the Louisiana legislature, and after removing to Texas was elected to the Eleventh (Texas) Legislature, and served in that body with marked distinction.

When war was declared between the States, Hon. Edwin M. Phelps, the subject of this sketch, abandoned his studies for the field, and, despite his youth, made a brave and active Confederate soldier, serving throughout the struggle as a member of Terry's Texas Rangers, Eighth Texas cavalry. He was promoted to a lieutenantancy in Company G of that regiment, in 1863, and was acting adjutant of the regiment at the close of the war.

Mr. Phelps was united in marriage, October 1, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Bickford, of Refugio County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an earnest, working Democrat, who has always labored for the maintenance of the principles of his party and the election of its nominees.

He was a member of the county commissioners' court of Victoria County from 1874 to 1882, inclusive, and represented the Eighty-seventh district, composed of the counties of Victoria, DeWitt, Jackson, Calhoun, Refugio, Goliad and Aransas, in the House of the Eighteenth Legislature, and was United States collector of customs, at Del Rio, from 1885 to 1890, four and one-half years. In 1891 he was tendered a position in the General Land office of Texas, by Land Commissioner McGaughey, and is now in the school land department in that office.

While a member of the legislature, Mr. Phelps achieved an enviable reputation as a law-maker, and wielded an influence in the committee rooms and upon the floor of the House. He has discharged the duties of every trust confided to him with signal ability, and Texas has in him a competent and faithful public servant.

CHARLES WESLEY OGDEN,

SAN ANTONIO.

Charles Wesley Ogden, of San Antonio, was born in Calhoun County, Texas, April 6, 1852, and is a son of Wesley Ogden, chief justice of the supreme court of Texas in 1870-3. His mother's maiden name was Miss Jane Church. She was a sister of Sanford E. Church, for many years chief justice of the court of appeals of New York.

The subject of this sketch completed his literary education at the Texas Military Institute, at Austin, and afterward read law under his father, and secured admission to the bar, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at San Antonio. Mr. Ogden is a member of the Republican party and Knights of Pythias.

He was united in marriage to Miss Cora Adele Savage. They have two children—Ira Charles Ogden, aged three and one-half years, and Herbert Savage Ogden, aged one and one-half years.

Mr. Ogden has taken an active part in the improvement of the Brazos River and has, to the full extent of his power, helped forward every worthy public enterprise. He is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in west Texas. No man in San Antonio is more highly respected by his fellow citizens, for his genuine worth, nor more universally admired for his learning and talents, than Charles W. Ogden.

Mr. Ogden enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a man of commanding personal appearance, being over six feet in height and weighing 225 pounds. He has never sought nor held office, and his interest in politics is not inspired by a "for revenue only" creed.



CHAS. W. OGDEN.





J. H. Mathis

THOMAS HENRY MATHIS.

ROCKPORT.

T. H. Mathis, one of the most popular and influential citizens and skillful financiers in southwest Texas, was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, July 14, 1834. His parents were James and Isabella Mathis. James Mathis was a farmer in Stewart County, and a man highly respected for his virtues. He died at his home in Tennessee in 1864. Mrs. Mathis died at the same place, eleven years later.

The subject of this sketch, T. H. Mathis, left home in 1854, without money, for southern Arkansas, and for fifteen months attended a school conducted by his cousin, Dr. J. T. Mathis, in that State. He often assisted Dr. Mathis in teaching, and, in 1856, organized a school of his own, at Warren, Arkansas, employed a lady assistant teacher, and met with gratifying success as an instructor. At the close of the year he returned home and shortly afterward entered Bethel College, Tennessee, and completed his education. In 1858 he taught school in Murray, Kentucky; but tiring of the school room, left for Texas, January, 1859, located at Gonzales, and made his home in that county during the following two years. When he reached the Lone Star State he had only about \$360, and soon thereafter went to Mexico, with a party, for the purpose of trading in stock, was moderately successful, and during the year 1859, made \$1,500. Continuing in the trade with Mexico the following year, he was again rewarded with moderate success.

Moving from Gonzales to Victoria, in 1861, he extended the scope of his business transactions, but was forced to close business in the fall of that year on account of the blockade of the gulf ports. In the spring and summer of 1862 he was actively engaged in forwarding supplies from Texas to the soldiers of the trans-Mississippi department, and in the fall of that year joined Company E, Duff's regiment, Confederate army, participating in a few engagements, in which he bore himself with distinguished gallantry.

Finding his resources, at the close of the war, very small, he engaged in the tobacco trade between Tennessee and Texas, for one year; moved to the coast and settled on Aransas Bay, in February, 1867, and selected the site on which the thriving little city of Rockport now stands, the country then being in its virgin state.

The firm of J. M. & T. H. Mathis built the first wharf established there, and chartered the first steamship that ever entered Aransas Bay for commercial purposes.

After that ship was lost at sea, they induced the Morgan Line to run their ships to Rockport, and they were made agents for them.

Their extensive and rapidly growing cattle interests enabled them to realize large returns from shipments of live stock. They also did a large and lucrative commission business, and laid the sure and solid foundation for that generous fortune which Mr. Mathis has since acquired. In 1869, J. M. & T. H. Mathis gave \$5,500 for the improvement of Aransas Pass; built the Orleans Hotel, erected a number of other good buildings, and built bridges, made good country roads and aided in securing many important public improvements. Mr. Mathis contributed liberally toward bringing the Western Union Telegraph to Rockport, also to the building of the first telephone line in that part of Texas. He has donated liberally to the building of railroads, and, in fact, has been one of the most active workers for the commercial and industrial development of the part of the State in which he lives.

The firm of J. M. & T. H. Mathis was changed, in 1872, to that of Coleman, Mathis & Fulton, the first cattle firm in the State to build a large pasture. In 1879 this firm was dissolved by the withdrawal of J. M. & T. H. Mathis, who, during the following year, were associated in business. They then dissolved partnership, and T. H. Mathis has since actively continued in business on his own account, except a purchase, in 1884, of one-half interest in about 42,000 acres of land in Wharton County, which he has since sold. He now owns 24,000 acres of fine land on the Nueces River, in San Patricio County, all under good fences, and well stocked with thoroughbred and well graded



E. J. M. 1870



J. C. GORHAM.

cattle and horses. He was one of the first ranchmen in the State to introduce blooded cattle into southwest Texas. He also contributed liberally to building and establishing the first cold-storage meat-refrigerating plant in Texas. He has now invested in real estate and personal property (clear of indebtedness) not less than \$340,000.

Mr. Mathis is a Democrat, but has neither had time nor inclination to dabble in politics.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. A man of remarkable penetration and soundness of judgment, tireless energy and an enterprising spirit, capable of devising and executing plans of great magnitude, he deserves no secondary place among the truly representative men of Texas. Socially, he is polished and courteous; is easy and dignified in carriage, and no man is more highly respected and admired by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

In 1869, he married Mrs. Cora C. Caldwell, of Gonzales County, Texas, who died two months after their union. In 1875, he married his present wife, nee Miss Mary J. Nold, in Murray, Kentucky, a lady of rare accomplishments. She was born in Goliad, Texas, and educated in Kentucky. Her parents were Henry and E. M. Nold. Her father, an eminent educator, died at Murray, Kentucky, November 2, 1886. Her mother is now living in Murray, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathis have eight children: Walter N., Henry, May, Thomas E., Edgar, Arthur, Lizzie Belle and Allie.

The Mathis home, at Rockport, is famed for its elegant hospitality.

JAMES C. GORHAM.

AUSTIN.

Captain James C. Gorham was born in Callaway County, Missouri, February 14, 1834, and was educated in local country schools. His parents were Harvey Taylor and Grizzella Boyd (Oakley) Gorham, who were respectively of Scotch and English

descent. His father, a prosperous farmer, died in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1844, and his mother died in Monroe County, in that State, in 1881.

When a boy, he entered the commercial house of an uncle, Thomas Gorham, at College Mound, Missouri, where he remained until 21 years of age and then accepted the position of manager of the large mercantile establishment of Durrett & Piper, at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri. Four years later (in 1858), he, together with Mr. A. B. Sieg, bought this establishment, and thereafter they conducted the business on their own account, under the firm name of Gorham & Sieg.

Durrett & Piper owned two houses, one at Marshall and the other at Arrow Rock, an adjacent town, on the Missouri River, and after the sale of the former to Gorham & Sieg, retained the latter. Mr. Gorham went East each season and bought goods for his own establishment at Marshall and that of Durrett & Piper at Arrow Rock. His commercial training, under his uncle, was thorough and, combined with natural aptitude for business, it enabled him to achieve gratifying success in the mercantile world.

In 1865 he came to Texas and located at Galveston, where he embarked in the wholesale saddlery and carriage business, which he conducted until 1869. In the latter year he opened a carriage depot in Austin, placed his nephew, Frank Wilkins, in charge and "went on the road," as commercial traveler for the house. In 1885 he closed out this stock of goods and purchased a half interest in the hardware establishment of A. L. Teagarden (since A. L. Teagarden & Co.,) at Austin.

For ten years past Mr. Gorham has held State agencies and been traveling representative for thirty-six leading northern manufacturers, and few men are so widely or favorably known throughout Texas.

He is an active member of the Democratic party, Masonic fraternity (Mystic Shrine), Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias.

In Galveston, Texas, July 24, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Roberta Price, niece of General Sterling Price, a lady

whose beauty and accomplishments, as well as lineage, caused her to enjoy the distinction of a social leader. They have two children—Iona Oakley and Verna Boyd.

In 1861 Mr. Gorham entered the Confederate army, at Marshall, Missouri, as an infantry first lieutenant (Captain John Sherridan's company), was afterward made captain of the First Missouri artillery, and served through the greater part of the war under General Sterling Price. Immediately following the battle of Elk Horn, General Van Dorn offered him a commission as major of artillery, for gallantry on the field, and General Holmes offered him like promotion some time after the battle of Corinth, but on both occasions he declined the proffered honor.

At the battle of Elk Horn the Confederate artillery (fifty-two pieces) was massed on the right wing. Captain Gorham commanded the First Missouri battery of light artillery, and during the engagement was mounted on a large white horse, a somewhat unpleasantly distinct target for rifle practice. There was but one battery to the right of him. The fighting at first was heaviest in the center, but the enemy designing a flank maneuver, moved rapidly down toward and massed their main strength opposite the Confederate right wing, against which they hurled brigade after brigade of infantry in quick succession. They came storming on, with admirable resolution, to the cannon's mouth, only to be hurled back, with shattered and decimated ranks. It was a wild, confused struggle and death-agony there on the extreme wing.

The commander to the right of Gorham fled the field with his men and battery, and was afterward cashiered for the business. At this critical moment the enemy renewed the attack, and as the hostile lines came very near to point of bayonet, a hundred Union soldiers shouted: "Shoot the man on the white horse;" but the man on the white horse unflinchingly kept his seat, encouraging his men with word and gesture, and, although marked for destruction, came through that Gehenna of fire unscathed. The enemy were finally and successfully repulsed. Their flank movement came to naught. Both the Confederate and Union generals claimed victory at Elk Horn. It is a well known historical fact, however, that the scales had been weighed

down in favor of the Confederate forces at the time that General Van Dorn ordered a retreat and, that General Sterling Price begged him to continue the battle thirty minutes longer, pledging his reputation as a soldier to, within half an hour, drive the Federal army into dismal route. Had Van Dorn yielded to the better judgment of Price, a great victory would have been won by the Confederate arms. The main body of the Confederate army was ordered eastward, and, by mistake, the train of artillery northward. The artillery thus cut off from the main body was supported alone by Captain Rock Champion and seventeen troopers. Champion, however, was a fearless and skillful soldier, and well suited to take part in such a desperate and apparently forlorn retreat.

At Elk Horn he had, with eighteen cavalymen, charged, shot down their color-bearer and routed an entire regiment of Federal infantry—a man who could resolve to win or die and whom his soldiers idolized. Poor Champion, with all his bravery, his fighting days came to an end shortly afterward on a hard fought battle-field in Tennessee, where he found a glorious soldier's grave.

The country being rugged, the Confederate escort and artillery took the main road to Springfield, Missouri, followed it for sixteen miles, fighting at every step and keeping the pursuing enemy stubbornly at bay; turned off toward Roaring River, White River and Yellville and eight days later safely joined Van Dorn and Price at Van Buren, Arkansas. On the retreat they were discommoded with the care of twelve Federal prisoners, and two pieces of artillery, captured by Gorham's battery. In this retreat, as well as at Elk Horn, Gorham bore himself with signal gallantry—as a consequence of which a major's commission was offered him and declined.

Captain Gorham procured letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate government and repaired to San Francisco early in February, 1864, for the purpose of fitting out a privateer in that port.

At that time a man named Garcia was building a fleet for the Peruvian government at San Francisco, and Captain Gorham procured from him a screw steamer, a merchant vessel built for

speed, fitted it with an armament of five broad-side and two pivot guns, and selected officers and crew.

Captain George L. Simpton, captain in the United States navy for eighteen years, commander of a vessel at the siege of Vera Cruz and captain in the navy of the Republic of Texas during President Sam Houston's administration, was selected as sailing master. He had been harbor master at San Francisco and had been put out of office because of his well known sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy. Captain Manly was selected as second in command to Simpton.

At last everything was placed in readiness to sail out of the harbor under the Peruvian flag at 8 o'clock the next morning, put to sea and then hoist the Confederate flag. At 4 p. m., however, Miss Lillie Hitchcock, daughter of Colonel C. M. Hitchcock, of San Francisco, notified Captain Gorham that he had been betrayed and that General McDowell, the Union commander had issued orders for the immediate arrest of all persons connected with the enterprise. Captain Gorham had known Miss Hitchcock for years. She felt kindly toward him and resolved to save his life, if possible. Miss Hitchcock gained her information from her friend, Mrs. General McDowell, who did not dream of the use to which it would be put. Captain Gorham and thirty-five members of his crew at once hurried aboard the John L. Stephens (the fastest ship in the coast trade), at that moment ready to leave the harbor, and were soon out on the Pacific.

The United States man-of-war Lancaster, a vessel carrying thirty-two guns and 300 marines, almost immediately gave chase and an exciting race of 1,300 miles followed. Life and death were the pawns. At length the Stevens, three hours ahead of the Lancaster, put into the neutral port of Mazatlan, and the fugitive Confederates, in the language of Mr. Webster, "breathed freer and deeper"—they were safe!

Had Gorham been captured with his papers and Confederate uniform, he and his officers, at the least, would have suffered death. As a result of the timely warning given him and his escape, nothing could be proven against the officers and men who were left behind and arrested in San Francisco, and they were finally released. Captain Gorham and his companions

proceeded overland through Mexico to Texas. Arriving at Chihuahua, Mexico, he was entertained by the renowned patriot, President Juarez. Juarez being informed by Gorham's men that their commander was an expert artillerist, sent for him, questioned him closely as to his experience in the field, and proffered him the position of chief of artillery. Juarez also promised to deed him three leagues of land and pay him \$375 per month, and warmly urged him to take charge of the artillery and march at once with the Mexican Republican forces against Maximillian and help drive him and his army out of Mexico. Captain Gorham, however, declined the tendered honor, as he considered it his duty to give his sword to the Confederate States of America. Accordingly he bade the great Mexican adieu and pushed on with his companions to Texas; stopped some time in San Antonio and Bastrop to rest the horses and recover from the fatigue of so long a journey, and in the spring of 1865 reported for duty to General Magruder, at Houston.

General Magruder at this time contemplated sending out torpedo boats from his camp on Buffalo Bayou, below Houston, to blow up the Federal fleet off Galveston, and detailed Gorham and men to take charge of one of the boats. The war, however, closed before this enterprise was attempted. Captain Gorham returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life and has met with gratifying success in his undertakings.

Talking to the sedate business man of to-day and then looking back through the haze of years it is difficult to realize that he and the dapper lieutenant of infantry, the grim captain of artillery, who stood amid the flaming cannon and leaden hail of musketry at Elk Horn, and the daring and adventurous young soldier whose naked sword gleamed in the lines more than a quarter of a century ago, are one and the same. "One man in his time plays many parts" amid the shifting scenes of this wondrous stage of life. He is now a calm and dignified man, whose hair time is penciling with silver. He is yet, however, in the full vigor of intellectual and physical manhood and to him many years of active usefulness yet remain.



GEO. BODET.

GEORGE BODET.

SAN DIEGO.

One of the best known and most successful young financiers in the Southwest is George Bodet, a member of the mercantile and banking firm of Messrs. Gueydan & Co., at San Diego, county treasurer of Duval County, Texas, and postmaster at San Diego. He was born on the 18th of July, 1859, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and had the advantage of an excellent education in his successful race of life.

Mr. Bodet was induced by his uncle, Mr. Francis Gueydan, to remove to San Diego, Texas, and enter his employment. After ten years of faithful service he became a partner.

He married Miss Sophie Ridder, of Corpus Christi, and now has four interesting children. He is a member of all local organizations and is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his town. He has been county treasurer since 1883, and postmaster at San Diego since 1884, filling these offices to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has a particularly clear and penetrating mind; his judgment is cool and reliable; his decision is quick, although deliberate; in a word, he is an accomplished business man. No man in San Diego is more generally respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens. Yet approaching his prime and steadily climbing onward and upward, it is difficult to fix the future limits of his career. He has been successful because he deserved success, and he now occupies a leading position in the front rank of those young men who are stepping forward in every field of effort and taking up the uncompleted tasks of the old men who have preceded them; the young men who, when they too have grown old, can look back through the twilight of years to their noon and morning and proudly realize that they have helped move the world a step forward, have added golden days to the history of Texas, and have projected into the future plans that it will be the duty of posterity to complete and execute.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMSON,

JUNCTION CITY.

William A. Williamson, son of Dr. C. C. Williamson, was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, and educated in the country schools of the neighborhood.

He read law, and came to Texas in 1873, first settling at Web-berville, where he taught school for a few years; then went to Brazoria, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and in 1878 removed to Kimble County, where he has since successfully practiced his profession and accumulated a competency.

He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legislatures and chairman of important committees in the two last named bodies.

He enlisted when very young, in 1864, in Hood's battalion of cavalry, and was engaged in picket and scouting service on the coast of Florida during the war, and was in frequent skirmishes.

He was married on the first day of February, 1882, to Miss Ella McSween, daughter of Dr. McSween, of Burnet County, Texas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a Mason.

He is a man of fine ability and has been a valuable legislator. While he is modest and unassuming, he has obtained influence with his fellow members, and has been able to effect needed legislation for his constituents.

DENNIS M. O'CONNOR,

VICTORIA.

As strange as it may appear, nevertheless, it is a fact, that despite the rapid civilization and development of the West, and the close commercial and social relations between Texas and the rest of the world, the circulation of newspapers and books descriptive of the country and its resources; many, the majority we may say, of the people, North and East, and especially, in



W. A. WILLIAMSON.



1901

other countries, have but a faint conception, or none, of the cattle interest and its details, in this pre-eminently cattle country. They have heard of ranches, and ranges and herds, and of "cattle kings," etc., but we dare say, few of them have an adequate idea of the possessions of a real live Texas "cattle king."

We present them, therefore, in the following pages, the details in the life of a typical cattle ranchman, a many-times-millionaire, who is "native to the manner born," and also, an outline of his father's career—a cattle king by his unaided exertions. Few, we dare say, ever dreamed in the "ould country" where O'Connor came from, of the possibilities for a poor boy, afforded in this glorious sun-kissed land; possibilities turned into achievements, by this son of the Emerald Isle, and his sons, who aptly illustrate the typical Texas ranchmen, and "successful men of Texas."

Thomas O'Connor, father of Dennis, the subject proper of this sketch, arrived in Texas, from Waxford, Ireland, in March, 1834, and located in Refugio county. He served in the Texas war for independence, was the youngest man in the battle of San Jacinto* and was present when Santa Anna was brought before General Houston. After the war was over, Mr. O'Connor returned to Refugio, and engaged in raising cattle, on a small scale, and manufacturing saddle-trees. He invested all his earnings in cattle, while the country was still open, and range free and unlimited.

In 1873, to the great astonishment of his neighbors, O'Connor suddenly sold his cattle, and at a low price, and invested the proceeds in land! Land was so plentiful and so cheap, and range free, that it was a matter of surprise that he should think of buying, much less of making a sacrifice to do so; but the sequel proved the sagacity of his foresight, and justified the step. He foresaw that those broad rolling prairies could not always afford free grass, that the country would fill up, and such lands have a value. All the money he could get, then, he invested in stocking his possessions; and as his capital permitted,

*See affidavit affixed at foot of sketch.—ED.

he invested in more land, and more stock. Then he began fencing. He fenced the first ranch ever enclosed in Refugio County, comprising about 10,000 acres, though he owned much more at the time. He continued to build fences—and let it be remembered, it was before the fence problem was solved, and that commodity made cheap by the introduction of the barbed wire—until he had more than 500,000 acres enclosed. Think of over half a million acres of land under a rail, or any other fence, with upwards of 100,000 head of horned cattle dotting its emerald surface, and sufficient grass to feed and fatten them! This fine body of land, and his other pastures, lay in the counties of Refugio, Aransas, Goliad, San Patricio, McMullen and LaSalle, and is unsurpassed for grazing purposes by any under the sun, not even excepting the broad savannahs of Brazil and Bolivia. Its estimated value was approaching four and a half million dollars at the time of Mr. Thomas O'Connor's death, October 16, 1887. He was 68 years old, and this, and his other property, descended to his sons, Dennis, the subject of the following biography, and Thomas O'Connor, Jr. Besides this, he left \$50,000 to Mrs. Mary Patterson. The business is still carried on by the two half-brothers, who have added several thousand acres of land. Thomas O'Connor was a union man, a Douglass Democrat, and in the event of secession wanted to see Texas resume her sovereignty and become an Independent Republic or State.

Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Thomas O'Connor, came from New York with her parents—the Fagans—in 1829, and settled in Refugio, where she married Thomas O'Connor, ten years later, in 1839, she having to ride to San Antonio on horse-back for the purpose. She died November 17, 1843, in Refugio, leaving three sons: Dennis M., Martin, who was a soldier in the Confederate States Army and died at Goliad in 1862, when twenty years of age, and James, who died at Refugio when thirteen years of age.

Coming now to the subject proper of this sketch—Mr. Dennis Martin O'Connor: He was, as we have said, eldest son of Thomas O'Connor of Ireland, and Mary Fagan, and was born in Refugio, Texas, October 9, 1840. He was early placed at



THE M. J. WOODS

school, the best the country afforded, at Ingleside, in San Patricio County, where he received a fair English education. He also studied latin, but the war coming on, his studies were interrupted, and his education left incomplete. In 1867-8-9, he essayed the life of a merchant, selling goods, with indifferent success, for two years or more. Not finding this business to his taste, he abandoned it, and engaged with his father in stock-raising, and the management of his vast monied interests. When the war came on, Mr. O'Connor promptly enlisted as a private soldier, in the 21st Texas Cavalry, and participated with that command in several smaller battles in Missouri and Arkansas. For a number of years he was a member of the banking firm of O'Connor & Sullivan, at San Antonio. In his cattle and land interests, he has, invested \$2,000,000, and as he is yet in the prime of life, there is no telling what he may be worth in the course of time.

In Victoria, Texas, April 16, 1868, Mr. O'Connor married Miss Mary Virginia Drake, a native of Barbour County, Alabama, and a daughter of Washington F. Drake. Her parents moved to Texas when she was two years of age, and settled in Lavaca County. She was left an orphan at eight years of age and was taken into the family of James I. Cottingham, where she resided about five years, when her grandfather, Seborne Lewis, took her to his home where she remained until his death, which occurred in Victoria County in 1866. She then became a member of the family of her uncle (by marriage), Pelatiah Bickford, of Refugio County, and so continued until she became the wife of Mr. Dennis O'Connor.

Dr. John C. Drake, of Thomaston, Georgia, has lately given Mrs. O'Connor the information that she is one of the descendants of Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated English admiral. Her lineage is traced through a branch of the family that in the early part of the history of this country settled in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have had seven children; three of whom died young, to-wit: Thomas, Josephine and Virginia; and Thomas, being the revered name of the father and founder of the family, a second son was named for him: and there are

now living Thomas, Mary, Martin and Joseph. In religion, Mr. O'Connor is a devout Catholic, and like many of that faith, he gives liberally and abundantly of his substance to the church, and to the support of indigent widows, the education of orphan children, and other benevolent purposes. Being, politically, a Republican, though never taking an active part in politics, or desiring any political honors, he has nevertheless contributed liberally to the campaign funds of his party when called upon to do so. He is at present Deputy United States Marshal of that district.

In point of physique Mr. O'Connor is not above the average size of men, being five feet, nine inches in height; he has a pleasing and prepossessing appearance, and in any assembly of citizens would be observed as no ordinary man. He is a man of decided character, strong in his attachments, and devoted to his friends, amongst whom he is noted for benevolence and kindness of heart. He has dark hair and beard, not yet frosted by time, though he is at the present writing, entering his fiftieth year; and his clear, blue eyes denote vigorous intellect, and a gentle and sympathetic nature, never deaf to the cry of distress, nor blind to the merits of the deserving, who stand in need of a friend.

AFFIDAVIT.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
VICTORIA COUNTY. }

W. L. Davidson being duly sworn, says, that he was long and intimately associated with the late Captain R. J. Calder, and that just before his death he gave affiant the foregoing as a complete copy of the last muster roll of his company, and requested him to give it to the late Thomas O'Connor, stating at the time that the list of his company had lately been published, in which the name of J. O'Connor appeared instead of T. O'Connor. He also stated that Mr. O'Connor was the youngest boy in his company, and did his duty faithfully and well.

[Signed]

W. L. DAVIDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before E. A. Perrenot, County Clerk, Victoria County, Texas, 1888.



J. M. KIRK.

JOSEPH MARION KIRK,

SCHULENBURG.

Joseph M. Kirk was born in Lauderdale County, Alabama, October 30, 1832. His parents were Simon and Hulda Kirk. His father was a well-to-do planter in that State. The subject of this notice attended the common schools of his native county and has supplemented the education there acquired by extensive reading and a wide acquaintance with men and public affairs. In 1852 his father emigrated to Texas with his family and settled near LaGrange, on the Colorado River, where he died in 1867. Mr. Kirk's mother died when he was a child.

January 19, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Juriah Middlebrook. They have eight children, viz: Frank, Mrs. Kate Plummei, of Tennessee; Mrs. Susan Beal, of Lavaca County, Texas; Mrs. Olivia McCowen, of Wilson County, Texas; Edward, Woods, Maggie, and Judie. Mr. Kirk is a Democrat of the old school, a Master Mason, and a member of the Christian Church.

In 1890 he was elected to the House of the Twenty-second Legislature from the Sixty-ninth district (Lavaca County), and was a member of the following committees: Public Health and Vital Statistics, Claims and Accounts, Penitentiaries, and Public Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Kirk moved in 1881 from Fayette to Lavaca County, where he has since resided with his family, near Schnlenburg, Fayette County. He is an enterprising and successful farmer.

JOHN H. WOOD,

ST. MARYS.

John H. Wood was born September 6, 1816, at the family home, situated between Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park, in the State of New York, and for a brief time during boyhood attended local schools. His parents were Humphrey and Maria Wood. His mother, who died when he was eleven years of age,

was a daughter of Richard DeCantillon and nearly related to the Stoughtenburgs and Tallors, representatives of the fine old patroon families whose spacious manors in New York rivaled in extent and the elegancies of social life the domains of their progenitors in the old world. Humphrey Wood was of excellent Puritan stock. His ancestors were sea-faring men and in early life he became one of the "toilers of the deep" and soon rose to the rank of captain of a vessel. Later he abandoned the sea, engaged in farming and established a pleasant home upon the banks of the Hudson, between Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred and three years, dying at Genoa, New York, in 1873.

After the death of his mother the subject of this sketch, Major John H. Wood, went to the city of New York, where he spent a year or more with an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Stoughtenburg. At the expiration of that time he returned to the family homestead, attended school for a short time and then returned to New York City, where during the succeeding three years he clerked first in a dry goods establishment and then in a grocery store. His experience in the grocery store, which was owned and conducted by a man of mean and over-bearing spirit, thoroughly disgusted him. He determined to never again stand behind a counter as an employe and, acting upon this resolution, resigned his position, bound himself as an apprentice and began to learn the painter's trade.

The unjust treatment of her Anglo-American colonists by Mexico and the spirited action of the Texans at Velasco, Anahuac and other places excited the attention and aroused the sympathy of people living in all parts of the United States. The expulsion of Bradburn from his stronghold, the entire evacuation of Texas by Mexican forces, the overthrow of the despotism of Bustamante, and Santa Anna's pledges to be governed by and enforce in its true spirit the Mexican constitution of 1824, seemed to mark a happy ending of existing difficulties, and popular excitement in the United States was in a measure allayed. It was but the lull, however, before the storm. Santa Anna soon gave unmistakable evidences of his intention to



John H. Wood



reduce the people of Texas to a condition little better than slavery, depriving them of nearly all their rights and subjecting them to absolute dependence upon his will. The colonists were not slow in organizing for resistance.

Freemen with arms in their hands were apt to be hard to deal with and in pursuance of the plans of the central executive authority Ugartechea proceeded with a Mexican force to Gonzales to demand a cannon in the possession of the people of that place and convey it to San Antonio. A small Texan force was quickly assembled, his demand was answered with defiance, a sharp skirmish ensued and the first volley of the Texan revolution (as fateful as that which greeted the British regulars at Lexington) whistled through the air. Ugartechea was defeated and driven back to Bexar and war formally inaugurated.

News of this event spread rapidly, and was answered in the States by a patriotic thrill in the hearts of hundreds of young men who longed to draw their swords in the cause of liberty. Texan agents met with little difficulty in procuring volunteers. Stanley and Morehouse, acting as emissaries of the provisional government of Texas, were in New York recruiting for the service.

John H. Wood, having procured permission from the painter to whom he had apprenticed himself, called upon Stanley and Morehouse and enrolled his name. One hundred and eighty-four men (whom the agents represented as emigrants) having been secured, Stanley and Morehouse chartered a vessel, the *Matawomkeg*, and in the night of November 25, 1835, slipped out of New York harbor. Arriving off Sandy Hook the vessel encountered a terrific storm, and for a time it seemed certain that she would go to the bottom.

This night, which marked the commencement of a new epoch in the life of Major Wood, was also made memorable by the great fire that reduced Wall street and contiguous parts of New York City to ashes.

The ship safely weathered the storm, resumed the voyage, drifted somewhat out of her course, and, after a rough passage, reached the Island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahama group, and

anchored off the coast for a number of days. Members of the crew and many of the passengers went ashore. A number of the volunteers were roughs from such unsavory purloins of New York City as the "Five Points," and through force of habit, perhaps, committed petty thefts and were guilty of other outrageous conduct that soon earned for them unenviable reputations. The captain, having taken aboard water and ship supplies, compelled these men to return all stolen articles, where that was possible, made ample compensation for other losses, bestowed liberal presents upon all injured persons who had preferred complaints, and set sail for the Balize. A fisherman named Knowles, a man of low character, who lived on that part of the coast of Eleuthera where the vessel had anchored, hurried to Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, and notified the British authorities that a pirate was hovering in those seas and had already ravished women and been guilty of pillage. He represented himself as one of the victims who had suffered most from the incursion, his object being to put in a claim for heavy damages.

According to his reckoning the Matawomkeg would have time to get well out of the Bahamas before pursuit could be attempted. His calculation was at fault. The British brig-of-war *Serpent* and another vessel loaded with marines at once gave chase and soon overhauled and captured the ship and conveyed her to Nassau, where all aboard were imprisoned and detained in the barracks for sixty days. While thus confined the Americans resorted to various expedients to relieve the tedium of prison life. Canvas was stretched on a large arch in the center of the room and on this they painted a representation of the battle of New Orleans, and offered their production for exhibition January 8, the anniversary of that engagement. The younger British officers and their wives visited the barracks and examined and passed good-humored criticisms on the picture. The old colonel of the regiment, however, had participated in the battle of New Orleans, and no doubt received his share of the drubbing administered to the redcoats by General Jackson on that occasion, and he was much incensed and afterward proved one of the most determined enemies of the embryo Texan patriots. They cared



MISS JOHN F. WADDE



little for him or his opinions, however, and passed the time as satisfactorily to themselves as circumstances would permit.

The Bahamas were inhabited mainly by negroes who had been but recently manumitted by the English Government. The troops stationed at Nassau consisted of negro soldiers. For these sable sons of Mars the prisoners manifested the utmost contempt. There were no sentry boxes about the barracks, and one tempestuous night the guards entered the building to seek protection from the storm. They were promptly and indignantly driven out and compelled to pace their rounds amid the wind and rain. To amuse themselves the prisoners would occasionally gather up handfuls of the pebbles with which the courtyard was thickly strewn and throw them on the roof of the barrack, greatly terrifying the soldiers, who thought this rattle of missiles a signal for an uprising of the bold and hardy Americans.

At last the grand jury assembled and Knowles was called before them. Having examined him, that body was satisfied that the charge of piracy was unfounded, and ordered the release of all the Americans, except a few against whom indictments were preferred for theft. These men were promptly tried, and the evidence showing that payment had been made by the captain for all articles taken, they were acquitted. While under arrest the Americans had been insulted by sailors from an English ship lying in the harbor. These sailors had boasted of what they would have done had they been a part of the crew of the *Serpent* or aboard the transport when the *Matawomkeg* was captured, and said that they would have cleaned out the Yankees in short order. The Americans determined not to leave the port until they had settled their score with these braggadocio tars, and shortly before embarking an opportunity offered itself. A collision took place. The native inhabitants of the place did not like the English, and a number of mulatto and negro shop keepers and others joined sides with the Americans in the *meleé* and the English seamen were soon ingloriously routed and driven from the streets.

No lives were lost in the riot and the Americans were allowed to go aboard their ship without suffering further molestation.

After narrowly escaping being wrecked on the coast of Cuba, the *Matawomkeg* put into Matanzas, a port on that island, and from that point proceeded to the mouth of the Mississippi, where she waited sometime for supplies. During this period of delay the better class of men among the volunteers determined to rid themselves of the company of the roughs who had accompanied them thus far on the voyage. The quondam denizens of the "Five Points" and Bowery heroes had been carrying matters with a high hand, brow-beating and fist-beating those of their comrades who would submit to such treatment. Their conduct, long obnoxious, had now become unbearable and the gentlemen of the party banded themselves together and soundly thrashed the roughs and drove them from the vessel with orders not to return. The commander of the Texan man-of-war, *Brutus* (anchored near at hand), cleared her decks as if for action, sent an armed force aboard and demanded that the expelled men be allowed to return to the *Matawomkeg*. Acquiescence was stoutly refused. The remaining volunteers stated that not having been mustered into the service they were not as yet Texan soldiers and the commander of the *Brutus* had no right to interfere with their affairs. The Texan commander upon investigation acknowledged the justness of their position, the propriety of the course they had pursued with reference to the expulsion of the rough characters who had been a source of so much trouble and annoyance, and in due time the two vessels proceeded to Pass Caballo, where the volunteers disembarked March 1, 1836, acknowledged the leadership of Morehouse and marched to Matagorda. William Loring, a distinguished general in the Confederate army during the war between the States and later a general in the Egyptian army; Charles DeMorse, for many years editor of the *Clarksville Standard* and a journalist of more than state-wide reputation; Lewis P. Cook, afterward Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas; Captain William Gillam, afterward one of the most efficient officers of the regular army of the Republic; the late Charles Ogsbury, of Cuero, and other men of brilliant talents and high ability were members of this party.

At Matagorda the volunteers were formally mustered into service.

At this time the Alamo had fallen, the horrible massacre of Fannin and his command at Goliad had taken place, and Santa Anna was sweeping eastward with his victorious columns. Morehouse and his companions pushed forward intending to join General Houston's retreating army, but at Casey's Ferry, on the Colorado, he was met by a courier who delivered orders from headquarters commanding him to gather together and protect the families west of the Brazos River and assist them in their efforts to leave the country. The labor assigned was efficiently performed, many of the families being placed aboard a steamer at Columbus and sent to Galveston, and a few days before the battle of San Jacinto Morehouse and his men, about 175 in number, including citizens and soldiers, found themselves encamped near Bingham's plantation, situated at the head of Oyster Creek on the east side of the Brazos River. They prepared to march up the river to Stafford's Point, on the road from Houston to Richmond, and attack Cos, who was encamped there with 600 or 700 men. Cos had pitched his camp in an open place with a bayou on one side and so environed by timber as to offer every opportunity for a successful surprise. The night preceding the morning of the proposed assault, however, he left a few men to keep up the sentry fires and marched away with his force to join Santa Anna. The Texan force halted at a designated point and sent forward scouts to reconnoitre. It was agreed that they should await the return of this small advance body, resume the march, take position in the timber and as soon as it was light enough to see the sights of their guns open the engagement. Shortly after daylight the scouts returned with the unwelcome news that the enemy had folded his tents like the Arab and silently stolen away.

After the decisive battle of San Jacinto, Major Wood served as one of the soldiers in the mounted force that, under the leadership of General Rusk, followed as far as Goliad the retreating army of General Filisola as it marched toward the Rio Grande to evacuate Texas according to the terms of the agreement entered into between General Houston and Santa Anna.

At Goliad, Major Wood assisted in the burial of the charred remains of Fannin's men and listened to the eloquent oration

pronounced by General Rusk at the edge of the pit in which they were interred. The remains consisted of skulls, bits of bone and blackened viscera. Long after the performance of these affecting funeral rites, he found in the thickets near by the scene of the holocaust a number of skeletons supposed to be those of members of Fannin's command, who attempted on the the day of the butchery to make their escape and were overtaken and cut down by the Mexican soldiery.

After the war he went to Victoria and took charge of the horses in the quartermaster's department and held the position for about six months. According to a law enacted by the Texas Congress the horses and cattle of all Mexicans who had adhered to the cause of the enemy and abandoned the country during the war, were declared government property and under this act it was the duty of the quartermaster to collect and corral such stock. Major Wood, as pay for his services, was given by the quartermaster, Colonel Caldwell, an order for cattle and began stock raising near Victoria. Later he established himself on the Lavaca River, in Lavaca County, near where the town of Edna now stands. In the fall of 1845 he went to Corpus Christi and had a conference with General Zachary Taylor (then preparing to occupy the Rio Grande frontier), in which he said that it was his desire to move his cattle to the Nueces River, in what is now San Patricio County, if General Taylor would promise to furnish, as far as might be in his power, protection from raiding Indians and Mexicans. The promise was readily given and early in the year 1846 Major Wood located on the Nueces. In August, 1849, he moved to Refugio County and established a home at St. Marys, on Copano Bay, where he has since continuously resided.

At that early day Southwest Texas was infested with bands of hostile Indians. He witnessed many of their shocking atrocities and on several occasions was a member of pursuing parties that sought to wreak vengeance upon the treacherous and blood-thirsty savages, who at short intervals, swept through the country, committing murder and other crimes too horrible to mention, pillaging hamlets and driving off stock.

While living in San Patricio County, he and other pioneers were notified by a courier, who rode in hot haste from the settlement (consisting of two families, the Egryns and Waelders), situated near where St. Marys now stands, of an Indian outrage perpetrated at that place.

Jacob Craing, a little orphan boy employed by the Waelders, went out to a corn field (located on the side of a gully, distant only a few hundred yards from where Major Wood's palatial home is now situated), to stake his horse and was captured by a party of prowling Comanches. Major Wood and companions knew that it was useless to strike the trail of the Indians and attempt pursuit and accordingly cut-in to the Tuscoosa, sixty miles distant, intending to attack the Indians at a crossing, situated at a point on the stream in the present county of Live Oak. The men were on a knoll when, toward the middle of the afternoon, they saw the Indians advancing. The Texans numbered eleven men; the Indians probably a few more. The two parties were nearly evenly matched and the Texans would have intercepted and charged the Indians in the open country had it not been that a number of the men had neglected to fix their guns and some delay was caused in getting ready for the attack. The Indians succeeded in making their way into a dense thicket and separated in parties of two and three. Everything having quickly been placed in readiness, the Texans dashed into the mesquite and chaparral. Major Wood, as the party charged by, called to Jacob Craing: "Stay with the horses! Stay with the horses!" The little fellow obeyed and stayed with the loose horses at the edge of the timber. Major Wood came upon two Indians in the brush and, when at close quarters, they opened on him a hot fire with their bows and arrows, to which he replied by impartially bestowing upon each of them a load of buckshot from his double-barrel gun. Although badly wounded they continued to fire at him. His gun, like all the fire-arms of that period, was a muzzle-loader and he had no time in which to recharge the piece. He drew one of his holster pistols, intending to fire again, but knowing that the trigger was out of fix and that he would

probably miss his aim and the Indians escape, he called to a companion who was passing and the man quickly dispatched the savages. Three Indians were killed in the fight, several were wounded and forty or fifty stolen horses were recaptured. Two of the Texans were wounded and two of their horses were killed. The Texans who were wounded were in the rear of Major Wood. One of them had his arm pinned to his side by an arrow and the other was shot in the leg and crippled for life. Jacob Craing, although a boy eleven or twelve years of age, had suffered so intensely from terror while a captive of the Indians that when rescued he seemed to have forgotten his knowledge of English and only responded with a dazed stare when addressed in that language. When, however, Captain Snively spoke to him in German his face lit up with intelligence and he burst into tears and sobs. The strain on his nervous system had been too much for the little fellow and when the tension was relaxed he became so ill that it was feared that he would die on the road to San Patricio. With the exception of those mounted by Major Wood and the boy, the horses of the Texans were broken down with travel and could proceed but slowly and after consulting with Captain Snively Major Wood determined to push on with the lad to town, where medical assistance could be procured. Turning to Jacob, he said: "Whip up your horse, my little man and let's ride to San Patricio." The boy obeyed. The excitement of fast riding revived him and in a few hours he had completely recovered from his indisposition. He is now living in Bee County, where he has accumulated a competency and raised a family.

During the war between Mexico and the United States Major Wood made frequent trips to Brownsville for supplies and more than once witnessed the robbing of wagon trains by the soldier-banditti that infested the roads. These men did not hesitate to swoop down on unprotected trains and appropriate horses, wagons and goods, in fact, anything that excited their cupidity, often despoiling the owners of their entire cargoes. Although he often came in contact with these bands and had experiences more interesting than amusing he was never seriously molested.

During the war between the States he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer and served in Texas as a soldier and major in the coast guards.

In politics Major Wood is a Democrat, but has never been a politician in any sense of the word. For fifteen or twenty years he served the people of Refugio as a member of the County Commissioners' Court, and made a faithful and efficient public officer. A few years since he became a member of the Catholic Church. He has donated to Nazareth Convent at Victoria 900 acres of valuable land adjoining that town.

In Victoria, February 1, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Clark, a noble Christian lady, who, for nearly half a century, was his loved counsellor, friend, companion and devoted wife—rendering his home the abode of domestic happiness and love, lightening all his cares and filling his days and years with perennial sunshine.

In March, 1891, she died of heart failure at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maria Carroll, at Victoria. Her death was a sad blow to her husband and children. Her memory is enshrined in the heart of him whose every thought during all their life-journey concentrated around the desire to render her happy and it will live and glow with fire supernal as long as the spark of life lingers in his breast and until the golden links of the severed chain are reunited on the shores of the ever beautiful river.

Major and Mrs. Wood had twelve children: Maria, Catherine, Richard H., Agnes, James, Cora, Tobias D., Ida, John, Willie, Julia and Marian.

Catherine, who was the wife of Henry Sullivan of San Patrio, died in New Jersey, where she had gone in search of health, in July, 1867.

Marian, who was a nun of the order of the Incarnate Word in the convent at Victoria, died in February, 1890.

James died at Goliad, March 15, 1875, leaving a widow (*nee* Miss Mary Wilder) and one child.

Agnes is the wife of Albert J. Kennedy of Beeville.

Maria is the wife of W. C. Carroll of Victoria.

Cora is the wife of Peter Mahon of Victoria.

Julia is the wife of William C. George of Beeville.

Ida is a nun of the order of the Incarnate Word in the convent at Victoria.

Richard H., married Miss Cannie Howard at St. Marys, and is now living at Rockport.

Tobias D., married Miss Mary Mahon of Victoria, and is living at that place.

John, living at Beeville, married Miss Milly Sullivan of San Patricio, who died in February, 1891.

Willie married Miss Nellie Bowlen of Victoria, and now resides in that place.

Major Wood has twenty-five grandchildren.

By his fine business ability Major Wood accumulated an immense fortune, the bulk of which he has divided among his children, giving them fine starts in the race of life. His remaining estate consists of 35,000 acres of fine land in Southwest Texas, 7,000 cattle, 600 or 700 head of horses, a number of fine mules, and valuable real estate in other parts of Texas. His elegant home fronts upon Copano Bay, affording a view unsurpassed in beauty, and is situated somewhat more than a mile from the quaint, sleepy, little fishing village of St. Marys. It is fitted with every modern convenience, and here, surrounded by an excellent library, and receiving every attention from devoted domestics, he spends the greater part of the time during the autumn and winter months enjoying delightful quietude and in the summer months surrounded by a bevy of welcome guests.

He often visits the homes of his children where the place of honor is always reserved for him by loving hands and where, seated by the ingleside, prattling grandchildren play about his knees.

He is a man of high intellectual force and a gentleman of that superb old school that has few representatives left. He reminds the visitor at his hospitable mansion of the Louisiana planters of the olden time—Chesterfieldian, generous, hospitable and brave.

As a young man he started without adventitious aids and has succeeded in all those objects, the attainment of which are

worthy of ambition. He has manfully and successfully run life's race and now, surrounded by loving children and grandchildren and hosts of friends and respected for his virtues by all who know him, he is enjoying in ease the calm evening of a useful and well spent life.

TOBIAS DeCANTILLON WOOD,

VICTORIA.

Tobias DeCantillon Wood was born in San Patricio County, Texas, January 4, 1851 and attended the common schools of Refugio County for a short time. His education, however, is mainly the result of self-culture. His father, Major John H. Wood, one of the best known cattle raisers in the Southwest, is now, at the age of seventy-six years, living at his elegant home near St. Marys, on Copano Bay. Mrs. Nancy Wood, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in Victoria, in 1891, at the age of seventy-two years.

When eighteen years of age, Mr. Wood began his business career, working cattle and receiving the fourth calf as payment. As he accumulated he sold cattle and bought land and now owns 20,000 acres, 9,500 head of cattle and 500 head of horses. His ranch property is well improved and he is worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Democratic party.

He served as one of the aldermen of Victoria in 1889 and 1890.

Mr. Wood married Miss Mary Mahon, of Victoria, the accomplished daughter of John and Mary Mahon of that place and has five children: Catherine, John H., Richard H., James B. and Nancy. He was one of the promoters of the Texas Continental Meat Company; is now one of the directors of the Victoria Light, Ice and Power Company; has aided every worthy enterprise inaugurated in his section and is one of the most active and able business men in Texas.

MIFFLIN KENEDY,

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Captain Mifflin Kenedy was born in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1818. His parents were John Kenedy and Sarah (Starr) Kenedy, members of the Society of Friends.

The ancestors of Captain Kenedy's father emigrated from Ireland to Maryland as members of Lord Baltimore's colony. They were Catholics, but in the course of the next century some of them embraced Protestantism. Captain Kenedy's ancestry, on his mother's side, is traced back to a very remote period and boasts a long line of distinguished men; among the number, mitred prelates and paladins of chivalry, and last, those quiet heroes of peace, the Quakers, who dared and suffered all things for conscience sake.

The branch from which he is descended appear in France, as Huguenots, early in the fifteenth century and were compelled to worship in fear and seclusion in the forests and in the fastnesses and gorges of the Pyrenees. At some time between the massacre upon Saint Bartholomew's Day, in 1572 and the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes by Henry of Navarre, in 1598, they escaped to England. After a residence of some time in Great Britain, they became Friends or Quakers, but they had not yet found an asylum, where they could worship the true God after the manner dictated by their own consciences. Here they were made the victims of hostile legislation, derided by a fanatical populace and imprisoned in filthy dungeons, until they looked toward the shores of America with eyes as full of divine longing as those of the prophet of old, who surveyed from Pisgah's height the land of promise and religious liberty assigned the people of Israel. In 1683, Mrs. Kenedy's progenitors, George and Alice Maris, with their six children, sailed as members of William Penn's first colony, who abandoned the physical comforts and childhood scenes of England to escape





religious intolerance and to enjoy in the Western wilderness that freedom of speech and conscience denied them in the Old World.

They settled at Springfield, twenty miles from Philadelphia, in what is now called Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and there many of their descendants yet reside. The old homestead, originally purchased from William Penn by George Maris, still remains in undivided succession in the Maris family.

Captain Kenedy's childhood was spent in the quietude of a Quaker home. He attended the common schools of the country, acquired the elements of an English education, and was then, for three months in 1833, a pupil at the boarding school of Jonathan Gause, a famous Quaker educator of the time. The meager instruction thus acquired stimulated his natural thirst for knowledge, and in after years he became an ardent student of men and letters. He taught school during the winter of 1833-4, after leaving the institution of Jonathan Gause, and in the spring of 1834 (April 4) sailed on board the ship *Star*, at Philadelphia, as a boy before the mast. The vessel was bound for Calcutta and on the outward voyage touched at the Madeira Islands, Island of Ceylon, at Madras and other points of interest. When homeward bound, the vessel encountered a typhoon, or hurricane, in the Bay of Bengal, sprung a leak, and, after safely weathering the storm, put into the Isle of France, where she underwent necessary repairs. While in the Isle of France, Kenedy visited what are shown as the tombs of Paul and Virginia, at a little hamlet called Pamplermouses, high up on the side of the mountain, and also the port-hole in the rock, where it was Paul's custom to sit watching for the ship that would bring back Virginia. This pathetic story is familiar to nearly every one who is acquainted with French, English or Spanish literature.

The *Star* soon resumed her voyage and, touching at St. Helena for water, arrived at her wharf in Philadelphia during the month of January, 1836.

Kenedy saw much of life during this long cruise and learned the invaluable lesson that he must rely solely upon himself if he

would be among the winners in the struggle for existence. The voyage to Calcutta thoroughly cured him of his penchant for the sea. He returned to his home and for three months taught school at Coatsville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. While thus engaged he met an old friend of his family and a resident of that place, who had been out west and who told him that steamboating on the Ohio River offered fine opportunities for young men to get on in the world and promised to give him a letter of recommendation to a friend residing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and largely interested in steamboats. Kenedy determined to take the advice proffered him, surrendered his school, procured the letter of recommendation and made his way to Pittsburg.

Arriving at his destination in June, 1836, he delivered the letter and met with a kind reception and was told that an effort would be made to secure for him the first vacancy that occurred. In the meantime he realized that he must secure employment by which he could earn funds sufficient to defray current expenses, and, accordingly, worked in a brick-yard until October 1, 1836, when he was notified that the position of clerk on a steamer had been secured for him.

From that time until 1842 he ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as clerk—sometimes acting as captain.

In 1842 he went to Alabama and during one season on the Alabama River served as clerk of the *Champion*, a boat running from Mobile to Montgomery. The *Champion* then proceeded to Apalachicola, Florida, and ran on the Apalachie and Chattahoochie Rivers until 1846. He retained his position as clerk during these years, and, in the absence of the captain, acted as commander. While thus engaged in Florida, he met Captain Richard King, then a river pilot and in after years his partner in steamboat operations on the Rio Grande, and ranching in Southwest Texas.

Every spring, from the year 1843 to 1846, the *Champion* was sent along the Gulf coast to New Orleans and from that point up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburg, where she was owned, to be repaired. In the early part of 1846, Captain

Kenedy was placed in charge of the boat and ordered to take her to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and reached his destination in April following.

Upon his arrival at Pittsburg, he met Major John Saunders, an engineer in the United States Army and a friend of his, who was sent there by General Zachary Taylor to obtain boats for the use of the army on the Rio Grande. He employed Captain Kenedy to assist him in this work. Major Saunders purchased the Corvette, Colonel Cross, Major Brown, Whiteville and other boats for the service. Captain Kenedy was made commander of the Corvette, and directed to proceed to New Orleans and report to Colonel T. F. Hunt, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A. Colonel Hunt confirmed the appointment of Captain Kenedy and he thereupon enlisted for the war, as master, and was ordered to proceed with the Corvette to the mouth of the Rio Grande and report to Captain E. A. Ogden, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A. One of the reasons for selecting him for this work was his experience in conducting light boats over the Gulf.

He reached the station at the mouth of the Rio Grande, June 17, 1846, and from that time until the close of the Mexican war transported troops and provisions to Matamoras, Reynosa, Camargo and other points on the river.

After the victory at Buena Vista and while moving on Vera Cruz, General Winfield Scott stopped at the mouth of the Rio Grande, desiring to go to Camargo and consult with General Worth. Captain Kenedy's vessel, the Corvette, was the best in the service and he was selected to take General Scott and staff up the river.

Captain Richard King joined Captain Kenedy in May, 1847, and acted as pilot of the Corvette until the close of the war, in 1848. They were thoroughly experienced steamboatmen and rendered their country good service. Captain Kenedy during his long experience as a steamboatman never met with an accident while in charge of a boat.

At the end of the Mexican war, he and two other gentlemen (Mr. Samuel A. Belden and Captain James Walworth) bought

a large number of mules and wagons and a stock of merchandise and started for the fair at San Juan, in the State of Jalisco. They did not succeed in reaching the fair, and sold their outfit at Zacatecas and returned to Matamoras, where they divided the proceeds of the trip and dissolved partnership. Captain Kenedy immediately purchased another stock of goods and, with his merchandise loaded on pack-mules, started for the interior of Mexico. Upon arriving at Monterey, he sold out and returned to Brownsville, reaching the latter place in the spring of 1850.

Seeing the necessity for good boats on the Rio Grande, he then formed a partnership with Captain Richard King, Captain James O'Donnell and Mr. Charles Stillman, under the firm name of M. Kenedy & Co. The gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose of building boats and running them upon the Rio Grande, and along the Gulf coast to Brazos Santiago. Captain Kenedy proceeded at once to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and built two boats, the Comanche and Grampus, vessels of 200 and 500 tons burden. He bought Captain O'Donnell's interest in the business, during the following two years, and, in 1865, the new firm of King, Kenedy & Co., was formed, as Charles Stillman had retired from the firm. These two firms, during their existence, built and purchased twenty-six boats for the trade. In 1874 the firm of King, Kenedy & Co. dissolved and divided assets.

Captain Richard King established the Santa Gertrudes ranch in Nueces County, Texas, in 1852, and Captain Kenedy bought a half interest in it December 6, 1860. They dissolved partnership in October, 1868, taking share and share alike of the cattle, horses and sheep. Captain King, by agreement, retained Santa Gertrudes ranch.

After the war between the States large bodies of thieves, marauders and outlaws remained on the frontier and committed such depredations on stock that Captain Kenedy and Captain King saw that the only way to effectually protect their cattle interests was to fence, and in order that they might adopt this system, severed their business relations in this connection. Captain Kenedy purchased and enclosed the Laurelas ranch,

situated in Nueces County, and consisting of 132,000 acres. Captain King also immediately made preparations to fence, and soon enclosed his pastures. They were the first cattle raisers in the State to enclose large bodies of land. Captain Kenedy remained on the Laurelas ranch until he sold it, in 1882, to Underwood, Clark & Co., of Kansas City, for \$1,100,000 cash. At the time of the sale it contained 242,000 acres of land, all fenced; 50,000 head of cattle and 5,000 head of horses, mares and mules.

Colonel Uriah Lott projected the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad from Corpus Christi to Laredo, Texas (163 miles), in 1876. Colonel Lott called Captain Kenedy and Captain King to his assistance and together they built the road and sold it in 1881 to the Mexican National Construction Company.

In 1884 a number of citizens of San Antonio projected the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, from San Antonio to Aransas Pass on the Gulf of Mexico, organized and made arrangements with Colonel Uriah Lott (whom they elected president) to prosecute the work. Construction was commenced early in 1885, but languished for want of means after a few miles were built. Colonel Lott called upon his friend, Captain Kenedy, at Corpus Christi, in June, 1885, explained to him the situation, succeeded in interesting him in the enterprise and, as president of the company, contracted with him to build the road. Captain Kenedy supplied the money and credit necessary for the construction of the line and has built 700 miles of road which are now in operation. He also supplied a majority of the motive power and rolling stock for the road.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway was constructed in a remarkably short time and with very little noise. It is the most remarkable road ever built in Texas, one of the most thoroughly equipped in the South, has opened up to settlement and commerce a magnificent section and has increased values in San Antonio and the country tributary to the road fully \$100,000,000. Captain Kenedy gives full credit to and attributes the successful conduct and termination of this enterprise to his

friend, the able engineer, financier and railroad builder, Colonel Uriah Lott.

After the sale of the Laurelas ranch, Captain Kenedy, in 1882, established the Kenedy Pasture Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and his son, Mr. John G. Kenedy, secretary and general manager. This company owns 600 square miles of pasture lands, well stocked with superior cattle and all under good fences. In addition to the lakes there are forty wind-mills on the company's ranches to supply water, and all the improvements and conveniences now used in cattle-raising. The company's land lies in Cameron County and is thirty miles in length by twenty in breadth—truly a princely domain.

At Brownsville, Texas, April 16, 1852, Captain Kenedy married Mrs. Petra Vela de Vidal, of Mier, Mexico. They had six children, of whom only two are now living—John G. and Sarah Josephine. John G. Kenedy married Miss Marie Stella Turcotte, of New Orleans, and has two children: John G. Kenedy, Jr., and Sarah Josephine Kenedy.

Miss Sarah Josephine Kenedy married Dr. A. E. Spohn, an eminent physician and surgeon who resides at Corpus Christi. Captain Mifflin Kenedy has also an adopted daughter, who presides over his home, Miss Carmen Morell Kenedy, a native of Monterey, Mexico.

Although Captain Kenedy spent a large portion of his life on the Rio Grande frontier, and passed through the days when that section was infested with lawless and desperate men, he never had a serious difficulty. This was due partly to the fact that his courage was well known and recognized; partly to the probity that marked all his business dealings, and partly to his cool and even temperament.

It has often been remarked that men seem born to control the course of events, at certain periods in the lives of States and Nations. The pioneers who blazed the way for civilization from the settlements along the eastern seaboard to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, illustrate this truth. They were *sui generis* and few representatives remain. Among the band that rescued the west and southwest from the

domination of the savages, made it the home of productive industry and brought about its rapid settlement and development, a few men of high administrative ability arose and shaped and conducted the work of progress.

Captain Mifflin Kenedy and Captain Richard King made their way to the Rio Grande at a time when Southwest Texas was infested with Indians, Mexicans and men from the States who were a law unto themselves, or rather, who were without any law except that of force, and who subsisted upon the fruits of marauding expeditions. Neither life nor property were safe and the sturdy immigrant, in search of a peaceful home, turned to more inviting regions.

From the close of the Mexican war they devoted their talents, means and much of their time to bringing about that reformation which eventuated in banishing from that part of Texas the desperadoes, thieves and predatory savages that inhabited it. They shunned no danger in the defense of their neighbors' rights and in upholding the cause of law and order. During Captain King's life-time, they were intimately associated and a biography of one cannot be written without reference to facts connected with the life of the other. They were equal to the important work of civilization assigned them by Providence. Texas owes them no small debt of gratitude. Their names will live as long as the State and the State's history.

As the tide of years swept the frontier further and further westward, and the regular administration of justice was formally established, we find Captain Kenedy's tireless energy and generous fortune unstintedly employed in hastening the development of his section. To his enterprise, ability as a far-seeing financier, and to his purse and credit is mainly due the construction of those lines of railway that now traverse the southwestern part of Texas. He has inaugurated a noble work that will be rapidly extended and will soon render the section in which he lives one of the garden spots of the continent. He is still an active worker and has large plans to the successful development of which he devotes his energies.

Without means or powerful friends, he entered the arena of life and has, unaided, won those rewards, the attainment of

which requires that strength of character and those manly virtues that have in all ages peculiarly distinguished the builders of commonwealths. Although he has passed his seventy-third year, his form is perfectly erect. He is a man of splendid physique and dignified and courtly carriage. His home at Corpus Christi is the seat of courtesy and that hospitality that lent a charm to Southern life in *ante-bellum* days.*

GEORGE H. GRAY,

AUSTIN.

"For him the joy of his young years
Thinks of his fate and checks the tears."

When Oscar Wilde visited America he said that it was in comparison with England a land without ruins and memories. It is true no mouldering castle bespeaks to us the Tudor and Stuart, nor distinctive manor preserves a slight remnant of the abominable feudal system, but as to glorious memories we have them in abundance, lying garnered in almost every home awaiting only the chisel and the pen of genius to bring them forth and preserve them in imperishable form. It is not that we are without memories, but that they are not shadowed forth and made visible to the careless eye by piles of masonry and cathedral pavements that caused them to escape the attention of this observing and somewhat hypercritical foreigner.

Judge George H. Gray, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born at Jerusalem, in Southampton County, Virginia, on the 20th of September, 1828; in "a land prolific of heroes and statesmen," as the Hon. John Jayne said to General Robert E. Lee when presenting him in the House of Representatives with a sword in behalf of the State of Virginia, on his determining to cast his lot with his native State in the late war between the States.

*The author is indebted to the "History and Genealogy of the Maris Family, Compiled by George L. and Annie M. Maris, of Philadelphia, and Phebe M. Taylor, of West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania," published in 1885, for the facts relative to family history contained in this short biographical notice of Captain Kenedy.

He was named after his father, George H. Gray, Sr., who was captain of a crack company, the Richmond Blues, and afterwards promoted to major of his regiment. George H. Gray, Sr., was a highly efficient and competent soldier and deservedly popular with his men and brother officers. He was also a prominent Mason; one of the brightest of his time. He wrote a work on Free Masonry entitled, *The Mystic Circle*, which was of great merit; highly appreciated by the order and reflected great credit on the learning and ability of the author, as to the especial privileges and methods of the craft. On account of his culture in this regard and his noble Masonic qualities he was publicly presented by the members of his Lodge with a fine, gold-headed cane, as a token of their esteem, which bears this inscription caused to be cut by brotherly and loving hands: "Clinton <> No. 16, A. F. and A. M., to George H. Gray, Clinton, Mississippi, August, 1871." This memento he prized very highly, and bequeathed it at his death to his son George H. Gray, Jr., the subject of this sketch, who at his death gave it to his little grandson, George S. Dowell, in whose hands it now is.

The grandfather of George H. Gray, Jr., was Edwin Gray, after whom he named his eldest child and only son, now residing in San Antonio, Texas. He was ten years in the United States Senate, representing the grand and historic State of old Virginia, and is honorably mentioned in Thomas H. Benton's *Thirty Years in the United States Senate*. Edwin Gray's father was one of three brothers who came over to America from Perth, in Scotland, before the Revolutionary war; he settling in Virginia and one of his brothers settling in Canada and the other in Ohio. Both of the grandfathers of George H. Gray, Jr., were in the Revolutionary war and fought with Washington for the independence we now enjoy, and were no doubt at Valley Forge and the surrender of Burgoyne.

George H. Gray, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, at an early age married Miss Ann Blow Crichlow, of Jerusalem, Virginia, and they resided there until 1832, when he removed with his family to Clinton, Mississippi, making it his future

home. The Blows were English and Sir Robert Blow, a distant relative, was buried with honors in Westminster Abbey, by a grateful sovereign as a token of respect and appreciation.

George H. Gray, Jr., stood well wherever he lived and ranked with the first people of the community. Considering his distinguished lineage, he may be said, if such an expression is permissible, to have possessed blue, if not royal, blood in his veins.

George H. Gray, Jr.'s., brothers and sisters were : Lucy Gray, who married Dr. George G. Banks, an eminent physician of Clinton, Mississippi—she died in Austin several years ago, the mother of a very interesting family, many of whom now reside there ; Miss Minnie Gray, an only sister, who resides in Galveston, Texas, and who with true sisterly devotion and love, was with him in his last moments to give aid and comfort as only a sister can ; and J. W. Gray, an only brother, now a merchant and druggist at Caldwell, Texas ; Mrs. Banks being the oldest, George H. Gray, Jr., the second, Miss Minnie the third child and J. W. Gray, now the largest of them all, the baby.

George H. Gray, Jr., was educated at Clinton, Mississippi, and was a genial, warm-hearted, delicate-looking boy. Notwithstanding his delicate appearance he possessed remarkable activity and vitality, and was the life of every crowd, and many were the paths worn smooth by himself and comrades in childish sports and plays. He was beloved by all who knew him and had a kind word for every one. At the early age of sixteen, on account of his precociousness in business matters he was made a clerk in Coleman's large commission drug house in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he made hosts of friends and was living when war was declared between the United States and Mexico. He was very anxious to take part in the struggle. At first his father opposed it, but as his brother-in-law, Dr. George G. Banks, advised that on account of his delicate physique it would be beneficial to him and probably prolong his life, his father finally consented and he was permitted to enlist. So youthful and delicate was he that when the enlisting officer came to him to muster him in he hesitated and looked doubtful. Captain

Willis, however, remarked: "He is all right, muster him in;" and the officer did so. Judge Gray often remarked afterward in a jocular manner, that when being measured by the officer he raised a little on his toes to have the required height. He often declared that had it not been for the out-door exercise received in this campaign he believed he would have died early and that to it he was indebted for the hardy constitution he possessed.

He joined Captain John Willis' company, "The Vicksburg Southern," which became Company C, of the historic First Mississippi regiment commanded by then Colonel, afterwards Senator and President, Jefferson Davis, the great Southern leader. When Hon. Jefferson Davis visited Austin, after the war, and was at the Avenue hotel, Judge Gray called upon him, as his old commander and comrade, and Mr. Davis shook him warmly by the hand, remembered him and expressed himself as indeed glad to see him. Of this regiment, McClung, the celebrated Mississippi duelist, was major and Judge Gray often said of him that he was a very morose and strange man, remaining much in his tent by himself, and in battle ever brave, going far in advance of his regiment and apparently courting death. The history of this regiment is a large part of the Mexican war. George H. Gray, Jr., though youthful and boyish was with it in all of its privations, marches and battles and did his duty nobly as a soldier. Once after a long day's march the soldiers had a small stream to cross. General Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States, then in command of the army, came along with his staff and in passing the regiment on the march, saw young Gray wearily toiling along all besmeared with dust, was struck with his youthful appearance and kindly said: "Bud, get up behind me and ride and you will feel better." Gray did so, and rode across the stream and quite a way until he was rested. He was quite proud of this attention from old "Rough and Ready," General Taylor's army name, and laughingly boasted to his comrades that he had been on more familiar terms with the commander-in-chief than any of them. He was in the battle of Buena Vista and was of the celebrated advanced V, commanded by Colonel Davis, that at the most critical moment

confidently renewed the attack when the Indiana regiment had given way, proudly hurled back Santa Anna's lancers in all their boasted array, bravely turned the tide of battle and secured victory for the stars and stripes. Of this feat of arms, in which he performed a private soldier's glorious and real part, some little idea may be drawn of its celebrity, valiancy and appreciation by the country at large from the beautiful lines of the great southern poet, General Albert Pike, in speaking of the men killed there,

" On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead ;"

portions of which poem he was quite fond of repeating. During this battle, when the firing was at its height, he was standing not far from Colonel Davis and heard, as he thought, a ball from a Mexican scopot strike Colonel Davis. He turned in soldierly sympathy and asked: "Colonel, are you wounded?" Colonel Davis answered by a low bow of his head in token of assent, but did not leave the field. As it turned out afterward Colonel Davis was severely though not dangerously shot in the heel. After the battle, when the victory of Taylor's army was assured. George H. Gray, Jr., was of the detail ordered to bury his dead comrades on the battle field. This sacred and solemn, though unpleasant, duty he performed with a soldier's heart and a soldier's devotion.

One dear friend of his, Dick Eggleston, a member of his company, the day before the battle was very despondent and believed that he would be killed in the impending battle. He said to him, "George, if I am killed in this battle I know that my mother will wish to remove my remains back to my home and bury me there. I desire you to mark my grave well, so that she can do so." Eggleston was killed in the battle, true to his premonitions and close to Judge Gray, and when the detail came to bury him Judge Gray took his own handkerchief from his pocket, with the name of George H. Gray upon it, and tied it around the chin and head of Eggleston to identify him, and also marked his grave. When the list of the killed and wounded was sent back

to Mississippi, where the relatives and friends of the members of the regiment resided, Eggleston's mother saw it and sent after his remains, and when those sent on this sacred mission came, Gray went with them and showed them the grave and helped to deliver to them Eggleston's body, thus kindly performing the last wish of a dear, dead friend, and helping to give to the poor mother the only consolation she could get out of this sad death to her.

He was a great admirer of Colonel Davis, and thought that he was one of the finest commanders and bravest men that he ever saw. Davis was proud, stern and a fine disciplinarian, he said, but his bravery and ability were so pronounced that his influence over his men was unbounded. Mr. Davis resigned a seat in Congress to command this regiment and participate in the war. Zachary Taylor was his father-in-law. Judge Gray said that (on account of something connected with the marriage) Colonel Davis and General Taylor did not speak until after the battle of Buena Vista and the formation of this celebrated V. General Taylor then rode up to Colonel Davis on the battle field and said: "I wish to speak to you and to thank you and congratulate you, and say that my daughter was a better judge of a man than I am. I forgive you for the past." And they were friends from that date.

In after years Judge Gray related many amusing and interesting incidents of his life during this campaign. He said that at one time fresh meat was scarce in camp and he took his rifle and went out to hunt game and found and killed a jack-rabbit. While reloading his rifle the ball stopped about midway down the barrel, and at that moment a Mexican horseman emerged from a small belt of timber near by and, with lariat in hand, came galloping up toward him intending, as Judge Gray thought, to lariat him and drag him to death, as some of the men had been done. Quickly placing the ramrod in its place and cocking and capping his rifle, he backed himself up against a tree, leveled his piece at the approaching Mexican and said in emphatic tones, "Hombre, vamos!" as if intending to blow him through if he came any nearer. The Mexican took him at

his word and beat a hasty retreat. The Judge said: "When the Mexican *vamosed*, I *vamosed* also."

At another time they had been without meat for days and had strict orders not to forage on the citizens. They chanced to pass by a Mexican *jacal*, where a poor family lived, and a little pet shoat, the only one the Mexican had, ran out in the yard. Gray's love of hog meat overcame him and he quickly brought his rifle into position and shot the porker, the Mexican all the time looking on in stolid simplicity and submission, saying not a word. He barbecued the pig and sent the officers a nice piece. He thought it was uncommonly toothsome. The officers were evidently of the same opinion, for, notwithstanding the strict orders referred to, no notice was taken of the incident. Judge Gray said he considered this the meanest thing he ever did, as he felt sorry for the Mexican, who submitted so meekly, and because this appropriation, *vi et armis*, did not exactly suit his ideas of property rights. However, he thought the slaying and barbecuing of the shoat excusable under the articles of war, and especially when done by a ravenously hungry man. On another occasion he was in advance in the skirmish line and the officer in command gave the order to fall back. This Judge Gray did not hear, but continued shooting. Not hearing any firing of his own men near to him, he turned around to look for them and found that he was alone, with the Mexicans advancing upon him and his command in full retreat some distance off. He turned and followed in a run, loading his gun as he went, and, turning around to fire, a Mexican close to him shot at him and knocked his cap off, the ball passing through the upper part, just above his head. He thought his time had about come, and he lit out and caught up with his command as quickly as possible and did not again stop to fire at advancing Mexicans in that skirmish line.

At Buena Vista he had the strap of his knap-sack cut by a ball. There are many other incidents that could be related. Some of the most stirring have been forgotten by the friend of the deceased from whom the material for this memoir has been obtained. Suffice it to say that his was a soldier's life during these stirring times.

For participation in this battle and services in the war Judge Gray was granted by the general government a life pension on soldier's pay, at the rate of \$8.00 per month, which he drew up to the time of his death, his certificate being No. 18,241, and of date June 14, 1889.

When the war was over and the regiment took up its homeward march he returned with it, not having received a bullet wound and was much improved in health. He participated in all of the feasts and toasts given in honor of this regiment by admiring people on its return; among others a remarkable demonstration, at New Orleans, where the Hon. Sargeant S. Prentiss delivered a most beautiful and complimentary address of welcome. He was a great admirer of Mr. Prentiss as an orator. He considered him the perfect embodiment of eloquence. They frequently met and his description of him was interesting. He said that Prentiss was crippled in one of his feet and walked with a stick, but that when he spoke he thought that helped him; that his voice was the most melodious he had ever heard, that it was more like a band of sweet music than anything else and was most pleasant to hear, and that the orator was quite a fine looking man in the face and had a two-story head, and was very fond of young men, always having numbers of them around him.

Judge Gray often pleasantly boasted that he had seen and heard Henry Clay and Sargeant S. Prentiss, two of the greatest orators, speak from the same stand (Clay then being the Whig candidate for president) and would frequently end his conversation with these words: "And when Mr. Prentiss had spoken, Mr. Clay went up to him and said: 'I have often wished to hear you speak. I am glad I have had the opportunity to do so. You are undoubtedly the greatest orator I have ever heard and I think the greatest the world has ever produced.'"

On receiving an honorable discharge from his regiment and having his attention directed to the arts of peace, Judge Gray located in Monticello, Mississippi, and opened a drug store and went actively into commercial pursuits. While there he met Miss C. A. Bowen, an accomplished and beautiful daughter of

Judge J. D. Bowen, one of the leading lawyers of the State, and married her on the 22d day of February, 1849, Washington's birthday, becoming the brother-in-law of Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Congressman and Governor of Texas, and one of the most gifted orators of the State. In August, 1849, he removed with his wife, to Austin, Texas, and there made his home. Austin at that time was rude in appearance and a frontier village subject to Indian depredations, and its inhabitants were reckoned by hundreds instead of by thousands as now. Soon after Judge Gray's arrival in Austin, he went into the establishment of the Hon. Morgan Hamilton, ex-United States Senator from Texas, then in the mercantile business and conducting one of the largest businesses of that kind in the place, and became his trusted employe and book-keeper. During these early times Judge Gray lived in a small hut, just south of where Mr. John Bremond's wholesale house is now situated, and at another time in a little cabin where the Ira H. Evans building now stands. At the latter place one or more of his children were born. He gave entire satisfaction to his employer, Mr. Hamilton, and they became friends for life. Judge Gray often declared that Mr. Hamilton was one of the finest and most systematic business men he ever knew, which was quite true, for Mr. Hamilton amassed an immense fortune.

On quitting Mr. Hamilton's employment he established a drug business in the storehouse at the northwest corner of the Avenue Hotel building, on Congress avenue and Eighth street, now occupied by Messrs. Buddington & Son, opening the first stock of drugs ever brought to Austin. The larger part of the stock was selected to suit the then practice of medicine, consisting of quinine and calomel, mainly quinine. In this business he entered into partnership with a most estimable citizen, Mr. Francis T. Duffau, under the firm name of Gray & Duffau. He continued in the drug business for a few years and then retired from it and accepted a clerkship in the General Land Office. He was appointed by Commissioner Crosby and for a year or two held, with satisfaction to his employer and credit to himself, the responsible position of receiver, no part of the public money

sticking to his hands. Then being offered a larger salary than he was getting from the State, he went into the office of the law firm of Hamilton & Chandler, in Austin, then doing a large practice, and at once commenced the study of law. He clerked for this firm and studied law under them and in due time received his license as a full-fledged lawyer. He made his maiden speech in the old court house, now the milling establishment of Christian & Crooker, and it was pronounced quite a creditable effort, Judge Gray evidencing the possession of considerable oratorical powers.

He at this time left the employment of Hamilton & Chandler and went actively into the practice of law and engaged in many of the important trials then taking place in the courts. He continued actively in practice until 1858, taking rank as one of the best lawyers in the city, in which at that time were many bright legal lights.

In 1858, Judge Gray was comparatively a young man, was quite handsome and prepossessing, brilliant in mind, of pure habits and wrote a splendid business hand, which he continued to do up to the date of his death, and had hosts of friends and admirers. So rapidly did he rise in his profession and popular favor that the people of Travis County elected him in that year to the responsible office of chief justice of the county, and so well and admirably did he serve them that on the expiration of his term of office, in 1860, he was honored with a re-election and held the office until 1862. The records of that office for the two terms administered by him will bear inspection, and are a model of business method and official correctness, reflecting great credit upon his ability as a lawyer, judge and business man.

The war between the States was then in progress and Judge Gray being an ardent Union man and not sympathizing with secession, left the State and went into the Union lines. On reaching New Orleans, at that time in possession of the Union army, he was made clerk in the custom house (not wishing to enter into actual combat with the people), which position he held until after the close of the war, when he returned to Austin with Governor Andrew J. Hamilton, his brother-in-law, Provisional

Governor of Texas. Mr. Hamilton made him clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held during Mr. Hamilton's administration, going out of office with him, as an impediment to proper reconstruction on the government idea. During the time Judge Gray held this honorable and responsible office the records show a model of correctness and neatness, being written in a fine, bold, round business hand, demonstrating what a thorough and competent clerk he was.

On going out of the Supreme Court Clerk's office he again resumed actively the practice of law, taking part in many of the important criminal trials of citizens before the military court-martials of reconstruction times. Before one of these he defended and acquitted the celebrated Ben Thompson, of Austin, for killing a Federal soldier, which is mentioned kindly in Ben Thompson's life, written by Hon. W. M. Walton. At another time before such a court he defended young Jack Conner, who killed a boy while shooting at a man, on Congress avenue. Conner was convicted, but Judge Gray, in connection with other counsel, succeeded in setting aside the finding of the court-martial on the same question of jurisdiction, and got the case transferred to the State courts and finally acquitted Conner. At this time he had quite a large and lucrative practice and was considered one of the best criminal lawyers in the State, being very popular, a fine speaker, of pleasant address and a good judge of law.

Judge Gray continued in the practice of the law until November, 1872, when he was elected city attorney of Austin, which office he held for one year, being succeeded by Hon. W. G. Thomas, November 28, 1873.

Soon after his retirement from office a man, Marcellus Denman, whom Judge Gray in former years had defended for some offense and acquitted, feeling under many obligations to him, came to Austin and persuaded Judge Gray to go with him to Kimble County, his home, and assist in the organization of the county, as he had considerable experience in such matters, and after the organization to there engage in the practice of law. Judge Gray accepted the offer and went with him, was of great service to the

people of that county in effecting its organization in 1876, and on the completion of that work went into the practice of law in Junction City, the county site, and built up quite a lucrative business. By his kind and gentlemanly conduct there he engrafted himself into the hearts of the people and they became very much attached to him. Scarcely, in after days, did any of the old citizens of that county come to Austin and go away without inquiring after him and sending their regards, quite a source of solace to him in his latter years. Becoming sick and helpless in Kimble County, he was sent for by his family and returned to Austin and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Dowell, wife of John Dowell, a lawyer of that city. He was an honored member of the family at "Two Oaks," their home on Magnolia Avenue, a mile east of Austin, until the 5th day of November, 1891, when he quietly and peacefully passed away. Although not a professed Christian he was perfectly resigned to die, and stated that he had made peace with his God. He was most devotedly attached to his daughter, Mrs. Dowell, and loved her above every one else, and she was very devoted to him. Scarcely was there ever such love and devotion between father and daughter as was exemplified by these two. He often said that when he died he wished his eyes to rest on her as his last earthly object. When he came to die he sent the old nurse, who attended him, after his daughter and said: "My daughter, my dear daughter, won't you take old dad out and let him sit in the bright sunlight once more, just a few moments?" To which she replied: "Pa, I can't take you out; if I lift you up you will surely die." Then he looked thoughtfully at her and said: "My daughter, oh, my daughter," and died.

Judge Gray was a man of great experience and learning. His acquaintance with the lives of the leading men of the State in former times was very extensive and accurate, and he could relate many pleasing incidents in their lives. His knowledge of Austin and Travis County and their people was proverbial. So well informed was he in this regard that when the first directory of Austin was gotten out he was secured to write a history of the city, which appears as the introductory and is a very fine history

of Austin up to that date, and though many have essayed to add to it since, few have bettered or improved upon what he said in this short sketch.

Judge Gray was also very fond of his two little grandchildren, Ola May Dowell and George S. Dowell, and their companionship was a source of never failing mutual delight. The boy George was named for him. He imparted to these children much useful knowledge and greatly aided in rightly bringing them up.

Judge Gray at his death left a wife, four daughters and one son. All of his family, except a daughter who died as an infant, are living. His remains now sleep in the green cemetery of our beautiful capital city, cared for by loving hands.

"Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate."

During the last ten years of his life he lived with his son-in-law, John Dowell, and was cared for by him, and, though greatly afflicted, his every want was anticipated and supplied, and in his last sickness nothing was left undone that loving hands and money could do to alleviate his sufferings, though Mr. and Mrs. Dowell knew that, from the nature of his disease, cancer, he could not be cured. Mr. Dowell treated him as if he was his own father—in fact he was greatly loved and appreciated by the entire household, and no one is missed from the home and family circle more than poor old grandpa.

This truthful sketch is submitted in grateful remembrance of a friend, and if it shall cause any one to think kindly of the departed and preserve to memory the many noble attributes of the deceased it will not have been written in vain. Sad as were the late years of Judge Gray they are not without example. Andrew Jackson, with all his lion heart, in his old age was pitiable; Marius, dictator of Rome, sat alone, an outcast on the ruins of Carthage; Senator Thurman is slowly but surely dying at home in his wife's arms, and many others might be cited to show that life should not be judged by the end or any detached portion, but be viewed as a whole; and when this is done much will be found to

be admired and approved in the life of George H. Gray. To those who knew him best the words of Horatius at the bridge are felt not to be inappropriate :

"Oh, Tiber, Father Tiber,
To whom all Romans pray,
A Roman's arms, a Roman's life,
Take thou in charge this day."

JAMES M. DOUGHTY,

ALICE.

The late J. M. Doughty, of Alice, Texas, was born December 27, 1824, in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and was educated at DeKalb, Kemper County, Mississippi. His parents were Joseph and Mary Doughty, of Pendleton District, South Carolina. His father died at Refugio, Texas, in February, 1875, and his mother died at that place in February, 1888.

His father owned a plantation in Kemper County, Mississippi, where he was regarded as a successful farmer; moved to the town of Refugio, Texas, with the family in 1853 and later moved to Goliad and began farming in the western part of that county.

During the war between the States the subject of this sketch, Mr. James M. Doughty, served in the Confederate army as a member of Company K, Twenty-first Texas, commanded by Colonel George W. Carter, and made a brave and faithful soldier.

He was united in marriage to Miss Ann Rigby, of Kemper County, Mississippi. They had eight children of whom the following are now living: Lydia M., A. C., Mattie J., Sarah J., Alice, Fannie and James; William N., a promising son, died in 1883, aged sixteen years.

Mr. Doughty was a deputy sheriff of Refugio County for a number of years and served as tax assessor and tax collector of that County from 1855 to 1861.

In 1869-70-71 he was engaged with Captain T. H. Mathis in shipping cattle from Rockport.

In 1884 he drove 14,000 head of cattle (in one brand) from the King ranch, in Southwest Texas, to Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho, the cattle bringing \$381,000; and the following year was made superintendent of the great King ranch, a position that he continued to hold until the time of his death.

He was a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity and Democratic party. He was a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter A. F. and A. M. He was chosen the first High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter established at Rockport and was seven times installed Worshipful Master of his Lodge, the installation ceremonies taking place upon each occasion upon the anniversary of his birthday.

Mr. Doughty at the time of his demise was worth \$15,000. He was an upright, manly man. His energies were tireless and his administrative ability was truly uncommon. He has left behind him hosts of friends who join with his bereaved widow and children in lamenting his loss.

ELBRIDGE G. HOLDEN,

FULTON.

Mr. E. G. Holden, the well known inventor and one of the patentees of the celebrated Holden ice machine, was born September 17, 1841, in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, and received a fair English education in that town. His parents were W. G. and Malinda Holden. His father owned a number of steamboats that ran upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and coal mines in Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Holden is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter of the Protector having married a Holden. His father and grandfather served in the United States army during the war of 1812; the latter as a general and the former as a messenger boy attached to General Holden's staff. General Holden was inspector general at Plattsburg, and conducted the embarkation of the troops that participated in the battle of Lake Champlain.

In 1814, or 1815, the family moved to Kentucky and settled a few miles above Covington.



E. G. HOLDEN.



At that early day there were few white settlers in the Blue Grass State and the pioneers who ventured so far beyond the haunts of civilization had to subdue the wilderness and the savage.

In 1861 the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. G. Holden, entered the Federal army as a volunteer and served the cause of the Union bravely and efficiently, as Lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, until failing health unfitted him for the field and compelled him to resign his commission in 1863 and return home.

His brother, D. L. Holden, enlisted in the army of the Confederate States and throughout the war served as Chief of the Magnetic Signal Corps for the Trans-Mississippi department, with the rank of Major. Major D. L. Holden was assigned a battalion of 350 picked men and was attached, at different times, to the staffs of Generals Bragg, Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor and other commanders.

After the close of the war between the States E. G. Holden engaged in the grocery business with his brother, C. M. Holden, at Covington. A few years later he sold his interest to his partner and another brother, W. S. Holden.

In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with D. L. Holden (also a brother) and they purchased and imported from France a Carre (absorption) ice manufacturing machine. This machine was delivered at Indianola, Texas, and was hauled in ox wagons to San Antonio, where they established the first successful ice factory operated in the United States. The machine cost the brothers \$48,000. Its capacity was only 3,000 pounds per day. They sold ice at 6 cents per pound, and even that price allowed small margin for profit.

The Messrs. Holden made one improvement after another in the Carre machine, until they perfected and patented the celebrated Holden (compression) machine, in 1868.

In 1876 they established manufactories in Philadelphia and St. Louis, successfully exhibited their patent at the Centennial, and in a few years their machines were sold throughout the United States, Mexico, South America and the West Indies and

quite a number were sold to enterprising capitalists in China and are now being operated in the Flowery Kingdom. The Holden machine now has a world-wide reputation and is considered the best made.

In 1881 Mr. E. G. Holden sold his interest in the business to his brother, who soon thereafter moved to New York City, where he is now at the head of the Combined Ice Machine Company, manufacturing under the patent.

At Fulton, Texas, September 12, 1871, Mr. E. G. Holden was united in marriage to Miss Anna W. Fulton, daughter of Colonel George W. Fulton and granddaughter of Henry Smith, first American Governor of Texas. They have three children living: Harriet, Nana and Linda. Since his marriage, although Mr. Holden at various times has resided in other States, he has regarded Texas as his home.

In 1873 he put in an ice machine at Fulton, Texas, and established at that place a meat refrigerating establishment, with a capacity of 100 head of cattle per day. In 1875 he sold the plant to the American Beef Packing Company, which discontinued business in 1881, being unable to successfully fight rival companies in Chicago. In 1881 Mr. Holden purchased the plant of the Fulton Canning Company at Fulton, Texas, enlarged it and added thereto machinery necessary for cold storage and meat packing. This business he has since conducted and has established on a solid, paying basis.

He cans, during the summer months, vegetables in small quantities, but the main product of the factory is canned fish, oysters, green turtle, etc.

Mr. Holden and brother, while associated, secured about 150 valuable patents. Since severing their business connection he has secured a number of patents on his own account, and in January of this year (1892), he established a factory in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the manufacture of articles patented by him. In 1890 he patented a sea dredge, for use in removing bars and deepening harbors. It has been thoroughly tested and successfully withstands the action of breakers. The Scientific American, in a recent editorial article, highly complimented Mr.



MRS E. L. HILDES



Holden upon this invention, and he has received complimentary letters from leading engineers and hydraulic experts in this country and Europe. The dredge will doubtless be used in deepening Aransas harbor. Mr. Holden has submitted a proposition, in which he obligates himself to obtain twenty feet of water and guarantees said depth for one year, on condition that he is to be paid \$100,000 after he has fulfilled his part of the contract. He is an advocate of the jetty system to maintain deep water after it has been obtained by dredging. Gentlemen who have given the matter especial attention, declare it to be their opinion, however, that deep water can be maintained by the use of his sea dredge at an annual cost less than the interest on the amount that it would be necessary to expend in putting in jetties.

As a boy he manifested that remarkable mechanical and inventive genius that has since made his name almost a household word and has enabled him to accumulate a handsome fortune.

J. P. NELSON,

SAN ANTONIO.

J. P. Nelson, a leading citizen of San Antonio, a railroad builder of high reputation in railway circles throughout the country and the contractor to whom the work for deepening the channel over the bar at Aransas Pass has been let, is a native of Sweden.

His boyhood was marked by struggle and his early manhood by firm and resolute endeavor to overcome the vicissitudes of fortune. His nature is firm and self-reliant and these demands upon his mental and moral faculties tempered him like steel in the furnace and developed those traits of character that have enabled him to acquire wealth and high social position and to carry forward works that have opened up a vast section of country to commerce and settlement, and greatly benefited the people of Southwest Texas.

Mr. Nelson built the narrow gauge railroad from Corpus Christi to Laredo and was one of the main promoters of the

movement that resulted in the construction of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad and was one of the contractors who superintended the building of that line.

It is indeed fortunate that he will have charge of the work of deepening the channel at Aransas Pass, as the success of the enterprise under his management is assured. No man in San Antonio is more highly respected. His palatial home in that city is famed for its generous hospitality.

Mr. Nelson is a worthy representative of that special type of brain and energy, evolved by the nineteenth century, that is so rapidly pushing forward material development along all lines in this country.

FRANK GRICE,

SAN ANTONIO.

Few newspaper men in the southwest are so well and favorably known as Frank Grice, the editor and proprietor of the Daily Express, published at San Antonio, Texas, and few have achieved such financial success in their journalistic ventures.

When he first connected himself with the paper its circulation, influence and patronage were confined within narrow limits. Now it is one of the best, if not the best, paying pieces of newspaper property in Texas. Its circulation extends throughout Southwest Texas to Brownsville and many points in Mexico, and it exercises a potent influence in shaping the course of political and economic events in its territory; in fine, it is a live, thoroughly progressive metropolitan daily newspaper—a credit to San Antonio and the State of Texas.

The growth of the enterprise is due solely to the journalistic and business ability of its proprietor and his conscientious devotion to and mastery of all that pertains to his profession.

Frank Grice was born in North Georgetown, Ohio, August 1, 1847, and in 1854 removed with his parents to a farm near Fairfield, Illinois. Here he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry and during the three years following served as a soldier in the Union



FRANK GRICE.



army. The following is an extract from a letter written to a friend of Mr. Grice in San Antonio, by James S. Martin, now a prominent banker of Salem, Illinois, and commander of the Soldiers and Sailors Reunion Association in that State and, during the war between the States, colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers:

Frank Grice enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, at Salem, Illinois, August 1, 1862, and was mustered into service September 18, 1862. Upon the organization of the regiment I detailed him to act as my orderly and he served with me in that capacity until the close of the war. When I left the regiment to command a brigade I took him with me, feeling that his service was indispensable to me. He was as brave a soldier as ever shouldered a musket or drew a sword in defense of our country and flag. He was faithful to every duty and trust and never complained of the hardships incident to war. The only trouble I had with Frank was his desire to get into the thickest of the fight. He frequently asked permission to change places with some soldier, and, if granted, you would see him with musket and cartridge box on the skirmish line or into the thickest of the fight. He would carry an order where the very hell of battle raged the hottest without seemingly the least fear or intimidation. I frequently thought he did not know what fear was. He was every inch a soldier; not only brave but intelligent and self-possessed in time of action. He took part with his regiment in the following battles: Redaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta July 22 and 28, Jonesboro, charge on Fort McAlister, North Edisto, Beutonneville, Raleigh and all the skirmishes and small engagements. He was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea and was at the grand review. He was mustered out in Washington City and finally paid and discharged with his regiment, at Springfield, Illinois, January 6, 1865. I don't recollect his age when he enlisted, but he was very young and small.

After the close of the war Mr. Grice learned to set type and worked as a printer for two years at Springfield, Illinois.

In 1868 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and commenced his career as a journalist as reporter and city editor of an afternoon paper. He has been in editorial harness without a month's intermission since that time.

January 15, 1877, he located in San Antonio, Texas; worked as city editor of the Express for a few months and then assumed editorial control of the paper, a position that he has since retained.

During his residence in Kansas City Mr. Grice, by his bold, able and honorable course as an editorial writer, earned the confidence and respect even of those who differed with him in matters of opinion, and, when he determined to make his home in Texas, he was supplied with letters of introduction of the most flattering character, addressed to leading citizens of San Antonio.

The following, out of the number, may be given with propriety, as it shows in what esteem he was held by the people of his one-time home in the State of Missouri:

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 19, 1877.

W. A. Bennett, Esq., San Antonio, Texas:

DEAR SIR—This introduces Frank Grice, Esq., who for the last few years has been connected with the press of this city, and who now is about locating in your city. I take pleasure in saying that I have known Mr. Grice during his stay here and for the last *two* years have been in a condition to test him and judge his composition—of what *material* he is made—and I have ever found him an honorable, trusty gentleman—a man who did not while connected with the press here, desert the right, but was, to my knowledge, true to his friends and to *decent public policy* as he conscientiously saw it—and this, in my experience, is saying much for a newspaper man.

Very Respectfully, etc.,

TURNER A. GILL, Mayor.

Mr. Bennett, to whom the above letter was addressed, was at that time the leading banker in San Antonio.

Hon. Turner A. Gill was then, and for many years, mayor of Kansas City, and since retiring from that office has been judge of the District Court of that city.

Although well supplied with such letters Mr. Grice presented none of them, as he found no necessity for their use.

He is a hard, rapid worker and few employes on the paper work as many hours daily. Mr. Grice is pronounced in his views upon all important questions and never occupies an equivocal position. While this is true, his distinguishing mental characteristics are conservatism and absolute fairness in statement and methods of argument. He has labored earnestly and effectively for the commercial and social welfare of his city, and





DR. J. CUMMINGS.

section, and the healthy growth and solid prosperity of San Antonio is due in a large measure to the efforts of his paper.

Mr. Grice has accumulated a handsome fortune.

February 4, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Bonsal at San Antonio. They have three children: Laura, Frank and Mildred.

He is a member of the Democratic party and an Elk.

DR. J. CUMMINGS,

AUSTIN.

Josephus Cummings, M. D., was born November 30, 1849, in Austin, Texas. He is the second son of Stephen Cummings, a native of Maryland, and Nancy G. Rowe, a native of North Carolina. Both parents came to Texas at an early period of Texas history, his father enduring the hardships of Austin's first days, when the Comanche and other Indians committed depredations and crimes of the most heinous character in what are now some of the main streets of the city. He was among those who followed the archives of the General Land Office to Brushy Creek, a distance of nineteen miles from town, and forcibly took possession of and returned them to Austin, after they had been taken at night by persons sent by General Sam Houston, then Governor of Texas, and who were acting under instructions to remove them. He was also one of the early judges of Travis County. Dr. J. Cummings was raised in Austin, attending different schools of the city until near the beginning of the late war, when his father purchased a ranch in Williamson County, where "Cummings" Station is now located, on the Austin and Northwestern Railroad.

During several years residence on this ranch the subject of this sketch became acquainted with stock raising and farming, but spent part of the time attending school at Round Rock. After the "break-up," as it was called, the close of the war, his father's family moved again to Austin. About this time he began the study of medicine, and at the age of eighteen years entered the office of Dr. M. A. Taylor. He remained in Dr.

Taylor's office one year, studying closely the healing art, and then entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where after attending two courses of lectures he received his diploma, March 13, 1871. During the period of his college attendance he took special courses on anatomy, operative surgery and microscopy.

He returned to Austin shortly after graduating and at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and has remained in active practice until the present time.

He at one time received the appointment of United States examining surgeon of pensions and acted seven years in that capacity. He was city and county physician of Austin and Travis County for a term of two years and had charge of the City and County Hospital during that period, performing many valuable operations and otherwise increasing his resources and fund of practical experience.

He was chairman of the first committee, appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of Austin, and wrote the memorial address of said committee and presented same to the city council urging upon the council the speedy construction of a general hospital. He also assisted in selecting and purchasing ground for a pest house.

During his term of office small pox came near becoming epidemic, but the adoption of prompt measures, on his part, and a general and wise supervision, of not only the sick, but those who were exposed, stamped out the disease, confining the malady to those originally exposed to the infection.

Largely through his influence and that of his friends a special tax was levied to build the City and County Hospital, that is so well cared for at the present time, affording support for the indigent sick, and marks the philanthropic character of the people of Austin. He was one of the building board that supervised the erection of this beautiful building.

It is one of the largest and best buildings that could have been built for the small sum of \$10,000.

Dr. Cummings is a life member of Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association, a member of the Texas State Medical Asso-

ciation, the Travis County Medical Society, the Austin District Medical Association and the County Medical Society. Of the latter he has been president.

The following excerpt is from "Types of Successful Men of Texas," which contained a biographical sketch of Dr. Cummings:

"Though actively engaged in a large practice and burdened by the cares of a large and diversified business, he has found time to contribute to the medical literature of the day. He has contributed some good papers to Daniels' Texas Medical Journal and to the Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association. He was also a liberal contributor to Cupples' Compilation of Texas Surgery. In Gaillard's Medical Journal, of 1878, he published the report of a case of perineal section for chronic cystitis. This operation has since been erroneously attributed to the late Dr. A. E. Carothers, by Dr. Cupples, in an obituary address before the West Texas Medical Association. Sir Henry Thompson, of London, performed this operation several years later and claimed it as original on his part. It is now an established procedure throughout the eastern and western continent.

Among other important surgical operations performed by the doctor may be mentioned a complete resection of the knee joint; several successful operations of the brain, where trephine was used; several incisions in parts of the liver and gall cyst; several laparotomies and a number of amputations. He has given special attention to gynecological surgery. His practice in this line of work is steadily increasing and the doctor is thinking of confining his practice to gynecology.

One of his leading characteristics is his ability to meet emergencies by mechanical invention, if necessary. It may be said of him that he is by nature qualified to adopt himself to circumstances, meeting and overcoming the most difficult tests during surgical procedures.

Difficulties have been frequently overcome by methods entirely new, but practical, presented alone by the emergency to be met. As an instance of this, at one time it became necessary to dilate the womb and deliver a child, beginning at first stage of labor, very rapidly. The idea occurred to him to use the blunt hook of the forceps and engage one hook in the mouth or

neck of the womb, using the finger as a counter hook, for the purpose of dilating the neck of the womb. The procedure was very safe and effective. Within a very short time the forceps were applied and the child delivered. Many other incidents could be referred to showing his natural mechanical ingenuity.

He was married August 5, 1872, to Miss Texas Glasscock, also a native Texan. He has two children, one girl and one boy.

The following is also quoted from "Types of Successful Men of Texas:" "Dr. Cummings is one of the most public spirited and enterprising of Austin's citizens. He has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen and was a prominent candidate for Mayor. He has a natural aptness for trade, and by some judicious investments and by close attention to business, he has accumulated a handsome competency. He is essentially a type of the successful men of Texas."

MYERS MARTINDALE FELDER,

CHAPPELL HILL.

Myers M. Felder was born in Lawrens District, South Carolina, July 13, 1832. His parents were Daniel and Rachel Felder. His mother's maiden name was Miss Rachel Young. His father was a captain in the war of 1812.

The subject of this biography received a limited education in the common schools of the country and is indebted to self-culture for his extensive acquaintance with the various branches of knowledge and public affairs.

In 1850 he came to Texas, traveled through the eastern counties and went to DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, where he remained a year. Health failing him, he returned to South Carolina, resided there three years and in 1858 came to Texas with an older brother, Jesse Y. Felder (a graduate of Yale College, at one time a member of the Georgia Legislature, a lawyer and an accomplished gentleman) and settled in Washington County where he engaged in agriculture, until the war between the States, and yet resides. His brother died in that county in 1872.



M. M. FELDER.



In 1861 Mr. Felder volunteered as a private in Company E, Fifth Texas infantry, Hood's brigade, and participated in all the engagements in which that brigade took part up to and including the second battle of Manassas. He was slightly wounded at Malvern Hill. On the second day of the last battle of Manassas Hood's brigade charged a Federal battery supported by infantry, passed over a hill and, advancing to the hollow between that hill and the Federal position, halted to enform the line. Not noticing this fact, in the excitement of the moment, Mr. Felder suddenly found himself considerably in advance of his command and exposed to the full, point-blank fire of the enemy. He determined that he would at least give them a shot or two, commenced firing and was badly wounded in the foot and hobbled back a little distance into the lines and fell. While on the ground resting his head on his arm another ball struck him just above the wrist, breaking one bone and lodging near the joint between the two large bones of the forearm. He was left on the field until next day and then carried back with others to a hospital tent.

The surgeons being otherwise engaged, and knowing that if the ball was not at once extracted he would lose his arm, Mr. Felder called to him Young Roberts, who had attended one course of medical lectures and been detailed to assist the surgeons, and asked him to cut out the ball. Roberts protested that he had no instruments at hand and could not perform the operation if he had them. Mr. Felder asked him if he had a pocket-knife and insisted that he should proceed without delay. Thereupon Roberts produced an old knife, whetted it on his shoe, laid Mr. Felder's hand palm downward and ran the blade through the arm between the bones. By making one incision on each side a sufficient opening was produced to permit the ball being extracted with a pair of forceps, which Mr. Roberts fortunately had with him. Mr. Felder was soon removed to an old tobacco warehouse at Warrenton, Virginia, which had been converted into a hospital. Here, with others, he was waited on by the ladies of that town, and was the recipient of the kindest attentions. Erysipelas setting up in his foot, a brother-in-law

came from South Carolina for him and carried him to a hotel. It was six weeks before he was able to travel. Arriving in South Carolina he received the best nursing and medical attention and recovered his health, but with a permanently disabled arm and foot. He was discharged on account of wounds and returned home to Texas in 1863.

He represented the Seventy-first District Washington County, in the Twenty-first Legislature, and was renominated by the Democracy and re-elected to the House of the Twenty-second Legislature. In the latter body he was chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and a member of the Committees on Education, Internal Improvements and Judicial Districts. He has always taken an active interest in politics, but never desired to hold office, and, as he says, was "conscripted into office" by his fellow Democrats of Washington County.

Mr. Felder was married December 31, 1863, to Miss Kate Felder, a third cousin, in Washington County, Texas. She died in July, 1869, leaving two children, Rufus J. and Kate Felder.

Rufus J. Felder graduated from Vanderbilt University as a pharmacist. Miss Kate graduated at Chappell Hill Female College and, beside her literary attainments, is an accomplished musician.

In 1872 Mr. Felder married Mrs. Z. W. Foote. They have two children. Zuleika and Hattie, who are now attending Chappell Hill Female College. Mr. Felder has a step-son, William G. Foote, a young man of fine attainments. He is devoted to literature, has traveled extensively and is now sojourning at Rome, Italy. Mrs. Felder is a daughter of Dr. Mason L. Weems, for many years a prominent citizen of Wharton County, and a grand-daughter of Mason L. Weems, of Washington, D. C., author of the *Life of George Washington*, *General Francis Marion*, *Thomas Jefferson*, and many other works.

Mr. Felder has always been the earnest friend and advocate of the cause of education, having for a number of years served as President of the Board of Trustees of Chappell Hill Female College, located in Washington County and one of the oldest

colleges in the State. In the Twenty-second Legislature he introduced the House bill providing for separate railway coaches for white and negro passengers, as demanded by a plank in the Democratic platform adopted by the State Convention at San Antonio. He was also author of a bill to prevent the spread of glanders among horses. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity; a Royal Arch Mason, and Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Felder is a very large man; six feet an inch and a half tall, and weighs 220 pounds. He belongs to the Saxon type, light hair and beard full and long; is genial in his disposition, and a farmer in independent circumstances.

HENRY WILLIAM WILSON,

BEEVILLE.

H. W. Wilson, of Beeville, Texas, was born in Southampton, England, January 17, 1819. His parents were William and Elizabeth Wilson. His father was a prominent attorney-at-law of Southampton.

Mr. H. W. Wilson learned the printer's trade, which he followed for about twenty years.

In 1834 he married Miss Elizabeth Hopson, in Melbourne, New Zealand. They have no children. Since March 30, 1871, Mr. Wilson has resided in Texas. He was District and County Clerk of Bee County from 1875 to 1881; is Worshipful Master of Beeville Lodge No. 261, A. F. and A. M., and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty-eight years. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wilson has accumulated a fortune of \$40,000.

He has contributed a number of timely and able articles for the press and has taken an active interest in every worthy movement having in view the betterment of his section.

JOSEPH TIVEY.

KERRVILLE.

Few men are so well and widely known in West Texas as Joseph Tivey, of Kerrville. He is a man whose charity, kindness of heart and enlightened public spirit have endeared him to his fellow citizens.

He has served them in the past as mayor of the town of Kerrville and as their Representative in the State Legislature, in both of which positions he made an enviable reputation.

By his business acumen he has accumulated a handsome competency.

He is one of the oldest citizens of Kerr County and feels that local pride, akin to patriotism, that impels its possessor to enter heart and soul into every movement that promises good to his section and people.

Still in full mental and physical vigor, he is engaged in active pursuits and many more years of usefulness apparently await him.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WEST,

REFUGIO.

B. F. West, a popular and prosperous stock-raiser of Refugio, was born in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, April 20, 1841, and in 1847 moved to Jefferson County, Texas, with his father, Richard West, who settled twelve miles west of the present town of Beaumont. His mother, Mrs. Sarah West, died in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, in 1845. In 1858 or 1859 his father moved to Hardin County, Texas, and died there October 12, 1867. B. F. West lived in Hardin County until the commencement of the war between the States. In 1861 he worked in Refugio County, where his father had moved stock three or four years before. In the early part of 1862 (March or April) he entered the Confederate army and served in Blair's company, Waller's battalion,



JOSEPH TIVEY.







J. A. JACKSON.

Green's brigade, participating in the battles of Camp Beasley and Yellow Bayou, and a number of other engagements in Louisiana.

February 8, 1869, he married Miss Maggie Fox, of Refugio, and has four children: James Oswin, Nancy Catherine, Mary Edith and Mary Joseph. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He was a member of the County Commissioners Court of Refugio County from about 1878 to 1881 or 1882.

Mr. West has an elegant home in the town of Refugio, owns 14,000 or 15,000 acres of ranch land, 2,000 head of superior cattle and 200 mules and horses, and his fortune is estimated at not less than \$100,000. He commenced stock raising in Refugio County in 1866, with a few cattle and horses, his entire capital not amounting to over \$1,000.

JOHN A. JACKSON,

AUSTIN.

John A. Jackson was born in the town of Waverly, Walker County, Texas, June 12, 1855. At the age of fifteen he left the scenes of his childhood, to battle for bread. He moved to Grand Lake, where he found employment as a laborer with the firm of George M. Dilley & Company, owners of a large lumber and saw mill. Here he remained for four years, making very little progress towards accumulating anything for a rainy day. A better position being offered him, he resigned his place with Dilley & Company, and assumed a more lucrative and responsible position, as manager of the lumber business of J. K. Ayres & Company, at Round Rock.

After remaining away from his first employers, Dilley & Company, one year, he was induced to return to their employ, as manager of their extensive lumber business at Georgetown, which position he held during the years 1879 and 1880, when he resolved to move to Austin, and branch out in business for himself, having succeeded in accumulating something near \$2,500.

At Austin he embarked in the jewelry and brokerage business in which he has since continued and accumulated a comfortable fortune, estimated at \$40,000. He is now representing his ward for the second term in the City Council; is a member of the Austin Board of Trade, and socially, as financially, occupies an enviable position.

While he was located at Round Rock, he married Miss Flora Webb, daughter of the late J. W. and Caroline Webb, to whom the subject of our sketch attributes much of the success that has attended him through life. Four children were born to them. Mary Dean, their first child, was born at Georgetown, July 16, 1879; John Andrew, Jr., was born at Austin, August 4, 1881; Jesse James, was born at Austin, August 10, 1883, and Frederick Gerald, was born at Austin, August 29, 1886.

Mrs. Jackson departed this life in the city of Austin on the 20th day of February, 1889. Mrs. Jackson was an earnest Christian woman, a member of the Baptist Church, and her death cast a gloom over the community in which she lived.

'Twas at thy door, oh! friend, and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Passing, descended, and in voice divine
Whispered a word that had a sound'd like Death!
Then fell upon the house a gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly, from the hushed and darkened room
Two angels issued, where but one went in!

Mr. Jackson to-day occupies a position in commercial circles, full of trust and honor, and as he has triumphed over every obstacle and vicissitude, it is not unlikely, as he is yet a young man, that he will continue to prosper and grow up with the country. His life is a striking example to the young men of Texas.



DAVID SHEEKS.

DAVID SHEEKS,

AUSTIN.

Sheeks, David, lawyer, Austin, Texas, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, on the 9th day of May, 1830. His father, Colonel John Sheeks, and his mother, whose maiden name was Turley, were both natives of Kentucky, who settled in Indiana early in the century. David Sheeks was reared in Indiana, having been liberally educated at the Asbury University in that State. In 1856 he graduated from the Law School of the University of Indiana, having, with a laudable spirit of independence, declined all pecuniary aid from his father, although the latter was quite a wealthy man, and by his own efforts supported himself during his term of study.

Soon after graduation he located at Bloomington, Indiana, and practiced his profession there until 1865, during part of that time being associated with the Hon. James Hughes, member of Congress, and afterwards Judge of the Court of Claims, at Washington, D. C. Judge Sheeks has always been a Democrat, and when in 1860 the Democratic party was divided, he, being a firm believer in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, which had been drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, as well as a disciple of States' Rights, gave his allegiance to that wing of the party which supported Hon. John C. Breckenridge for President, and as a candidate for Elector on that ticket he canvassed a large part of the State of Indiana. The election of Mr. Lincoln, followed by the war, found him still a States' Rights Democrat, and though as such, his position was determined by the action of his State, believing as he did, his opinions found free utterance, and that when charges of treason, arrest and tyrannical punishment had awed into silence the voices of nearly all the Democrats of Indiana. In 1865 he moved to Indianapolis and practiced law there until 1866, in partnership with the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, United States Senator from Indiana, when because of failing health, he was advised by his physician to go to Texas. Here, in this State, where he has been fully restored to health,

he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, which has been interrupted by a term as Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. Watching closely and intelligently all political movements, he has taken no such active part as in Indiana, but has striven, and successfully, to build up a reputation as a lawyer of integrity. No man stands higher in the esteem of the people of his county than Judge Sheeks as to ability, and with them his name is a synonym of honor.

While a citizen of Indiana Judge Sheeks held several offices, among others having been Circuit Clerk and member of the Board of Trustees of the State University. He was especially active in presenting the needs of the University of Indiana to the Governor and Legislature, and in securing the liberal appropriations that enabled it to take the high stand among the institutions of learning of the Union that it has attained.

He was married in 1856, in Bloomington, Indiana, to Miss Mary F. Barnes, who died a few years ago in Austin.









